

IN THE V ADDITIONAL FAMILY COURT AT CHENNAI

Present: Tmt. S. Kanchana, M.L.,

V Additional Principal Judge

Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> day of November 2024

H.M.O.P.No.3190/2021



V. Sudeeshna

... Petitioner

M. Jothilingam

/Vs/

... Respondent

This petition came up on 18.10.2024 before this court for final hearing, in the presence of the petitioner and the respondent, upon perusing the petition, counter and other connected material papers on record, upon hearing the enquiry and having stood over for consideration till this date, this Court delivered the following:

### ORDER

1. This is a petition filed under section 13(1)(i-a) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, to dissolve the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent solemnized on 01.02.2017 at SGR Mahal, Plot No.1 &2, Vijayapuram Extension, Mambakkam Main Road, Sithalapakkam, Chennai- 600 126 by granting a decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty.

### 2. THE AVERMENTS MADE IN THE PETITION ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent was solemnized on 01.02.2017 at SGR Mahal, Plot No.1 &2, Vijayapuram Extension, Mambakkam Main Road, Sithalapakkam, Chennai- 600 126, as per Hindu rites and customs. The petitioner is a B.Com., M.B.A., post graduate. Out of the wedlock, they are blessed with twin children namely J.S. Varniit and J.S. Varniitaa. They started their matrimonial life as a joint family. The respondent refused to get the marriage registered inspite of several requests made by the petitioner. Initially the respondent took the petitioner for movies

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and dinner. However later he refused to take her out and forced her to stay inside the house but often he go out with his mother. The respondent's mother ill treated her by demanding dowry from the petitioner and her family. She abused the petitioner and her family. She often compared her with her co sister and demeaned her character. The respondent inspite of supporting her humiliated and insulted her along with his mother. The petitioner and the respondent though lived under the same roof but did not live as a husband and wife. The respondent often quarreled with her by demanding dowry and abused her. The petitioner got conceived with twin children on 20.06.2017, during delivery her second and third trimester, she had severe urinary track infection and the doctors advised her to take rest. So she temporarily went to her parent's house for taking rest. At the time of delivery, the doctors advised for sterilization but the respondent picked up quarrel with her alleging the same cannot be done without the consent of his mother. Further the doctors advised her for C section surgery for the deliver on 27.01.2018. The respondent and his mother refused to listen and demanded that the delivery should take place on 28.01.2018. Since nurses and staffs would be less in number on 28.01.2018. The petitioner's parents had to bear the additional cost of Rs.50,000/- if the delivery was take place on 28.01.2018. The petitioner requested the respondent to take care the expenses but he refused and she gave birth to twins on 27.01.2018. The respondent forcibly taken the petitioner's father's credit card and spent lavishly from her father's account. After the birth of the children, she was not allowed to go to her parent's house alleging that her grand mother died on 26.01.2018. but the respondent's mother failed to render any help for taking care of her twin

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children. Though the respondent received his paternity leave but he never helped to the petitioner. Infact the petitioner gave more work to the petitioner and she was unable to manage single handedly the house hold chores as well as taking care of the twin infant children. So she temporarily went to her parental home on 20.02.2018. The entire medical expenses for delivery, vaccination of the children, accessories were borne by her parents. The petitioner requested the respondent to hold the cradle function at his cost at his house, but the respondent refused. Later the same was conducted in a hotel, after lot of deliberations. In June 2018 she went back to her matrimonial house along with her twin children with the fond hope that thing would have become normal, but the respondent and his mother attitude did not change. Again they continued to compare her with her co sister and humiliated her on daily basis. Even the respondent attempted to physically hurt her the petitioner. The respondent and his mother abused her with unparliamentary languages and did not render any help to bring up the twin children, so she was forced to stay inside the house. In January 2020, the respondent demanded Rs. 5 Lakhs from her father under the guise that the same is required for lease amount for house at Adambakkam. The respondent questioned about the petitioner's father's pension amount, monetary and retirement benefits. During Covid 19 pandemic, the respondent started working from home and during that time he interfered with the petitioner's life in every aspect and treated her like a slave. In August 2020, the respondent and his mother abused her and thrown her out of the matrimonial house, because of which the petitioner's mother underwent severe mental trauma and depression. It was suggested that the petitioner



and the respondent must stay along with their kids in a separate house. The respondent got enraged and abused her in filthy languages and stated that he would install a CCTV camera in their house if they were to live separately to monitor the actions of the petitioner. Further he told that he would keep the petitioner on a probationary period for 3 months, if they were to live in the separate house. After that if he is not satisfied, he would separate the twins and take the male child along with him. Unable to tolerate the torture, she has lodged a complaint with the All Women Police Station, Madipakkam. After enquiry, the police advised the respondent's mother to leave the house as she was the root cause of all the issues between the parties. So the respondent's mother vacated the house. On 04.10.2020 the petitioner went to her matrimonial house with the fond hope that everything would be normal but the respondent prevented her entry into the house. Again on 29.10.2020 she again went back to the matrimonial home along with her children but the respondent abused her in filthy languages. The respondent picked up quarrel with the petitioner every day and used to leave the house in the morning at 6.00 a.m and to return only at 11.p.m, so the petitioner was left alone at home to take care of the entire house hold chores and to take care of the twin children. Further the respondent and his mother removed all the electrical appliances such as Washing machine and she was forced to do all the work without the help of any electrical appliances. The respondent has also lodged a complaint at All Women Police Station, Madipakkam alleging that the petitioner argued with the respondent on the daily basis just because she requested for washing machine. Thereafter the petitioner's parents bought washing machine to her and the petitioner's parents also





gave Rs.5 Lakhs to the respondent, but the respondent refused to pay back the said amount. So the petitioner lodged a complaint at All Women Police Station, Madipakkam. On the instruction of the police, the respondent transferred the amount to the petitioner's father's account. The petitioner insisted jewels to wear for a function, but the respondent gave artificial jewelry alleging that the same was kept in his friend's locker. So the petitioner complained with the police, then only she came to know that her jewels were pledged by the respondent and he promised to return the same after redeeming. On 10.08.2020 after quarrel, the respondent pushed the petitioner out of the matrimonial home and forcibly taken away her son from her possession. So she left to her parent's house along with her daughter. She was subjected to severe mental trauma and because of this her father was hospitalized for a period of 2 months due to psychological disorder. On 27.01.2021, the respondent and his brother came to the petitioner's house on the guise of wishing her daughter for her birthday and tried to take away her daughter also. They also criminally intimidated the petitioner to surrender her daughter to them. She received various calls from politician threatening her to hand over the daughter and thereby subjected her to mental cruelty. In March 2021, she took back her appliances such as Steel Beuro, Air conditioner with the help of police and she requested the respondent to give back her son but the respondent refused to show the boy child to the petitioner. The respondent psychologically tortured the petitioner and subjected her to mental cruelty, hence the present petition for divorce on the ground of cruelty.

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### 3. THE AVERMENTS MADE IN THE COUNTER ARE AS FOLLOWS:-

The marriage and the birth of the twin children are admitted. The respondent always expressed his love and affection towards the respondent. The respondent's mother being widow and elderly woman, he had the moral and social responsibilities to take care of her. The respondent's mother never interfered with their marital life and she never demanded any dowry. After marriage, they started their martial life peacefully at their house. The petitioner does not know cooking and to do all house hold chores. The respondent's mother used to take care of cooking and other household chores. The respondent or his mother never caused any hindrance during delivery time. He never used the petitioner's father's credit card. After delivery of the twin baby, the respondent's mother used to cook food and take care of the house hold chores. The respondent's sister had taken care of the baby during day time and the respondent had taken care of the babies in night time. Further the respondent's mother had never demanded any jewelry from the petitioner and her family towards the children. The petitioner has not shown any interest either to assist or to learn cooking and other house hold chores. The respondent's mother due to her old age, sometimes would feel that the petitioner could help or assist her in the house hold chores. The petitioner never received any monetary Assistance for taking the lease property. The petitioner used to pick up quarrel for trivial issues. The respondent waited patiently in order to save the marital life and with the fond hope that she would change her attitude. In order to make the petitioner happy, he set up a separate nuclear family at the convenience of the petitioner. But within short span of time, she insisted for relocation thrice within 5



months. The respondent incurred huge expenses in relocating the house within the span of 5 months. The petitioner lodged a false complaint with the jurisdiction of police and after enquiry, the complaint was closed as it was found to be false and frivolous. She left the matrimonial home on 14.01.2021 out of her own volition along with her girl child, leaving behind the boy child without heeding to the request of the respondent to stay back. Though the respondent tried to contact her over phone but the efforts went in vain. The petitioner never abducted the girl baby. The petitioner never made any efforts to know about the well being of the minor son Varnitt. The petitioner has developed vengeance due to the ill advice of her paternal uncle. The petitioner lodged 3 complaints alleging that the respondent kidnapped the boy baby later it was found that the complaints were false and the same were closed. The respondent even filed Habeas Corpus petition HCP No. 607/2021 and the same was also declined to be entertained and by the Hon'ble High Court. The petitioner has filed this present case with false averments and prayed for dismissal of the petition.

4. On the side of the petitioner, she examined herself as PW1 and Ex.P1 to Ex.P7 were marked and on the side of the respondent, he examined himself as RW1 and Ex.R1 to Ex.R4 were marked.

**5. The point that arises for consideration is:-**


1. Whether the petitioner/husband is entitled for divorce on the ground of cruelty?

**6. Points:-**

Heard both sides. The marriage between the petitioner and the respondent on 01.02.2017 at SGR Mahal, Plot No.1 &2, Vijayapuram Extension, Mambakkam Main



Road, Sithalapakkam, Chennai- 600 126, is admitted. The Ex.P1 Marriage Invitation, Ex.P2 Marriage Photo establishes the same. Out of the wedlock, they are blessed with twin children namely J.S. Varniit and J.S. Varniitaa. Ex.P4 & Ex.P5 Birth Certificates of the children establishes the same. The contention of the petitioner is that though the respondent initially took her out for movies and dinner, but without short span of time, he often went out along with his mother and forced the petitioner to stay inside the house. The respondent's mother demanded dowry and abused the petitioner and her family members. Further she often compared her with her co sister and demeaned the petitioner character. The respondent instead of supporting the petitioner humiliated her. Though the respondent and the petitioner were living under a same roof, but their relationship was not as a husband and wife. The respondent often picked up quarrel with her demanding dowry. When she got conceived with twin children, she was diagnosed with urinary tract infection and the doctors advised her to take bed rest but neither the respondent nor his family members helped her. So she went to her parent's house for taking rest. The doctors advised for C- section delivery for the birth of two children and she requested the respondent for delivery to take place on 27.01.2019, since it will be cost effective. But the respondent and his mother refused. Even the respondent refused the doctors advice for sterilization alleging that his mother's permission is required. After entire delivery expenses were borne by the petitioner's father, the respondent forcibly took the credit card of her father and spent the same lavishly.





7. After delivery she was forced to stay at the matrimonial home alleging that grand mother died on 26.01.2018, but they refused to render any help to take care of the twin children. So she had manage the twin children single handedly along with house hold chores, though she was undergoing post operation pain. She went to her parents house on 20.02.2018 and requested for cradle function at the matrimonial house, which was refused by the respondent. After a long deliberations it was held at hotel. In June 2018, she went back to the matrimonial home but the respondent and his mother again humiliated her. The respondent even attempted to hurt her physically and the respondent and his mother ensured that she did not seek any kind of assistance by hiring a home maid. The respondent demanded Rs.5 Lakhs from her father alleging that the same is required for lease amount for house at Admabakkam. Further the respondent questioned about her father's retirement benefits and pension amount. During covid 19 pandemic the respondent worked from home, he never helped her on the other hand gave constant mental pressure and ill treated her like a slave.

8. In August 2020, the respondent and his mother verbally abused her with an unparliamentary word and subjected her to cruelty. So she was forced to go to her parent's house. Her parents in order to resolve the dispute suggested for a separate matrimonial house. The respondent informed that if separate matrimonial is required he would install CCTV Camera and continuously monitor the petitioner and further he would keep her on probationary period of 3 months. Only on satisfaction they can continue to live separately or else they would separate boy child from her. So she has lodged a complaint with All women Police station and thereafter his mother vacate the

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specific

house as per the advice of the police. But when they were at separate matrimonial house, the respondent used to go to her mother's place at 6.am at morning at would return at 11 p.m. and she was forced to look after the entire house hold chores and the twin children without any help. Further the respondent and his mother removed all the electrical appliances from the house, so the petitioner insisted for a washing machine, for which the respondent has lodged a complaint with the police alleging that she picked up quarrel with him. At last the petitioner's father purchased washing machine for her. The respondent refused to hand over her jewel, when she insisted for the same to wear a function, so she gave complaint and she came to know that the jewels were pledged by him. which has been lodged and the respondent promised to return the same after redemption. On 10.08.2020 there was a quarrel between them and the petitioner was sent out of the matrimonial home and they forcibly taken her son from her possession. Thereafter the respondent and his brother tried to take her daughter also from her possession, and criminality intimidated her with the politician influences and she was subjected to severe mental agony.

9. It is the contention of the petitioner that the respondent has contended that he is ready to rejoin with her, so far not filed any petition for restitution of conjugal rights . The respondent though denied the receipt of Rs.5 Lakhs from the petitioner's father in his account, but his admission during cross established the case of the petitioner. Further till date, the respondent has not paid any maintenance towards the petitioner and her children. The respondent has not specifically denies the allegation made by the petitioner. As per Order 8 Rule 3 of CPC denial should be specific and there is no





specific denial it shall be construed as admitted as per order 8 Rule 5 of CPC and the petitioner has established the case and prayed for divorce on the ground of cruelty.

10. Whereas the contention of the respondent is that he never subjected the petitioner to cruelty and his mother never interfered with their marital life. Being a son, he has social and responsibilities to take care of his mother. It is only the petitioner who failed to cook food and also failed to do the house hold chores. It is only the respondent's mother used to cook food and did all the house hold chores. The petitioner did not evince any interest to learn to work or to assist his mother. Even in a separate matrimonial house was set up at a place convenience to the petitioner. The respondent was forced to shift their residence thrice within 5 months and he had incurred lot of expenses. The petitioner has lodged various complaints against him and even Habeas corpus petition before the Hon'ble High Court and the same was also declined to be entertained and prayed for dismissal of the same.

11. The petitioner has contended that the respondent subjected her to mental cruelty by his conduct. The word cruelty has not been defined under the Hindu Marriage Act. However the Hon'ble Apex Court in AIR 1988 SC 121

Shobana Rani Vs Madhukar Reddi

*has held that "The expression has been used in relation to human conduct or human behaviour. It is the conduct in relation to or in respect of matrimonial duties and obligations. Cruelty is a course or conduct of one, which is adversely affecting the other. The cruelty may be mental or physical, intentional or unintentional. If it is physical, the Court will have no problem in determining it. It is a question of fact and degree. If it is mental, the problem presents difficulties. First, the*



*enquiry must begin as to the nature of cruel treatment, second the impact of such treatment in the mind of the spouse, whether it caused reasonable apprehension that it would be harmful or injurious to live with the other. Ultimately, it is a matter of inference to be drawn by taking into account the nature of the conduct and its effect on the complaining spouse.*

In the present case, the petitioner contended that the respondents mother humiliated and ill treated her by demanding dowry and comparing her with her co- sister and demeaned her. The respondent instead of supporting her, joined hands with his mother and humiliated and abused her. Even after the birth of the twin children, when the doctors advised sterilization, the respondent informed that he requires the consent of his mother. Further she underwent "C" section surgery for the delivery of twin children, the respondent and his mother after delivery did not send her to her parents house, citing the reason her grandmother passed away a day prior to the delivery. Further they refused to lend any helping hand in taking care of the twin children. She was forced to manage the same alone, apart from doing house hold chores. She struggled a lot to manage the same as she was undergoing post operative pain. The respondent has not denied the same specifically, on the other hand he contended that being a son, he has got the moral and social responsibility to take care of his mother. Yes it is true that the respondent has the moral responsibility to take care of moral his mother. At the same time, he also has the moral responsibility to take care of his wife and children. Further the petitioner claimed that though they were living under the same roof, their relationship was not that of husband and wife. This fact was neither denied by the respondent in his counter nor PW1 was cross examined on this aspect. So it can be safely held as impliedly admitted





by the respondent. The above conduct of living under the same roof without relationship of husband and wife would cause severe mental agony to the petitioner.

12. Admittedly they were living as joint family along with the respondent's mother, unmarried brother. Whiles when the petitioner is being ill treated or abusing family members, it is normal for her to expect the moral support from the respondent. If she is not getting at least some solacing words from the respondent, the same would cause mental agony to her, especially when she was carrying twin children. The respondent contended that his mother had taken care of children. The above establishes the contention of the petitioner that after delivery she was not sent to her mother's house.

13. The further contention of the petitioner is that the respondent demanded Rs.5 Lakhs from his father on the pretext that the same is required for payment of lease amount to a house at Adambakkam. But the respondent denied the same in his counter. However the respondent during his cross examination admitted the same as follows:-

என்னுடைய பதிலுரை பத்தி 6 ல் என் மாமனாரிடமிருந்து ரூபாய் 5 இலட்சம் வாங்கவில்லை என்று குறிப்பிட்டுக்கிறேன் என்று சொன்னால் சரிதான். ஆனால் என் மாமனாரிடமிருந்து நானாக பணம் கேட்கவில்லை. அவராக அவரது மகளுக்கு ரூ. 5 இலட்சம் கொடுத்தார். என் மனைவிக்கு வங்கி கணக்கு இல்லாததால் காசோலையாக என்னிடம் கொடுத்தார் நான் அந்த பணத்தை குத்தகை தொகை கொடுப்பதற்கு பயன்படுத்திவிட்டு பின்னர் அந்த பணத்தை என் மாமனாரிடம் திரும்பக் கொடுத்துவிட்டேன்.

14. The above probablises the contention of the petitioner that the respondent pestered her by asking about her father's pensionary benefits and retirement benefits and caused mental harassment to her.



15. Further in the case admittedly for the last 3 months before their separation they lived as a nuclear family. It is the contention of the petitioner that the respondent had pushed her out of the matrimonial house in August 2010 and her parents tired to sort out the issue and had a talk with the respondent's brother suggested for a nuclear family but the respondent and his brother informed that if nuclear family is required CCTV would be installed to monitor her action and she would be banned to attend her family functions and she cannot go to her parent's house and she would be kept on a probation period for 3 months. If they are not satisfied, they would separate the twins and keep the male child along with them. Thereafter, the petitioner lodged a complaint at All Women Police Station and the police advised the respondent's mother to stay away and the respondent's mother vacated the house. On 04.10.2020 she went to the matrimonial house along with her children but she was prevented entry inside the house. Again on 29.10.2020 she went to the house, the respondent abused her in filthy languages. Thereafter when they were living separately used to leave the house from 6 am every morning and only return home at 11 p.m. and she was forced to take care of the entire house hold work and the twin children. Further the respondent and his mother removed all the electrical appliances from the house and she was forced to do the house hold chores without the help of any appliances or maid apart from looking after the twin infants and thereby caused mental agony to her. Further when she insisted for a washing machine the respondent lodged a complaint before the police alleging that the petitioner is picking up quarrel regularly and thereafter her father purchased a washing machine for her. The petitioner has raised series of allegations against the respondent, but the





respondent has not made any specific denial of the allegation made by the petitioner and the denial is general in his counter, Order 8 Rule 3 of CPC., reads as follows:-

*It shall not be sufficient for a defendant in his written statement to deny generally the grounds alleged by the plaintiff, but the defendant must deal specifically with each allegation of fact of which he does not admit the truth, except damages.*

16. The above order requires clear and specific denial in the counter and it states that general or evasive denial are not sufficient. As per order 8 Rule 4 of CPC where the respondent denies any allegation of fact in the petition he must answer the point of substance and must not deny evasively. The defendant must deny each allegations of fact. But in the present case, the respondent has not denied the above allegations specifically. So it is implied that they are admitted. Further the conduct of the respondent going at 6 am and coming back at 11 pm and removing all the electrical appliances thereby making the petitioner to suffer without any electrical appliances and without rendering any assistance for taking care of the twin children because she has insisted for nuclear family amounts to humiliation. Further lodging a complaint for requesting a washing machine, which is a basic amenity in the present day would have caused feeling of anguish, frustration to the petitioner. The conduct of the respondent makes it clear that the respondent had humiliated her by his conduct and caused mental agony.

17. The other contention of the petitioner is that on 10.08.2020 she was thrown out of the matrimonial house by snatching her son from her possession. It is her further contention in para 31 to 33 that on 27.01.2021 that the respondent and her brother came



to her house on the pretext of wishing the girl child on her birthday but they tried to take away her daughter also. Further the respondent and his brother used political influence and criminality intimidated her to hand over the daughter to the respondent but he has contended that she received various calls threatening her and her family with unparliamentary words. On March 2021, when she went to took back her appliances, she requested the respondent to hand over her son, as the children are twins and separating them will be cruel but the respondent even refused to show the child. The respondent has not even generally denied the above fact which was admitted by him.

மனு பத்தி 32 33 35 மற்றும் 36 ல் குறிப்பிட்டுருப்பதை என் பதிலுரையில் குறிப்பிட்டு மறுக்கவில்லை.

18. As per Order 8 Rule 5 every allegation of fact in the plaint if not denied specifically or by necessary implication or stated to be not admitted in the pleading of the defendant, shall be taken to be admitted except as against the person under disability. In the present case also, the respondent himself admitted that he has not denied the allegations made in para 32,33,35 and 36 which relates to the facts discussed in the earlier paragraph. Hence it shall be deemed as admitted as contended by the petitioner Further in this case, though the petitioner has filed Exs. R1 & R4 complaints lodged by the respondent, it relates to fact that the respondent is in possession of the boy child. Further the said document also clearly establishes that there were quarrel among them. Further it is pertinent to note that though the respondent sought for dismissal of petition but he has not even claimed the relief of restitution in his counter. Further he has not filed any petition for restitution of conjugal rights. Further it is pertinent to note

QV



the petitioner has filed GWOP 3367/2021 in which they arrived at a compromise and they agreed that the girl child shall be under the custody of the petitioner and the boy child shall be under the custody of the respondent. The above also establishes that the respondent has no intention to join with the petitioner and he has also decided to put an end to the matrimonial consortium and claims dismissal of the petitioner only with a view to harass the respondent.

19. Further the Hon'ble Supreme Court in

(2007) 4 SCC 511

Samar Ghosh vs Jaya Ghosh

*xiv) Where there has been a long period of continuous separation, it may fairly be concluded that the matrimonial bond is beyond repair. The marriage becomes a fiction though supported by a legal tie. By refusing to sever that tie, the law in such cases, does not serve the sanctity of marriage; on the contrary, it shows scant regard for the feelings and emotions of the parties. In such like situations, it may lead to mental cruelty.*

The ratio laid down the above case also applies in the case in hand, in this case also the petitioner and the respondent are living separately for more than 4 years. Further as already the respondent has neither filed any petition for restitution of conjugal rights nor claimed the relief of restitution of conjugal rights in his counter. Further even in the GWOP, they got compromised and both of them decided to have custody of one child each. In spite of the above, the claim of the respondent seeking dismissal of the above petition after deciding to put an end to the matrimonial consortium permanently will also amounts to mental cruelty. In view of the above discussion, this court finds that the petitioner is entitled for divorce on the ground of cruelty.



In the result, this petition is allowed and the marriage solemnized between the petitioner and the respondent on 01.02.2017 at SGR Mahal, Plot No. 1 & 2, Vijayapuram Extension, Mambakkam Main Road, Sithalapakkam, Chennai-600 126 is dissolved on the ground of cruelty and the decree of divorce is granted. No costs.

Directly dictated to my steno typist and typed by her in the computer directly to my dictation, corrected and pronounced by me in the Open Court, 14<sup>th</sup> day of November 2024.

*S. K. Sude*

V ADDITIONAL PRINCIPAL JUDGE  
V ADDITIONAL FAMILY COURT

**Petitioner's side Witness:-**

PW1- V. Sudeeshna

**Petitioner's side Exhibits:**

- Ex.P1- Marriage Invitation  
Ex.P2- Marriage Photo  
Ex.P3- Copy of Aadhar Card of the petitioner  
Ex.P4- Copy of Birth Certificate of the child J.S. Varniit  
Ex.P5- Copy of Birth Certificate of the child J.S. Varniitaa  
Ex.P6- Copy of receipt relates to the marriage expenses paid by the petitioner  
Ex.P7- Copy of bills relates to the hospital expenses paid by the petitioner

**Respondent's side Witness:-**

RW1- M. Jothilingam

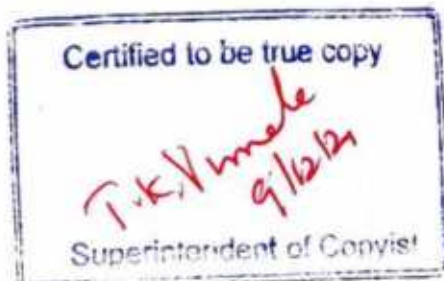
**Respondent's side exhibits:-**

- Ex.R1- Copy of complaint given by the petitioner in AWPS, Madipakkam  
Ex.R2- Copy of CSR No.271/2020  
Ex.R3- Copy of order in HCP.No.607/2021  
Ex.R4- Copy of complaint given by the petitioner to the Deputy Commissioner

*S. K. Sude*

V ADDITIONAL PRINCIPAL JUDGE  
V ADDITIONAL FAMILY COURT

Draft/fair order  
O.P.No.3190/2021  
Date: 14.11.2024  
V Addl. Family Court





FAMILY COURT CHENNAI

C.A. No. 12326/2024 20

O.P. No. 3190/2024 20

Application made on 19/11/2020

Stamps called for on 3/12/2020

Stamp papers deposited on 5/12/2020

Addl. stamps called for on 20

Addl. stamp papers deposited on 20

Copy made Ready on 9/12/2020

Copy Delivered on 22/5/2025 20

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Superintendent.



# IN THE V ADDITIONAL FAMILY COURT AT CHENNAI

Present: Tmt. S. Kanchana, M.L.,  
V Additional Principal Judge

Thursday 14<sup>th</sup> day of November 2024

H.M.O.P.No.3190/2021

V. Sudheeshna, D/o. Venkatesh, Hindu, aged about 32 years, residing at NO.144, 1<sup>st</sup> Floor Judges Avenue, West Kamaraj Nagar, Thiruvanmiyur, Chennai, Tamilnadu- 600 041.  
... Petitioner

/Vs/

M. Jothilingam, S/o. Mahalinga Mudaliar (Late), Hindu, aged about 35 years, residing at No.11/27, Vedagiri Street, Alandur, Chennai- 600 016.  
... Respondent

This is a petition filed under section 13(1)(i-a) of Hindu Marriage Act, 1955, to dissolve the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent solemnized on 01.02.2017 at SGR Mahal, Plot No.1 &2, Vijayapuram Extension, Mambakkam Main Road, Sithalapakkam, Chennai- 600 126 by granting a decree of divorce on the ground of cruelty.

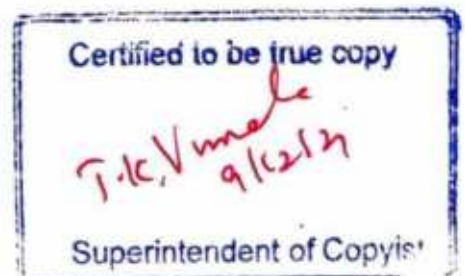
This petition came up on 18.10.2024 before this court for final hearing, in the presence of the petitioner and the respondent, upon perusing the petition, counter and other connected material papers on record, upon hearing the enquiry and having stood over for consideration till this date, this Court doth order and decree as follows:

1. that this petition is allowed.
2. that the marriage solemnized between the petitioner and the respondent on 01.02.2017 at SGR Mahal, Plot No.1 &2, Vijayapuram Extension, Mambakkam Main Road, Sithalapakkam, Chennai- 600 126 is dissolved on the ground of cruelty and the decree of divorce is granted.
3. that there be no costs.

Given under my hand and the seal of this court, this the 14<sup>th</sup> day of November 2024.

*S. Kanchana*

V ADDITIONAL PRINCIPAL JUDGE  
V ADDITIONAL FAMILY COURT





FAMILY COURT CHENNAI

C.A. No. 12826/2024 20

O.P. No. 3190/2021 20

Application made on 19/11/24 20

amps called for on 3/12/24 20

Stamp paper

deposited on 5/12/24 20

Addl stamp

called for 20

Addl stamp paper

deposited on 20

Copy made Ready on 9/12/24 20

Copy furnished on 22/5/25 20

22/5/25

Superintendent.