



HOME, PROHIBITION & EXCISE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

POLICY NOTE

DEMAND No.3

2012-2013

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**Minister for Commercial Taxes and
Registration, Law, Courts and Prisons**

©

Government of Tamil Nadu

2012

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Introduction

“இறைகாக்கும் வையக மெல்லாம் அவனை
முறைகாக்கும் முட்டாச் செயின்” – குறள் 547

“The King all the whole realm of earth protects
And justice guards the king who right respects.”

The literal meaning of the said ‘Thirukural’ is that the King who defends the people is protected by the system of justice that he administers. There can be no two opinions about the fact that nation prosper when the administration of justice is done effectively. Four major institutions involved in the administration of justice are POLICE, PROSECUTING MACHINERY, COURTS AND PRISONS. In the process, the police force is assigned the task of preventing the crime and taking punitive measures by registering offences and laying charge sheet against the accused after due

investigation; the prosecuting machinery prosecutes the accused charged before the Court of Law; the courts adjudicate the case by punishing the guilty and thus protecting the innocents; the prison or jails lodge the offenders during the period of incarceration. The policy of this Government is to ensure justice to all the citizens as enshrined in the Constitution. To achieve the object, the Government is committed to provide adequate facilities in terms of buildings, manpower and other infrastructure so that quick justice is offered to the litigant public. This Government have also been keen that the independence of judiciary is maintained and a suitable climate is ensured for that purpose.

2. Organizational hierarchy of the Judiciary

2.1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in New Delhi is the Apex Court of our Country. It has control over all the High Courts functioning in the States. The hierarchy of Judiciary in the State level is indicated in the Annexure-I.

2.2. The following Courts / Offices are functioning in the State:-

Courts

- (i) City Civil Courts – 28
- (ii) Court of Small Causes – 17
- (iii) District and Sessions Courts – 31
- (iv) Additional District Courts – 6
- (v) Sub Courts – 120
- (vi) District Munsif Courts – 174
- (viii) Chennai Metropolitan Magistrate Courts – 24
- (ix) Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts – 28
- (x) Judicial Magistrate Courts – 214
- (xi) District Munsif – cum – Judicial Magistrate Courts – 64
- (xii) Labour Courts - 12
- (xiii) Family Courts - 7
- (xiv) Special Courts for trial of Economic Offence cases - 3
- (xv) Special Courts for trial of cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act and Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. - 4
- (xvi) Designated Courts for Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (prevention) Act cases - 4
- (xvii) Special Courts for trial of Essential Commodities Act cases - 6

- (xviii) Special Courts for trial of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act cases - 4
- (xix) Special Courts for exclusive trial of Central Bureau of Investigation cases - 8
- (xx) Special Courts for exclusive trial of Bomb Blast cases - 2
- (xxi) One Special Court for trial of Cases on Communal Clashes
- (xxii) Mahila Courts (Magalir Neethimandram) in the cadre of District Judge - 10
- (xxiii) Additional District Courts (formerly Fast Track Courts) - 49
- (xxiv) Fast Track Courts at Magisterial level - 24
- (xxv) Special Courts for Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) Act,1997 cases - 3
- (xxvi) Special Courts for exclusive trial of Land Acquisition cases - 2
- (xxvii) One Special Court for trial of Forest Offence cases
- (xxviii) Evening Courts - 56
- (xxix) One Special Judicial Magistrate Court for trial of Sandal Wood Offence cases
- (xxx) Special Courts for Prevention of Corruption Act cases in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge - 4
- (xxxi) Industrial Tribunal, Chennai.

Offices

- (xxxii) Official Assignee, High Court, Chennai.
- (xxxiii) Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai

3. Strength of the Courts

The present strength of the courts functioning in the City of Chennai and in the Districts are given in the Annexure-II and III respectively.

4. Classification of Expenditure

The expenditure of the High Court of Madras, Chennai and the Madras High Court Bench at Madurai is classified as "CHARGED" and the expenditure for the remaining part of the Judiciary as "VOTED".

5. High Court, Madras

5.1 The High Court is the highest Court of Justice in the State. The approved strength of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court (both the Principal seat and Madurai Bench) is 60. The High Court exercises Original Jurisdiction and Special Original Jurisdiction (Writ Jurisdiction) in civil matters. It also has appellate jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters. On the original side, the High Court tries suits above the value of Rs.25.00 lakhs arising within the City of Chennai. The allocation of cases among the Hon'ble Judges is done by the Hon'ble The Chief Justice. The High Court is also exercising extended jurisdiction over the Union Territory of Puducherry and the expenditure on Officers

and staff attending to Puducherry in the High Court is initially incurred by the Government of Tamil Nadu and is reimbursed subsequently by the Government of Puducherry.

5.2. The Registrar General, in association with Registrar (Vigilance), Registrar (Judicial), Registrar (Administration), Registrar (Management), Additional Registrar (Vigilance), Registrar-cum-Private Secretary to Hon'ble The Chief Justice, Officer on Special Duty to the Secretariat of the Hon'ble The Chief Justice, Joint Registrar (Protocol) and Official Assignee is the administrative head of the High Court. The Registrars are assisted by the Master, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Registrar-cum-Special Officer (Liasoning), Deputy Official Assignee, Assistant Registrars, Chief Accounts Officer and Sub-Assistant Registrars. Besides dispensing Justice, the High Court of Madras exercises administrative control over the entire Subordinate Judiciary in the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry. The details of cases in the High Court of Madras and the details of cases in the Subordinate Courts are given in Annexure-VII and IX respectively.

6. The Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai

6.1. The Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai was inaugurated and started functioning with effect from 24.07.2004 with jurisdiction over districts of Madurai, Dindigul, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari and Theni. Excepting Original Jurisdiction, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court exercises jurisdiction as in the case of the Principal Seat of Madras High Court.

6.2. The Registrar (Administration), Madurai Bench in association with Registrar (Judicial) is the administrative head of the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court. The Registrars are assisted by the Deputy Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Accounts Officer and Sub-Assistant Registrars. The details of cases in the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court are given in Annexure-VIII.

7. Civil Courts

7.1. Chennai City

(a) City Civil Court, Chennai

There are 28 Judicial Officers, consisting of 9 in the cadre of District Judge (including one Magalir Neethimandram Judge, Chennai), 18 in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge and the Registrar in the cadre of Civil Judge, who is in-charge of Administration. The territorial jurisdiction of the City Civil Court extends over the whole of the City of Chennai. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Assistant Judge and the Principal Judge of the City Civil Court, Chennai is as follows:-

Assistant Judge	Principal Judge
Up to Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten lakhs only)	Exceeding Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees Ten lakhs only) but not exceeding Rs.25,00,000/- (Rupees Twenty five lakhs only)

If the value of a case is in excess of Rs.25.00 lakhs, the suit has to be instituted in the High Court of Madras. The City Civil Court is also functioning as the Sessions Court for the Chennai Sessions Division. An Additional City Civil Court is functioning for the

exclusive trial of cases of corruption, etc., under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. There is also a Special Court functioning for exclusive trial of cases under the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997.

(b) Court of Small Causes, Chennai

The Court is presided over by the Chief Judge in the cadre of District Judge. There are also 8 Judges in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge and 8 Judges in the cadre of Civil Judge, including a Registrar, who is in-charge of the administration. The Registrar is also attending judicial functions such as disposal of certain Execution Petitions. The Chief Judge and other Judges of the Court of Small Causes exercise powers under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882. The V and VI Judges are exclusively functioning as Tribunals for the trial of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act. The Chief Judge and the Judges II, III and IV have also been empowered to try cases under the Motor Vehicles Act. The Judges of X to XVI are functioning as Rent Controllers for the City of Chennai. The Chief Judge and the Judges II to IV, VII and VIII are empowered to hear rent control appeals.

7.2. Mofussil Courts

(a) District Courts

There are 31 District Courts and 6 Additional District Courts functioning in the State, including the District and Sessions Court at Ariyalur, which has been newly constituted on 24.9.2011. The Government have also sanctioned a District and Sessions Court at Tiruppur. The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges of the respective Divisions. They are also functioning as Special Tribunals under certain special enactments such as the Employees State Insurance Act, the Estate Abolition Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. The District Judges are having pecuniary jurisdiction in all civil proceedings, wherein the amount of value of subject matter exceeds Rupees ten lakhs without any limitation. They are also exercising Civil Appellate Jurisdiction over the district and inspecting the Subordinate Courts in their respective Divisions.

(b) Sub Courts (Senior Civil Judge)

There are 120 Sub-Courts functioning in the State. The Sub-Judges, who have been re-designated as Senior Civil Judge are having pecuniary jurisdiction

in all civil proceedings, wherein the amount of value of subject matter exceeds Rs.1.00 lakh, but does not exceed Rs.10.00 lakhs. The Sub Court jurisdiction is defined under the Civil Courts Act, 1892. The Senior Civil Judges are also exercising appellate powers in respect of appeals arising from and out of the decisions of the District Munsifs functioning in their respective territorial jurisdiction up to the value of Rs.1.00 lakh. The Senior Civil Judges are also functioning as Assistant Sessions Judges and also functioning as Judges in Motor Accident Claims Tribunals.

(c) District Munsif Courts (Civil Judge)

There are 174 District Munsif Courts functioning in the State. The District Munsifs, re-designated as Civil Judges, exercise pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs.1.00 lakh. Each District Munsif Court has a defined territorial jurisdiction. They are also exercising Small Causes jurisdiction up to Rs.20,000/- and Rent Controllers of their respective territorial jurisdictions.

(d) District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts (Civil Judge)

There are 64 District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State. The litigant public of certain parts of the State had been experiencing difficulties in having their civil grievances redressed, and they have to approach Civil Courts located far away, due to the absence of Civil Courts in their locality. With a view to mitigate their difficulties, these Courts are trying both civil and criminal cases.

8. Criminal Courts

8.1. Chennai City

Twenty four Metropolitan Magistrate Courts are functioning in the City of Chennai which include the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court and the Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court. The Chief Metropolitan Magistrates, Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and the II, III, IV, X and XI Metropolitan Magistrates are in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge. All other Metropolitan Magistrates are in the cadre of Civil Judge. The Metropolitan Magistrates are exercising jurisdiction with reference to the Police Stations in the District of Chennai.

8.2. Mofussil

(a) District and Sessions Courts

The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges of the respective Divisions. There are 31 District and Sessions Courts functioning in the State. They are also functioning as Special Tribunals under certain special enactments such as the Employees State Insurance Act, the Estate Abolition Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. The Government have also sanctioned a District and Sessions Court at Tiruppur.

(b) Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts

There are 28 Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State. The Chief Judicial Magistrates are also conferred with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge in certain category of cases. They inspect the court of Judicial Magistrates in their respective districts. The Government have also sanctioned a Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Tiruppur.

(b) Judicial Magistrate Courts

A Judicial Magistrate Court is functioning in almost every Taluk. There are 214 Judicial Magistrate

Courts functioning in the State, including 21 Fast Track Courts at Magisterial level.

9. Special Courts

(i) Labour Courts

There are twelve Labour Courts functioning in the State, i.e., four in Chennai, two in Vellore and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli. An Industrial Tribunal is also functioning in Chennai having State wide jurisdiction. The Presiding Officers of the above Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunal are in the cadre of District Judge. The Labour Courts are adjudicating the labour disputes referred to them by the Government and also the claim petitions filed by parties. All the Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunal are touring officers and they hold Camp Courts for adjudicating labour disputes and claim petitions in their respective jurisdiction.

ii) Special Courts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act and Protection of Civil Rights Act cases

There are four Additional Sessions Courts one each at Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and

Tirunelveli, having jurisdiction over 14 districts for trial of cases registered under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and the Protection of Civil Rights Act. The details of above Courts and their jurisdiction are given below.

Sl. No	Name of the Court	Jurisdiction
1.	IV Additional Sessions Court, Madurai	(i) Madurai (ii) Dindigul (iii) Theni (iv) Ramanathapuram (v) Sivagangai (vi) Virudhunagar
2.	II Additional Sessions Court, Thanjavur.	(i) Thanjavur (ii) Nagapattinam (iii) Tiruvarur
3.	III Additional Sessions Court, Tirunelveli.	(i) Tirunelveli (ii) Thoothukudi (iii) Kanniyakumari
4.	II Additional Sessions Court, Tiruchirappalli.	(i) Tiruchirappalli (ii) Pudukottai

In respect of the remaining districts, the concerned Principal Sessions Courts will try the cases under the above said Acts.

(iii) Special Courts to try Economic Offences

There are three Special Courts for the trial of Economic Offence cases i.e., two at Chennai, viz. Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate (E.O.-I & E.O.-II) which are in the cadre of District Judge and one Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Madurai, in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge.

(iv) Family Courts

Seven Family Courts are functioning in the State, of which four are at Chennai and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem. In addition to the above, three Holiday Family Courts are also functioning in Chennai.

(v) Special Courts for Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997

Three Special Courts are functioning for the trial of Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 cases at Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.

(vi) Special Courts for trial of Central Bureau of Investigation Cases

Eight Special Courts are functioning for exclusive trial of Central Bureau of Investigation Cases i.e., Six in Chennai and one each at Madurai and Coimbatore.

(vii) Special Courts for the Prevention of Corruption Act cases

Four special courts for the trial of Prevention of Corruption Act cases, are functioning in the State i.e., one each at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirapalli, which have started functioning from 13.10.2011, 03.10.2011, 13.08.2011 and 14.10.2011 respectively.

(viii) Special Court for the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act cases

There are four Special Courts for exclusive trial of cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act. Two courts are functioning at Chennai and the other two courts are at Madurai.

(ix) Special Courts to try Essential Commodities Act cases

There are six Special Courts, one each at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Pudukkottai, Salem and

Thanjavur with the Presiding Officers in the cadre of District and Sessions Judge dealing both the cases under the Essential Commodities Act.

(x) Special Courts for sandalwood offences

One Special Judicial Magistrate Court is functioning at Tirupathur in Vellore district to try the cases relating sandal wood offences.

(xi) Railway Courts

Railway Magistrate Courts are functioning in the districts of Vellore, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Egmore and the Central Railway Stations in Chennai for trial of offences in respect of ticketless travel etc., under the Indian Railway Act. The expenditure on Railway Magistrate Courts is borne by the State Government and the fines collected by the Railway Magistrate Courts are credited to the receipts of the State Government.

(xii) Mobile Courts

Two Mobile Courts are functioning for the trial of traffic offences in Chennai. They deal with petty cases registered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988. These Courts facilitate early adjudication of the case and thus

avoiding much time involving for Police Officers, Courts and Public. The Government have also sanctioned 10 Mobile Courts one each at Kanchipuram, Villupuram, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Namakkal, Salem, Erode, Dindigul and Tirunelveli.

(xiii) Designated Courts under Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987

Even though the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 has been repealed, four courts are functioning in the State to try the pending cases registered under the said Act. In Chennai, I Additional and V Additional Judges, City Civil Court are dealing with the cases and in Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli, concerned Principal District Judges are dealing with the cases.

(xiv) Additional Sessions Courts for the trial of Bomb Blast cases

For the trial of Bomb Blast cases, two Additional Sessions Courts i.e., one each at Chennai and Coimbatore are functioning. The Special Court constituted for the trial of Bomb Blast cases functioning at Poonamallee in Chennai is also trying cases arising

out of the offences under the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2002 (Central Act 15 of 2002).

(xv) Sessions Court for the trial of Communal Clash cases

A Sessions Court is functioning at Madurai for the trial of Communal Clash cases arising in the Southern Districts.

(xvi) Magalir Neethimandram (Mahila Courts)

For exclusive trial of cases of crimes against women, Magalir Neethimandram (which are familiarly known as Mahila Courts) are functioning at ten places in the State i.e., one each at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Perambalur, Cuddalore, Chengalpattu and Pudukottai.

(xvii) Additional Master Courts

10 Additional Master Courts i.e., 4 courts for Madras High Court, 4 Courts for City Civil Court, Chennai and 2 Courts for Court of Small Causes, Chennai are functioning only for summoning the litigant and recording the evidence.

(xviii) The Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai

The Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai is an Officer in the cadre of District Judge. He is assisted by the Deputy Administrator General and the Official Trustee in the cadre of Civil Judge. These two Officers are in-charge of Trust properties and of Minors and Estates of deceased persons. They are performing duties assigned to them in accordance with the provisions contained in the Administrator General and Official Trustees Act.

(xix) Courts for CCB and CBCID Metro cases

The Government have ordered for constitution of a new court in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge in Chennai for exclusive trial of Central Crime Branch cases (relating to cheating cases in Chennai) and Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department metro cases in Chennai.

(xx) Evening Courts

In the State, fifty six Evening Courts are functioning to clear the cases involving petty offences pending before the Courts of Judicial Magistrates /

Metropolitan Magistrates. The details are given in Annexure-IV.

10. Tamil Law Journal

The publication of bi-monthly Law Journal "Theerpu Thirattu" (Tamil), which brings out the important Judgements made by the Hon'ble High Court of Madras is available for the use of the Advocates and the Public.

11. Schemes under Thirteenth Finance Commission grants – in- aid

For improvement in Justice Delivery, the Thirteenth Finance Commission under the grants-in-aid, has recommended a sum of Rs.252.43 crore for eight schemes for a period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 to Tamil Nadu. Out of this amount, the Government of India had released a sum of Rs.5048.60 lakh for the year 2010-2011. In anticipation of the grants to be released from the Government of India, this Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.130.84 crore so far for implementation of the schemes.

12. Introduction of Tamil language in the proceedings of the High Court

Article 348(2) of the Constitution of India read with section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 envisages the usage of the State Official Language in judgments, decrees and the proceedings of the High Court of the State. In the High Court of four States viz., Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh the use of the official language of those States have been authorized in all the proceedings of the High Courts of those States. On the same analogy, this Government had sent proposals to the Government of India seeking the approval of His Excellency the President of India for the usage of Tamil in the proceedings of the High Court of Madras. The Government of India is being urged continuously by this Government. The Secretary to Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Official Language, New Delhi has also been addressed on 30.03.2012 in this matter.

13. Appointment of Civil Judges

The Government have issued orders to fill up the vacant posts of 185 Civil Judges in the Tamil Nadu Judicial Service by direct recruitment. A sum of

Rs.40.92 lakhs has been sanctioned to the High Court of Madras to incur expenditure towards the recruitment process.

14.Computerization in Courts

14.1. During the year 2005, the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice in association with the NIC have formulated a programme to computerize all the District and Subordinate courts in the country. Subsequently, the Government of India during the year 2006 introduced the e-courts scheme for implementation of Information and Computer Technology (ICT) in judiciary. Under the said scheme all the Judicial Officers in the State have been provided with laptops, printers and broadband connectivity in their residences. The NIC, New Delhi has released a sum of Rs.4.02 crore to the High Court of Madras for establishing of computer server room and judicial service centres all the Court complexes in the District Headquarters and Computers and servers, UPS, Printers and other IT peripherals supplied by the NIC, New Delhi have since been installed in the District Courts. All the District Courts have also been installed with DG sets.

14.2. In the website of High Court, among others, the details of cases and their status are being posted. The litigants can have information about the status of their cases through telephone by means of Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) facility.

15. Financial sanction accorded during the year 2011-2012 for construction of buildings, quarters for Judicial Officers and other Infrastructure facilities

- A sum of Rs.187.43 lakhs sanctioned for construction of court buildings and quarters for Judicial Officers at Thiruvadanai in Ramanathapuram district.
- A sum of Rs.285.49 lakhs sanctioned for construction of court buildings and quarters for Judicial Officers at Valparai in Coimbatore district.
- A sum of Rs.496.72 lakhs sanctioned for construction of Combined Court Buildings and quarters for Judicial Officers at Mettur in Salem district.
- A sum of Rs.868.19 lakhs sanctioned for construction of 7 Additional blocks at the premises of Egmore Court Complex, Chennai.

- A sum of Rs.18.00 lakhs sanctioned for construction of office building in the second floor over the staff toilet adjacent to High Court Annexe Building in the premises of High Court of Madras.
- A sum of Rs.48.74 lakhs sanctioned for construction of compound wall around the court buildings and quarters at Madurai, Krishnagiri, Devakottai, Dindigul, Pudukottai, Paramathi and Tirupathur in Sivagangai district.
- A sum of Rs.214.16 lakhs sanctioned for purchase of photo copiers and printers for use in the Subordinate Courts.
- A sum of Rs.24.32 lakhs sanctioned for purchase of furniture for the courts of Principal Sub Court, Cuddalore, District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court, Andipatti, District and Sessions Court, Nagapattinam and Court of Small causes, Chennai.

16. Sanction of new Courts during the year 2011-12

- Sanction accorded for constituting of District Munsif –cum-Judicial Magistrate Court at Peraiyoor in Madurai district.

- Sanction accorded for constitution of District Munsif Court and Judicial Magistrate Court at Tiruchendur in Thoothukudi district by converting existing District Munsif –cum-Judicial Magistrate Court, Tiruchendur.
- Sanction accorded for constitution of Judicial Magistrate Court at Pudukkottai.
- Sanction accorded for constitution of Judicial Magistrate Court at Pandalur in the Nilgiris district.
- Sanction accorded for constitution of District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court at Boothapandy by converting the existing Judicial Magistrate Court.
- Sanction accorded for constitution of a new court in the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division) in Chennai for exclusive trial of Central Crime Branch cases (relating to cheating cases in Chennai) and Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department cases in Chennai.
- Sanction accorded for constitution of District Munsif Court at Cheyyar.

17. Sanction of new post and other facilities

- Sanction accorded for creation of additional post of 32 Personal Assistants to the Hon'ble Judges of High Court and 25 Assistant Section Officers for the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court.
- Sanctioned a sum of Rs.40.00 lakhs towards meeting expenditure for the 150th Anniversary celebration of the Madras High Court.
- Sanction accorded for Cash Award equivalent to one increment (non-recurring-one time only) to all Officers and Staff Members of the Madras High Court on the occasion of the 150th year Celebration.
- Sanction accorded for enhancement of the special compensatory allowance from Rs.190/- to Rs.380/- to the drivers attached to the Hon'ble Judges of High Court, Madras.
- Sanctioned a sum of Rs.9,43,400 /- towards purchase of 53 New Nokia Mobile Phones to the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court of Madras both in the Principal Seat and the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court by replacing the existing Mobile Phones.

- Sanctioned a sum of Rs.8.46 crores as compensation for the land acquired for the purpose of establishing the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai.
- Sanctioned a sum of Rs.60,750/- for purchase of two water coolers for the use of Staff in the High Court of Madras.
- Sanction accorded for enhancement of the standing sanction of Rs.64.00 lakhs towards the purchase of Law Books and Law Journals for use in Subordinate Courts of the State.
- Sanction accorded for enhancement of the standing sanction of Rs.12.50 lakhs towards the purchase of Law Books and Law Journals to the library of the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court.
- Sanctioned a sum of Rs.5,73,597/- for provision of video conferencing facility for connecting the Principal Seat of Madras High Court, Chennai and the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.

18. Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority

Objectives

18.1. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, (as amended by Act 59 of 1994) was enacted to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reasons of economic or other disabilities, to organize Lok Adalats on a statutory basis as an Alternative Dispute Resolution Forum, to educate poorer sections of the society on their rights and to enable them to get the benefits and privileges given to them in various Social Welfare Legislations and administrative orders. In accordance with the above Act, the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority at the State level, the District Legal Services Authority for every District and Taluk Legal Services Committees and a High Court Legal Services Committee at Chennai were constituted. They are functioning in the State with effect from 01.11.1997.

Eligibility Criteria

18.2. Every person who has to file or defend a case shall be entitled to legal services under this Act, if that person is: -

- a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe,
- a victim of Trafficking in Human beings or Beggar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution,
- Women or Children,
- a person with disability as defined in Clause (i) of Section 2 of the persons with Disabilities (Equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995,
- a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
- an Industrial Workman,
- in custody, including a custody in a protective home, Juvenile Home, Psychiatric hospital or Psychiatric nursing home,
- in receipt of annual income less than the amount specified in 12(h) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

18.3. The affected persons may give their applications either in writing or orally without any fee.

Counselling and Mediation Centres

18.4. In the State, the Mediation Centres and the Counselling Centres function, as an instrumentality for pre-litigative settlements. The counselling lawyer makes every effort to arrive at negotiated settlement between the parties to the dispute. Thus, they provide an Alternative System of Dispute Resolution at the grass-root level itself.

Centre for Women

18.5. Women have been given prominence in providing assistance through the Centre for Women by solving their matrimonial disputes and also other problems.

Legal Assistance

18.6. Free Legal Assistance is being given to the persons affected in criminal cases, Victims of Motor Vehicle Accident cases and the weaker segments of the society for getting welfare measures such as old age pension, widow pension etc., from Government.

Lok Adalat

18.7. Lok Adalats shall have jurisdiction to determine and to arrive at compromise or settlement between the parties to a dispute in respect of any case

pending before or any matter, which is falling within the jurisdiction of any court for which the Lok Adalat is organized but has not been brought before the court. Every award of the Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court or as the case may be as an order of any other court. Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be final and binding on all the parties to the dispute, and no appeal shall lie to any court against the award. The Lok Adalat shall have the same powers as are vested in a civil court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

18.8. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.296.60 lakhs for conducting Lok Adalat and Legal Aid for the year 2011-12. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.171.43 lakh for imparting training to Mediators, Judicial Officers and Advocates in Mediation for the year 2011-12.

Legal Aid Camps and Legal Literacy Promotion Camps

18.9. Periodical Legal Aid cum Legal Literacy Promotion camps are held in rural areas. The local Revenue Authorities, Police Officers and other Departments' Officials are invited to attend the said camps. Panel lawyers are deputed to the places of the

camps to receive petitions from the people. The problems of the petitioners are referred to the Officials of the concerned Departments, who attend the camps and if possible, settlements are made on the spot itself.

Prison Adalat and Legal Aid Cell in Central Prisons

18.10. Prison Adalat and Legal Aid Cell are functioning in Central Prisons and in Special Prison for Women at Vellore. A Legal Aid Clinic is also functioning in the Central Prison, Puzhal in Chennai. A Special Public Prosecutor has been appointed by the Government for speedy disposal of cases in prisons.

Legal Aid Counsel Scheme

18.11. Under the Legal Aid Counsel Scheme, Legal Aid Counsels are deputed to all Magistrate Courts by the Legal Services Authorities/Committees strive to provide legal assistance to the under trials produced for remand before Magistrates, pleading no means to engage counsel.

Legal Aid Help Line

18.12. A Legal Aid Help Line is functioning in the Satta Udhavi Maiyam Building in Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Chennai. The Advocates are

deputed in all working days to attend the calls and to give opinion both morning and evening by turns. The litigants can contact the Help Line over phone number 044-25342441. The litigants can get opinion from the Advocates in the above premises.

19. The Department of Government Litigations, High Court, Chennai

The department of Government Litigation comprises of Law Officers of the High Court, Chennai and its Bench at Madurai is headed by the Advocate General of Tamil Nadu. The Unit Offices are headed by the Additional Advocate General-I to V, the Public Prosecutor, the Government Pleader, High Court, Chennai, Additional Public Prosecutor and Special Government Pleader at Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai both in civil and criminal side. The Advocate General and the Additional Advocate Generals offer opinions on legal matters, appear before Hon'ble High Court and the Supreme Court, if necessary and defend the State in various civil and criminal cases. The Additional Advocate General-IV is appointed especially to appear in the Supreme Court of India on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

The Law Officers are benefited after the installation of online journals / CD versions at the office of the Advocate General and after provision of online software to 9 unit offices.

20. Directorate of Prosecution

20.1. The Directorate of Prosecution is having an effective control over the proper conduct of prosecution of the criminal cases in the State and monitoring the functioning of the Prosecuting Officers attached to courts.

Organizational set up

20.2. The Director of Prosecution is the overall administrative head of the Directorate. The Directorate at the Headquarters in Chennai, is having one Director, one Joint Director (Administration), one Associate Editor/ Assistant Director of Prosecution (Publication) and with respective ministerial staff. The Director of Prosecution is immediately assisted by the Joint Director (Administration) in the administrative and overall supervision work. There are 11 Deputy Directors of Prosecution who are the administrative heads of regions and 14 Assistant Directors of Prosecution who are functioning as the administrative heads of the

districts. One Associate Editor (Publication) in the rank of Assistant Director of Prosecution is attending to the work of publication of Tamil Nadu Prosecutors Journal every month in the head quarters.

20.3. The regional unit offices are being managed with the ministerial staff of the Directorate and the staff drawn from respective Collectorates, on lending basis. There are 29 Additional Public Prosecutors attached to Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts for the work of prosecution of the criminal cases before the said Courts. Besides the above, Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I are attached to the District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts in Mofussil / Metropolitan Magistrate Courts in Chennai and designated courts and the Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II attached to Judicial Magistrate Courts in Mofussil / Metropolitan Magistrate Courts in Chennai are attending to the work of prosecution of cases before the respective courts.

20.4. The Government have ordered for imparting in-service training to the 645 Prosecutors (both regular cadre and tenure based Prosecutors) at Anna Institute of Management, Chennai. The above

said residential training is given in 21 batches with the strength of about 30 Prosecutors per batch and with the duration of 10 working days. The Government have also ordered for provision of Mobile Phone Law Software comprising 71 Acts to all Prosecutors and ordered for purchasing of Law Books for the Prosecutors of the Prosecution Department.

20.5. A panel comprising 55 Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II fit for promotion as Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-I for the year 2010 - 2011 has been approved on 15.03.2012.

20.6. A written examination was conducted on 23.07.2011 and 24.07.2011 by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission to select the eligible candidates for filling up of the 83 vacancies in the post of Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II for the year 2009-2010. Further, Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission has notified for recruitment of 47 posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-II on 02.04.2012 as requested.

21. Special initiatives for the year 2011-12

Judicial Academy

21.1. Consequent on the direction of the Supreme Court of India, the Government of Tamil Nadu

constituted the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy in Chennai. The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy was established on 23.04.2001 in Judicial Officer's quarters at A2 Block, Egmore. Foundation stone for the new building was laid on 10.02.2002, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy started functioning in the present building located in P.S. Kumarasamy Raja Salai, Raja Annamalaipuram, Chennai which was constructed at a cost of Rs.4.50 crore and was inaugurated on 25.07.2004. The Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned Rs.15.00 lakh as annual grant to the Academy every year from 2006. The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy is under the administrative control of High Court, Madras. The object of the Academy is to impart effective training to the Judicial Officers such as District Munsif, Sub Judge, District Judge and staff of the Judiciary and Induction training to the newly recruits so as to keep them in pace with the emerging legal, social and technological trend.

21.2. It is necessary to support the State Judicial Academy to enable them to operate program throughout the year to promptly provide training to the Judicial Officers. Therefore, the Government have

sanctioned a sum of Rs.17.00 crores for construction of Regional Centres of State Judicial Academy at Coimbatore and Madurai and the construction work is in progress at Coimbatore and in respect of Madurai, the construction work is being started. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.2.47 crores for the year 2010-2011 to the Judicial Academy for giving training to the Judicial Officers.

Forty nine Additional District Courts (formerly Fast Track Courts) in the Cadre of District Judge

21.3. The Government sanctioned 49 Fast Track Courts (in the cadre of District Judge) in the year 2001. Out of the 49 Fast Track Courts, 30 Courts were constituted during August, 2001 and the remaining 19 Courts were constituted during December, 2001 in the cadre of District Judge. The details of courts are given in Annexure-VI. The Government through its order dated 26.08.2011, have made these Fast Track Courts as permanent along with the staff. The Fast Track Courts have been re-designated as Additional District Courts.

Fast Track Courts in Magisterial Level

21.4. The Government have issued orders for constitution of 50 Fast Track Courts in the cadre of Magisterial Level to clear the pendency of criminal cases in the Judicial Magistrate Courts in the State. Out of them, one Fast Track Court at Ottanchatram was converted as Judicial Magistrate Court, Ottanchatharam. Out of remaining 49 courts, notification were issued for constitution of 39 Fast Track Courts and out of which 24 Fast Track Courts have been constituted and are started functioning.

Court Managers

21.5. With a view to enhancing the efficiency of court management and to support the Judges to perform their administrative duties and devote more time to the judicial function, 33 posts of Court Managers in the cadre of Assistant Registrars were sanctioned i.e., two posts for the High Court of Madras and one post for the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and one post each to the 30 Principal District and Sessions Courts. In addition to this, two posts of Court Managers will be sanctioned to the newly created districts viz., Ariyalur and Tiruppur shortly.

Furniture to the Subordinate Courts

21.6. The Government issued orders for purchase of furniture from M/s.TANSI Furniture Works, Chennai, for the use of all the Subordinate Courts including the Courts functioning in Chennai at a cost of Rs.8,96,99,493/-. The Government have also issued orders for the purchase of furniture for the use of Metropolitan Magistrate Courts functioning in George Town Court Buildings at Chennai at a cost of Rs.43,70,898/-

Evening Courts

21.7. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.3,92,40,000/- for constitution of 90 Evening Courts i.e. one Evening Court each in the cadre of District Judge, Subordinate Judge and Judicial Magistrate in each District for 30 Districts (3 courts for each district). These Evening Courts try petty cases, so as to clear the backlog of cases and to reduce workload and to save Judicial Time. These Evening Courts utilized the services of regular Judicial Officers on payment of additional compensation or the retired officers on payment of Honorarium.

Special Courts to deal with Motor Claims Original Petition (MCOP) and Land Acquisition Original Petition (LAOP) cases

21.8. The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.49,21,44,000/- for constitution of 29 Special Courts, of which 8 Special Courts to deal with Motor Claims Original Petition (MCOP) cases (in the cadre of District Judge), 4 Special Courts to deal with Land Acquisition Original Petition (LAOP) cases (in the cadre of Sub Judge) and 17 Special Courts to deal with MCOP cases (in the cadre of Sub Judge)

Special Courts for Anti Land Grabbing Cases

21.9. Large number of complaints are being received from the victims of land grabs after the Hon'ble Chief Minister ordered for formation of Special Cells in all the Cities and Districts in the State. The Government felt that after expeditious investigations, if these cases have to be tried in regular courts, it may take a long time for disposal. In order to overcome these difficulties and to redress the affected quickly, the Government have sanctioned twenty five Special Courts in the State including two Special Courts at Chennai City with a corresponding increase in the cadre strength of 25 Judicial Officers in the rank of Civil Judge and 350 staff

and infrastructure facilities at a cost of Rs.9,20,21,000/- as recurring expenditure and Rs.1,56,50,000/- as non-recurring expenditure. The details of courts are given in Annexure-V.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Centres

21.10. This Government as soon as assumed charge on third time, have sanctioned a sum of Rs.4.20 crore for construction of Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre in Chennai. The foundation stone laying ceremony for construction of Alternative Resolution Dispute Centre in Chennai was held on 16.07.2011. The Government have also sanctioned a sum of Rs.29.00 crore for construction of Alternative Dispute Resolution Centres in the remaining 29 Judicial districts.

22. Part-II Scheme for the year 2012-2013

The following schemes will be taken up under Part-II Schemes for the year 2012-2013:-

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Estimated amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Provision of Lawn and Gardening in the High Court premises, Chennai	13.65

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Estimated amount (Rs. in lakhs)
2.	Purchase of furniture to Chief Judicial Magistrate Court and Judicial Magistrate Courts II & III at Combined Court Complex at Erode	1.94
3.	Purchase of furniture for District Court at Ramanathapuram	1.40
4.	Purchase of furniture for the Fast Track Court -IV at Bhavani	0.63
5.	Purchase of furniture for Subordinate Courts	43.32
6.	Purchase of Law Books, furniture and copier for the use of Litigation Department	7.00
7.	Purchase of 3 Digital Copiers for use in the Directorate of Prosecution	3.51
	Total	71.45

23. Conclusion

Today, modernization and technological developments produce great structural changes and create multi dimensional problems with varied social, economic and political ramifications. These problems

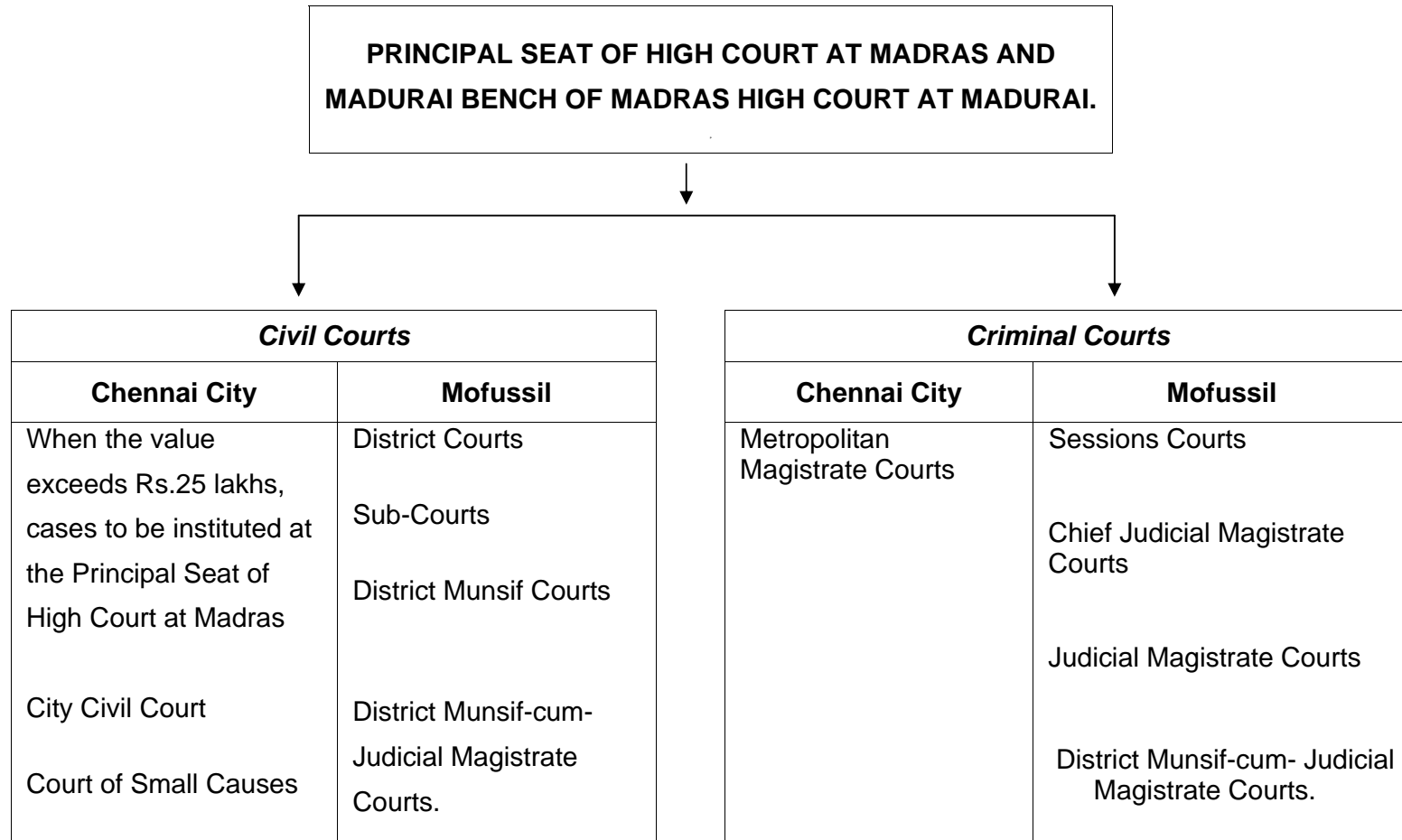
need to be tackled or solved by Courts in a swift and speedy manner and with dexterity. The present Government, in its endeavour, has taken all measures to provide adequate infrastructure facilities to achieve the said speedy, social, economic justice by maintaining independence of judiciary.

C.Ve. SHANMUGAM
Minister for Commercial Taxes &
Registration, Law, Courts and Prisons

ANNEXURE – I

(see para -2.1.)

ORGANISATIONAL HIERARCHY OF THE JUDICIARY IN TAMIL NADU



ANNEXURE – II

(see para –3)

DETAILS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COURTS / TRIBUNALS FUNCTIONING IN THE CITY OF CHENNAI

Sl. No.	Name of Courts / Tribunals	District Courts	Fast Track Courts	Senior Civil Judge		Civil Judge
				C.M.M.	Others	
1.	City Civil Court	15	5	--	18	1
2.	Court of Small Causes	1	--	--	8	8
3.	Metropolitan Magistrate Court	2	3	1	6	17
4.	Labour Courts	4	--	--	--	--
5.	Industrial Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
6.	Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal	1	--	--	1	--
7.	State Transport Appellate Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
8.	Special Court under Essential Commodities Act	1	--	--	--	--
9.	Administrator General and Official Trustee	1	--	--	--	--
10.	Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee	--	--	--	--	1
11.	Family Courts	4	--	--	--	--
12.	Magalir Neethimandram	1	--	--	--	--
13.	Special Courts under Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997	1	--	--	--	--
14.	Additional Special Court under N.D.P.S. Act	2	--	--	--	--
15.	Sessions Court for trial of Bomb Blast Cases	1	--	--	--	--
16.	Corporation of Chennai, Chennai Taxation Appeals Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
17.	Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chennai	--	--	--	1	--
18.	Special Court under Prevention of Corruption Act.	--	--	--	1	--
	Total	37	8	1	35	27
Total Number of Courts – 108						
[District Judges -37] [Additional District Judges(F.T.C) -8] [Senior Civil Judge -36] [Civil Judge- 27]						

ANNEXURE - III

(see para – 3)

DETAILS SHOWING NUMBER OF COURTS/TRIBUNALS FUNCTIONING IN THE DISTRICTS OF TAMIL NADU

Sl. No.	Districts	IN THE CADRE OF DISTRICT JUDGE											SENIOR CIVIL JUDGE					CIVIL JUDGE			
		District Courts	PCR	Bomb Blast Cases	Communal Clashes Cases	Labour Courts	E.C. Act Cases	CBI Cases	Family Courts	Magalir Neethi Mandram	Special TNPID Courts	Fast Track Courts	Chief Judicial Magistrate	Sub Courts	Special Courts-LAOP	Prevention of corruption Act	Legal Services	TAT / STAT	District Munsif	Judicial Magistrate	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	Ariyalur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	2	--	--	--	3	2	--
2.	Coimbatore	2	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	8	--	1	1	3	9	18	2
3.	Cuddalore	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	1	8	--	--	--	--	9	9	4
4.	Dharmapuri	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	3	5	2
5.	Dindigul	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3	--	--	1	--	5	7	3
6.	Erode	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	8	--	--	--	1	10	11	2
7.	Kancheepuram	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	5	--	--	--	--	7	8	3
8.	Kanniyakumari	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	6	--	--	--	--	9	7	1
9.	Karur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	3	5	--

Contd...

Continuation of Annexure-III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
10.	Krishnagiri	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	1	4	4
11.	Madurai	2	1	--	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	--	1	1	2	5	10	2
12.	Nagapattinam	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	--	4	5	1
13.	Namakkal	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3	--	--	--	--	5	5	1
14.	The Nilgiris	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	3	3	2
15.	Perambalur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	--
16.	Pudukottai	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	--	2	3	2
17.	Ramanathapuram	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	--	3	4	3
18.	Salem	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	2	1	6	--	--	1	1	6	13	1
19.	Sivagangai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	4	3	4
20.	Thanjavur	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	6	--	--	1	--	5	7	3
21.	Theni	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3	--	--	--	--	3	5	2
22.	Thoothukudi	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	2	--	--	1	1	6	6	2
23.	Tiruchirappalli	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	4	--	1	1	1	8	9	1
24.	Tirunelveli	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	7	--	--	1	1	12	9	4
25.	Tiruvallur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	4	--	--	--	--	8	10	1
26.	Tiruvannamalai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	--	7	6	3
27.	Tiruvarur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	--	3	5	3
28.	Vellore	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	5	--	--	1	1	10	16	4
29.	Villupuram	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	7	--	--	--	--	16	10	2
30.	Virudhunagar	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	4	--	--	--	--	4	8	2
	Total	37	4	1	1	8	7	2	3	9	2	44	28	120	2	3	9	11	174	214	64
		In the Cadre of District Judge 74										Fast Track Court 44	Senior Civil Judge 173					Civil Judge 452			

ANNEXURE – IV

(see para-9(xx))

DETAILS OF EVENING COURTS

Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Courts	Sl. No.	Name of the District	No. of Courts
1.	Chennai	5	16.	Salem	2
2.	Coimbatore	4	17.	Sivagangai	1
3.	Cuddalore	2	18.	Thanjavur	1
4.	Dindigul	1	19.	Theni	1
5.	Erode	3	20.	Thoothukudi	1
6.	Kanchipuram	4	21.	Tiruchirappalli	2
7.	Kanniyakumari	4	22.	Tirunelveli	6
8.	Karur	1	23.	Tiruvallur	2
9.	Krishnagiri	2	24.	Tiruvannamalai	1
10.	Madurai	1	25.	Tiruvarur	1
11.	Nagapattinam	3	26.	Tiruppur	1
12.	Namakkal	1	27.	Vellore	1
13.	Perambalur	1	28.	Villupuram	1
14.	Pudukottai	1	29.	Virudhunagar	1
15.	Ramanathapuram	1		Total	56

ANNEUXRE – V*(see para- 21.9.)***DETAILS OF SPECIAL COURTS FOR LAND GRABBING CASES**

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of the place	No. of Courts	Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of the place	No. of Courts
1.	Chennai	Chennai City	2	13.	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	1
2.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	1	14.	Salem	Salem City	1
3.	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	1	15.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	1
4.	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	1	16.	The Nilgiris	Udhagamandalam	1
5.	Erode	Erode	1	17.	Theni	Theni	1
6.	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	1	18.	Thiruchirappalli	Trichy City	1
7.	Karur	Karur	1	19.	Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi	1
8.	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1	20.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli City	1
9.	Madurai	Madurai City	1	21.	Tiruppur	Tiruppur	1
10.	Namakkal	Namakkal	1	22.	Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	1
11.	Perambalur	Perambalur	1	23.	Villupuram	Villupuram	1
12.	Pudukottai	Pudukottai	1	24.	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	1
						Total	25

ANNEUXRE – VI

(see para-21.3)

DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL DISTRICT COURTS (FORMERLY FAST TRACK COURTS IN THE CADRE OF DISTRICT JUDGE)

FUNCTIONING IN THE STATE

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of the place	No. of Courts
1.	Ariyalur	Ariyalur	1
2.	Chennai	Chennai	5
3.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore	3
4.	Tiruppur	Tiruppur	2
5.	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	1
		Chidambaram	1
		Virudachalam	1
6.	Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri	1
7.	Dindigul	Dindigul	1
8.	Erode	Erode	1
		Bhavani	1
		Gopichettipalayam	1
		Dharapuram	1
9.	Kancheepuram	Chengalpattu	1
10.	Madurai	Madurai	3
11.	Namakkal	Namakkal	1
12.	Pudukottai	Pudukottai	1
13.	Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram	1

Sl.No.	Name of the District	Name of the place	No. of Courts
14.	Salem	Salem	2
15.	Thanjavur	Thanjavur	1
		Pattukottai	1
16.	Theni	Periyakulam	1
17.	Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi	2
18.	Thiruchirappalli	Thiruchirappalli	2
19.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli	2
20.	Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	1
		Poonamallee	2
		Ponneri	1
21.	Vellore	Vellore	1
		Tirupathur	1
		Ranipettai	1
22.	Villupuram	Kallakurichi	1
		Tindivanam	2
23.	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	1
Total			49

ANNEXURE - VII

(see para -5.2.)

**STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES OF
HIGH COURT OF MADRAS**

Sl. No.	Year	<i>Civil Cases</i>				<i>Criminal Cases</i>				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases
		Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	
1.	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	316096	133594	113606	336084	26414	56272	53274	29412	365496
2.	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	336084	126767	119358	343493	29412	47764	44065	33111	376604
3.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	343493	124860	151822	316531	33111	52350	56643	28818	345349
4.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	316531	134681	132061	319151	28818	48998	43593	34223	353374
5.	01-01-2011 to 31-12-2011	319151	128799	124709	323241	34223	51626	44015	41834	365075

ANNEXURE - VIII

(see para-6.2.)

**STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES
IN MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT**

Sl. No.	Year	<i>Civil Cases</i>				<i>Criminal Cases</i>				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases
		Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	
1.	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	56877	48693	48830	56740	7571	15866	16841	6596	63336
2.	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	56740	54633	43491	67882	6596	15435	15021	7010	74892
3.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	*65049	50996	38068	77977	*9843	22011	23790	8064	86041
4.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	77977	53047	48798	82226	8064	28216	23712	12568	94794
5.	01-01-2011 to 31-12-2011	82226	56602	46233	92595	12568	29308	25810	16066	108661

* The difference between the cases pending as on 31-12-2008 and the opening balance as on 1-1-2009 is due to the transfer of 2833 Criminal Misc. cases from the civil cases to criminal cases by the Madras High Court

ANNEXURE - IX

(see para-5.2.)

**STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES OF
SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE STATE**

Sl. No.	Year	<i>Civil Cases</i>				<i>Criminal Cases</i>				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases
		Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	
1.	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	443656	788435	733073	499018	413153	846835	830960	429028	928046
2.	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	499018	814711	737663	576066	429028	761808	750304	440532	1016598
3.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	576066	857059	789015	644110	440532	698114	687859	450787	1094897
4.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	644110	1042385	936249	750246	450787	797317	756980	491124	1241370
5.	01-01-2011 to 31-12-2011	750246	929156	963700	715702	491124	669013	692590	467547	1183249
