



**Home, Prohibition & Excise Department**

**DEMAND NO.3**

**Administration of Justice**

**POLICY NOTE**

**2014-2015**

**S.P.VELUMANI**

Minister for Municipal Administration,  
Rural Development, Law, Courts and Prisons

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Government of Tamil Nadu

2014

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**HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT  
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE  
DEMAND NO.3  
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**Introduction**

“Justice is a Constitutional mandate. The Judiciary is the repository of public faith. The legal system of our country, one of the oldest in the world, is not the creation of one man or of one day, but is the cumulative fruit of the endeavour, experience, thoughtful planning and patient labour of a large number of people through many generations. It has altered itself as well as developed over the past few centuries to absorb inferences from the legal systems across the world”.

**Hon’ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu  
Sesquicentennial Celebration of  
the High Court of Madras**

The Constitution of India is the Supreme Legal document of the Country with the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary as its three major organs. The Constitution lays down the structure and defines the limits and demarcates the role and functions of every organ of the State and establishes the norms for their inter-relationship, checks and balances only to ensure that Justice, Liberty and Equality reaches all the citizens of our Country.

To ensure speedy affordable justice to the poor, backward and vulnerable sections of the society and to extend all financial assistance and infrastructure to the Judiciary to resolve disputes is the desire of the **Hon'ble Chief Minister Puratchi Thalaivi J Jayalithaa**

## **2. Organisational Hierarchy of the Judiciary**

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in New Delhi is the Apex Court of the Country. All the High Courts functioning in the States are being controlled by the Supreme Court. The hierarchy of Judiciary at State level is given in Annexure-I.

### **3. Strength of the Courts**

3.1 There are 968 courts functioning in the State. Out of these, 113 Courts are functioning in Chennai City and 855 Courts are functioning in other Districts. The details are as below:-

#### **Courts**

- (i) City Civil Courts-33
- (ii) Court of Small Causes-17
- (iii) District and Additional District Courts – 83
- (iv) Sub Courts – 122
- (v) District Munsif Courts – 176
- (vi) Chennai Metropolitan Magistrate Courts – 28
- (vii) Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts – 29
- (viii) Judicial Magistrate Courts – 193
- (ix) District Munsif – cum – Judicial Magistrate Courts – 64
- (x) Labour Courts -12
- (xi) Family Courts-14
- (xii) Special Courts for trial of Economic Offence cases -3

- (xiii) Special Courts for trial of cases under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 - 4
- (xiv) Special Courts for trial of Essential Commodities Act cases – 6
- (xv) Special Courts for trial of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act cases -4
- (xvi) Special Courts for exclusive trial of Central Bureau of Investigation cases – 8
- (xvii) Special Courts for exclusive trial of Bomb Blast cases- 2
- (xviii) Special Court for trial of cases on communal clashes - 1
- (xix) Mahila Courts in the cadre of District Judge -31
- (xx) Additional Mahila Courts in the cadre of Magisterial Level - 8
- (xxi) Fast Track Courts in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate - 34

- (xxii) Special Courts for Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) Act,1997 - 3
- (xxiii) Special Courts for exclusive trial of Land Acquisition cases - 5
- (xxiv) Special Courts for exclusive trial of Land Grabbing cases -21
- (xxv) Special Court for trial of Forest Offence cases - 1
- (xxvi) Special Judicial Magistrate Court for trial of Sandal wood offence cases -1
- (xxvii) Special Courts for Prevention of Corruption Act cases – 7
- (xxviii) Industrial Tribunal-1
- (xxix) Special Court for trial of MCOP cases – 22
- (xxx) Motor Accident Claims Tribunal - 1
- (xxxi) Taxation Appeals Tribunal / Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal -13
- (xxxii) State Transport Appellate Tribunal -1
- (xxxiii) Corporation Court (District Judge) – 1



(xxxiv) Mobile Courts – 12

### **Offices**

(xxxv) Official Assignee, High Court of Madras  
Chennai

(xxxvi) Administrator General and Official  
Trustee, Chennai

(xxxvii) Deputy Administrator General and Official  
Trustee, Chennai

## **4. District-wise distribution of Courts**

The details showing the number of Courts / Tribunals functioning in the City of Chennai and the details showing the number of Courts / Tribunals functioning in other Districts are given in the Annexure-II and III respectively.

## **5. Classification of Expenditure**

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

## **6. High Court, Madras**

6.1 The High Court is the highest Court of Justice in the State. The approved strength of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court (both Principal Seat at Madras and the 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.25,00,000/- 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 jurisdiction over the courts functioning in the Union Territory of Puducherry. The expenditure on officers and staff attending to Puducherry matters in the High Court is initially incurred by the Government of Tamil Nadu, and is reimbursed subsequently by the Government of Puducherry.

6.2 The Registrar General is the administrative head of the High Court and is assisted by the

Registrars, Additional Registrar, Registrar-cum-Private Secretary to the Hon'ble The Chief Justice, Officer on Special Duty to the Secretariat of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Official Assignee, Joint Registrars and Joint Registrar and Special Officer (Liaisoning). The Registrars are assisted by the Masters, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Official Assignee, Assistant Registrars, Chief Accounts Officer and Sub-Assistant Registrars.

6.3 Besides dispensing Justice, the High Court of Madras exercises full administrative control over the entire subordinate judiciary in the State of Tamil Nadu and the Union Territory of Puducherry.

## **7. Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai**

7.1 The Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai was inaugurated and started functioning from 24.07.2004 with jurisdiction over 13 Districts viz., Madurai, Dindigul, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari and Theni. Except Original Jurisdiction, the Madurai

Bench of Madras High Court exercises jurisdiction in all other matters as in the case of the Principal Seat of Madras High Court.

7.2 The Registrar (Administration), Madurai Bench is the administrative head of the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and is assisted by the Registrar (Judicial). The Registrars are assisted by the Deputy Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Accounts Officer and Sub-Assistant Registrars.

## **8. Civil Courts**

### **8.1 Chennai City**

#### **(a) City Civil Court, Chennai.**

There are 33 Judicial Officers, consisting of 14 in the cadre of District Judge (including one Mahila Court), 18 in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge and a 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 is upto Rs.10 lakh and that of Principal Judge is exceeding Rs.10 lakh but not exceeding Rs.25

lakh. If the value of a case is in excess of Rs.25 lakh, 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 under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

**(b) Court of Small Causes, Chennai**

The Court is presided over by the Chief Judge in the cadre of a 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 Court of Small Causes are exercising powers under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882. The V and VI courts are exclusively functioning as Tribunals for the trial of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act,1988. The Chief Judge and Judges of II, III and IV courts have also been empowered to try cases under the

Motor Vehicles Act,1988. The Judges of X to XVI are functioning as Rent Controllers for the City of Chennai. The Chief Judge and Judges of II to IV, VII and VIII courts are empowered to hear Rent Control Appeals.

## **8.2 Mofussil**

### **(a) District Courts/ Additional District Courts**

There are 83 District Courts functioning in this State which includes 31 District Courts and 52 Additional District Courts including the Additional District and Sessions Court at Hosur in Krishnagiri district which has been newly constituted and is functioning from 25.01.2014. The District Courts are functioning as Special Tribunals under certain special enactments such as The Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, The Estate Abolition Act, 1948 and the Motor Vehicles Act,1988. The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges of the respective Divisions. The District Judges are having pecuniary jurisdiction where the amount of value of subject matter exceeds Rs.10 lakh without any limitation. They are exercising Civil Appellate Jurisdiction over the district. Further they are

inspecting the Subordinate Courts in their respective Divisions. The Government have made the 49 Fast Track Courts as permanent courts along with the staff from State funds and these courts have been re-designated and functioning as Additional District Courts.

**(b) Sub Courts**

There are 122 Sub Courts functioning in the State. The Jurisdiction is defined under the Civil Courts Act, 1892. The Sub Courts are having pecuniary jurisdiction in all civil proceedings where the amount of value of subject matter exceeds Rupees one lakh, but does not exceed Rupees ten lakh. They are also exercising appellate powers in respect of appeals arising from and out of the decisions of the District Munsif Courts functioning in their respective territorial jurisdiction upto the value of Rs.1,00,000/-. These Courts are also functioning as Assistant Sessions Courts and as Motor Accident Claims Tribunals. The Government have sanctioned constitution of a new Sub Court at Uthangarai in Krishnagiri district and

Arakkonam in Vellore District and the said courts are functioning from 25.01.2014 and 14.03.2014 respectively. In addition to the above, the Government have sanctioned constitution of an Additional Sub Court at Tiruppur and it is functioning from 09.06.2014.

**(c) District Munsif Courts**

176 District Munsif Courts are functioning in the State. The District Munsif Courts are exercising pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rupees one lakh. Each District Munsif Court has defined territorial jurisdiction. They are also exercising Small Causes jurisdiction upto Rs.20,000/- They are Rent Controllers of their respective territorial jurisdictions.

**(d) District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts**

The District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts try both civil and criminal cases. There are 64 District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State out of which one newly constituted District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate in



Peraiyoor in Madurai District has started functioning from 02.12.2013.

## **9. Criminal Courts**

### **9.1 Chennai City**

28 Metropolitan Magistrate Courts are functioning under the administrative control of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in Chennai City. 7 Metropolitan Magistrates are in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge and 21 Metropolitan Magistrates are in the cadre of Civil Judge. The Metropolitan Magistrate Courts are exercising their jurisdiction within the specified Police Station limits in Chennai City.

### **9.2 Mofussil**

#### **(a) Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts**

29 Chief Judicial Magistrates Courts are functioning in the State. The Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts have administrative control over the courts of Judicial Magistrate in the Districts. In certain category of cases, the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge are conferred on the Chief Judicial Magistrates.

## **(b) Judicial Magistrate Courts**

A Judicial Magistrate Court is a criminal court functioning at the lowest level in the judicial hierarchy. This court is competent to try the case if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or with fine not exceeding Rs.5,000 or with both. These courts are functioning almost in all taluks in this State. 193 Judicial Magistrate Courts are functioning in the State.

## **10. Special Courts**

### **(i) Labour Courts**

12 Labour Courts are functioning in the State. Out of which four are in Chennai, two in Vellore and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli. An Industrial Tribunal having State wide jurisdiction is functioning at Chennai. The Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunal are in the cadre of District Judges. The Labour Courts are adjudicating the labour disputes referred to them by the Government and also the claim petitions filed by parties. 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, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955**

Four Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge for trial of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 are functioning in the State. The details of the courts and their jurisdiction are given below:

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Place</b>	<b>District Jurisdiction</b>
1.	Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli
2.	Thanjavur	(i) Thanjavur (ii) Nagapattinam (iii) Tiruvarur

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Place</b>	<b>District Jurisdiction</b>
3.	Tirunelveli	(i) Tirunelveli (ii) Thoothukudi (iii) Kanniyakumari
4.	Madurai	Madurai

In addition to the above, two Special Courts at Villupuram (including Cuddalore district) and Sivagangai (including Ramanathapuram district) have been sanctioned for trial of cases under the above said Acts. In respect of the remaining districts, the concerned Principal District and Sessions Court are empowered to try the cases under the above said Acts.

### **(iii) Special Courts to try Economic Offences**

These Special Courts were constituted to deal with cases of economic offences relating to violation of Central Acts. There are three Special Courts, two at Chennai viz. Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate E.O.-I & E.O.-II in the cadre of District Judge and one at Madurai viz., Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge.

#### **(iv) Family Courts**

The Family Courts Act, 1984 provides for establishment of Family Courts by the State Governments with a view to promote conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and for matters connected therewith. The Government sanctioned 20 Family Courts in the cadre of District Judge one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Dindigul, Erode, Tirunelveli, Sivagangai, Thiruvallur, Chengalpattu, Villupuram, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri, Tiruvarur, Virudhunagar, the Nilgiris and 4 Courts at Chennai. Of these, 14 Family Courts have been constituted and started functioning. There is also one Additional Family Court sanctioned for the Coimbatore district at Coimbatore. 4 Holiday Family Courts are also functioning at Chennai for the benefit of the employed litigants.

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

Three special courts for the trial of offences

under the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 are functioning in the State at Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore. They deal with the cases relating to defaulting financial institutions which failed to return the deposits/interests and to conduct the speedy trial for attachment and sale of properties and to distribute the money to the depositors.

**(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 in the State of which six courts are in Chennai and one each at Madurai and Coimbatore.

**(vii) Special Courts for trial of cases registered under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988**

For exclusive trial of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Central Act 49 of 1988) four Special Courts were constituted and functioning at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. In addition to the above, the Government have also sanctioned constitution of four

more Special Courts at Villupuram, Salem, Sivagangai and Tirunelveli. Among them, the Special Courts at Villupuram, Salem and Sivagangai have been constituted and started functioning.

**(viii) Special Court for trial cases registered under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985**

Four Special Courts to deal with cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 are functioning i.e. two courts each at Chennai and Madurai.

**(ix) Special Courts to try cases registered under Essential Commodities Act, 1955**

Six Special Courts, one each at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Pudukkottai, Salem and Thanjavur are functioning with the Presiding Officers in the cadre of District and Sessions Judge to try cases under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

**(x) Special Courts for Sandalwood offences**

There is one Special Judicial Magistrate Court to deal with sandalwood offences, at Tirupattur in Vellore district.

### **(xi) Railway Courts**

There are nine Railway Magistrate Courts in the districts of Vellore, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and in Egmore and Chennai Central Railway Stations for trial of cases of offences in respect of ticketless travel, offences committed in the Railway Station and Trains etc., under the Indian Railway Act,1989. The expenditure of the above courts is borne by the State Government and the fines collected by the said courts are credited to the receipts of the State Government.

### **(xii) Mobile Courts**

There are 12 Mobile Courts functioning in the State in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate i.e., 2 at Chennai and one each at Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Namakkal, Salem, Erode, Dindigul and Tirunelveli to deal with petty cases registered under Motor Vehicles Act,1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988) and cases registered under other enactments. Constitution of these courts resulted in expeditious disposal of the above said cases.



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

For trial of cases registered under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987(since repealed), four courts are functioning i.e. two at Chennai, I Additional Judge and V Additional Judge of City Civil Court and Principal District Judges of Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli were appointed as Judges of Designated Court under the said Act.

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

Two special Courts in the cadre of Additional Sessions Judge were constituted for trial of Bomb Blast cases, one each at Chennai and Coimbatore. The Special Court 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**

One Sessions Court is functioning at Madurai for the trial of communal clash cases arising in the Southern Districts.

### **(xvi) Magalir Neethimandram (Mahila Courts)**

Mahila Courts also known as Magalir Neethimandram are the courts in the cadre of District and Sessions Judge constituted to try the offences against women such as outraging the modesty of women, rape etc., and cases under other Social Laws enacted by the Central and State Government for the protection of women. There are ten Mahila Courts functioning at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Perambalur, Cuddalore, Chengalpattu and Pudukottai. In the above places Government also sanctioned ten Additional Mahila Courts in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate. Out of these ten Additional Mahila Courts, 8 courts have started functioning at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Perambalur, Cuddalore and Chengalpattu. Further, twenty two Fast Track Mahila Courts in the cadre of District Judge were also sanctioned one each at Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Nagercoil, Karur, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai,

Thanjavur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur, Vellore, Villupuram, Srivilliputhur, Ariyalur and Tiruppur. Out of these 22 Fast Track Courts, 21 Courts were constituted and started functioning. The lone Mahila Court at Chennai has set a record and has handed out punishments to persons accused in 18 rape cases in the year 2013 and have disposed off 90 cases during that year.

**(xvii) Courts for CCB and CBCID Metro cases**

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

**(xviii) Evening Courts**

Evening Courts try petty cases so as to clear the backlog of the cases pending before the regular courts and to reduce work load and to save judicial time. In the State, 53 Evening Courts are functioning. Further, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.3.92

crore for constitution of 90 Evening Courts i.e., one Evening Court each in the cadre of District Judge/ Sub Judge/Judicial Magistrate in each District for 30 Districts (3 courts for each district). The Government further sanctioned 31 Evening Courts in this State at an expenditure of Rs.1.34 crore i.e., 2 Evening Courts in the cadre of District Judge, 21 Evening Courts in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge and 8 Evening Courts in the cadre of Civil Judge.

**(xix) Fast Track Courts (Magisterial level)**

The Government sanctioned 50 Fast Track Courts at Magisterial Level to clear the pendency of criminal cases in the Judicial Magistrate Courts in this State. Of these, one Fast Track Court at Ottanchatram in Dindigul district was converted as Judicial Magistrate Court. Of the remaining 49 Courts, 38 Fast Track Courts were constituted and started functioning. Further, 10 Fast Track Courts were diverted to the places where the Mahila Courts in the cadre of District Judge exists and these courts were re-designated as Additional Mahila Courts. Out of the 10 Additional

Mahila Courts, 8 Mahila Courts at Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Perambalur, Cuddalore and Chengalpattu were constituted and started functioning.

**(xx) Special Courts to deal with MCOP and LAOP cases**

For exclusive trial of cases relating to Motor Accident Claims Original Petition (MCOP)/Land Acquisition Original Petition(LAOP) cases, 29 Special Courts were sanctioned by the Government of which 8 Special Courts to deal with MCOP cases (in the cadre of District Judge), 4 Special Courts to deal with LAOP cases (in the cadre of Sub Judge) and 17 Special Courts to deal with MCOP cases (in the cadre of Sub Judge). Among these, 16 Special Courts were notified by the Government in the cadre of Sub Judge to deal with MCOP cases and 14 Courts of them have started functioning at Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul, Erode, Krishnagiri, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai and 2 Courts each at Salem and Chennai. Six Special Courts to deal with MCOP cases in the cadre of District Judge have

started functioning at Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai , Krishnagiri, Erode and Thanjavur. Out of the Four Special Courts to deal with LAOP cases, three Courts were constituted and started functioning at Vellore, Arakkonam and Cuddalore. In addition to the above, Motor Accident Claims Tribunal in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge at Tirupattur in Vellore District was constituted and started functioning. Further one Special Court in the cadre of District Judge and one Special Court in the cadre of Sub Judge at Dharmapuri have been sanctioned and notified to deal with MCOP cases and the above courts have started functioning.

#### **(xxi) Special Courts for Land Grabbing Cases**

Consequent to the formation of 36 Anti land grabbing special cells in all the cities and districts of the State, a large number of complaints have been registered in these cells. The piling of the land grabbing complaints in the anti land grabbing special cells have made it imperative to try these cases before a special court to give a speedy disposal. The Government sanctioned and notified constitution of twenty five Special Courts in the cadre of Civil Judge in

the State including two Special Courts at Chennai City. The details of Courts are given in Annexure-IV. Among these, the Special Courts at Salem, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Villupuram, Perambalur, Virudhunagar, Erode, Udthagamandalam, Dharmapuri, Ramanathapuram, Theni, Tirunelveli, Thoothukudi, Tiruppur, Tiruvallur, Krishnagiri, Thanjavur, Namakkal and the two courts at Chennai have been constituted.

**(xxii) 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 in the State. These Courts are functioning only for summoning the litigant and recording the evidence.

**(xxiii) 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 Official Trustee in the cadre of Civil Judge. These two

Officers are in-charge of Trust properties 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.

### **11. Details of Pending Cases**

The details showing the institution, disposal and pendency of civil and criminal cases in the Principal Seat of High Court of Madras, Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and the Subordinate Courts in the State from the year 2009 to 2013 are given in the Annexure-V, VI and VII respectively.

### **12. Tamil Law Journal**

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

### **13. Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

13.1 The Department of Justice is implementing a "Centrally Sponsored Scheme" for development of



infrastructure facilities for the judiciary to augment the resources of the State Governments / UT administration. The scheme covers the construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of Judges and Judicial Officers in the Subordinate Courts, to facilitate better delivery of justice. Under this scheme, the ratio of expenditure shared between Centre and the State Governments has been revised as 75:25 from the year 2012-13 onwards.

13.2 The details of amount sanctioned under the scheme for the years 2006-2007 to 2012-2013 are tabulated as below:-

(Rs.in lakh)

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Year</b>	<b>Central Share</b>	<b>State Share</b>	<b>Total</b>
1.	2006-07	245.00	251.420	496.420
2.	2007-08	248.00	250.852	498.852
3.	2008-09	846.00	761.210	1607.210
4.	2009-10	356.00	286.560	642.260
5.	2010-11	--	---	---
6.	2011-12	--	---	---
7.	2012-13	1953.00	631.090	2584.09
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3648.00</b>	<b>2180.832</b>	<b>5828.832</b>

13.3 An amount of Rs.3.37 crore for the year 2010-11 and Rs.14.97 crore for the year 2011-12 which have tentatively been allocated by the Government of India under this scheme, has not been released by them so far. The Government of India had released a sum of Rs.1953 lakh for the year 2012-13 as Central Share to this State under this Scheme. From out of this amount, this Government had sanctioned a sum of Rs.2584.09 lakh along with its matching share of Rs.631.09 lakh for construction of Combined Court Buildings and quarters for Judicial Officers at Mayiladuthurai in Nagapattinam district, Tittagudi in Cuddalore district, Mudhukulathur in Ramanathapuram district and construction of Quarters for Judicial Officers at Krishnagiri. The construction work of the above court buildings is under progress. Further the Government of India has also released a sum of Rs.7343.00 lakh as Central Share for the year 2013-14.

#### **14. Schemes under 13th Finance Commission Grants-in-aid**

14.1 The 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission has recommended Rs.252.44 Crore for 5 years (2010-15) to the State of Tamil Nadu for improvement in Justice delivery. The Government of India has also issued guidelines for utilizing the fund under the various components. The component wise allocation for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 is as detailed below:-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Scheme</b>	<b>Amount (Rs. in crore)</b>
1.	Morning and Evening Courts	123.54
2.	Lok Adalat and Legal Aid	14.83
3.	Training of Judicial Officers	12.35
4.	Training of Public Prosecutors	7.41
5.	Heritage Court Buildings	22.24
6.	State Judicial Academy	15.00
7.	ADR Centres	40.76
8.	Court Managers	16.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>252.44</b>

14.2 As per the guidelines issued by the Government of India, a High Level Monitoring Committee has been constituted in this State under the Chairmanship of the Chief Secretary to Government to approve and monitor the schemes to be implemented under the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grant. So far, the High Level Monitoring Committee have approved Rs.206.25 crore under this scheme. The Government of India have released a sum of Rs.74.52 crore so far.

#### **14.3 Financial sanction accorded under the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants-in-aid**

- A sum of Rs.49.21 crore was sanctioned for constitution of 29 Special Courts in the cadre of District /Subordinate Judge to deal with MCOP/LAOP cases.
- A sum of Rs.3.92 crore was sanctioned for constitution of 90 Evening Courts in the cadre of District /Subordinate Judge and Judicial Magistrate in 30 districts (3 courts in each district).

- A sum of Rs.1.53 crore was sanctioned for constitution of a Motor Accident Claims Tribunal at Tirupattur in Vellore district in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge.
- A sum of Rs.1.36 crore was sanctioned for constitution of an Additional Family Court at Coimbatore in the cadre of District Judge.
- A sum of Rs.25.71 lakh was sanctioned towards payment of Honorarium to the Judicial Officers and Staff of four Holiday Family Courts at Chennai.
- A sum of Rs.17.00 crore was sanctioned for construction of Regional Centres of State Judicial Academy at Coimbatore and Madurai.
- A sum of Rs.7.41 crore was sanctioned for the years 2011-12 , 2012-13 and 2013-14 at the rate of Rs.2.47 crore per year to the State Judicial Academy for giving training to the Judicial Officers.
- 35 posts of Court Managers in the cadre of Assistant Registrars were sanctioned at a cost

of Rs.7.68 crore to enhance the efficiency of Court Management.

- A sum of Rs.4.20 crore was sanctioned for construction of Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre within the premises of High Court, Chennai and a sum of Rs.29 crore sanctioned for construction of Alternative Dispute Resolution Centres in 29 Judicial districts at a cost of Rupees one crore for each district.
- A sum of Rs.8.89 crore was sanctioned for conducting Legal Literacy Camps, Lok Adalats and Mega Lok Adalats for the year 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14.
- For imparting training to Mediators, Judicial Officers and Advocates in Mediation a sum of Rs.2.79 crore was sanctioned for the year 2012-13.
- A sum of Rs.2.65 crore was sanctioned towards imparting training to Mediators, Judicial Officers

and Advocates in Mediation for the year 2013-14.

- A sum of Rs.78.87 lakh was sanctioned for giving residential in-service training to the 645 Prosecutors at Anna Institute of Management, Chennai for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13.
- A sum of Rs.4.83 lakh was sanctioned for provision of Mobile Phone Law Software comprising 71 Acts to all the Public Prosecutors of the State for the year 2011-12.
- A sum of Rs.8.95 lakh was sanctioned for provision of Law books for the use of the Prosecuting Officers for the year 2011-12.
- A sum of Rs.84,25,300/- have been sanctioned for the provision of Law Books for the use of the Prosecuting Officers for the year 2012-13.
- A sum of Rs.5,10,78,097/- have been sanctioned for the provision of Laptops, Printers, Computer Training, Online access of Supreme Court & High Court Judgements and

Law books to the Prosecuting Officers for the years 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15.

- A sum of Rs.8.06 crore was sanctioned for constitution of 13 Family Courts one each at Dindigul, Erode, Tirunelveli, Sivagangai, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu, Villupuram, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri, Tiruvarur, Virudhunagar and the Nilgiris.
- A sum of Rs.1.34 crore was sanctioned for constitution of 31 Evening Courts in all the districts except Perambalur.
- A sum of Rs.1.08 crore was sanctioned for constitution of one Special Court in the cadre of District Judge and one Special Court in the cadre of Sub Judge at Dharmapuri in Dharmapuri district to deal with MCOP cases.
- A sum of Rs.28.85 lakh was sanctioned towards payment of Honorarium to the Judicial Officers and Staff in the Holiday Family Courts at Chennai for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.



- A sum of Rs.1.10 crore was sanctioned for constitution of two Special Courts in Villupuram and Sivagangai in the cadre of District Judge to deal with the cases registered under Protection of Civil Rights Act,1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.
- Annual grant of Rs.15.00 lakh sanctioned to the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, has been enhanced to Rs.40.00 lakh for the year 2013-14.
- A sum of Rs.22.21 crore was sanctioned towards expenditure of preservation and maintenance of Heritage Court Buildings at Chennai.
- A sum of Rs.35,00,000 was sanctioned to pay consolidated salary of Rs.12,000/- per month to each of the 35 posts of Typist and Rs.8,000/- per month to each of the 35 posts of Office Assistants created to support the 35 Court Managers.

- A sum of Rs.34.00 lakh was sanctioned as recurring expenditure per annum towards constitution of an Additional Sub Court at Tiruppur

## **15. Court Managers**

### **Supporting Staff to Court Managers**

15.1 Thirty five posts of Court Managers have been sanctioned for the High Court of Madras, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and the District Courts. The Government of India have permitted the State to use a part of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grants to provide Supporting Staff to the Court Managers subject to the condition that the average expenditure will not exceed Rs.20,000/- per month per Court Manager. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1.19 crore towards the appointment of one Typist and one Office Assistant to each of the 35 Court Managers on a consolidated salary of Rs.12,000/- per month and Rs.8,000/- per month respectively for the period from November, 2013 to March, 2015 under the

scheme “Court Managers” recommended by the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission. From the above, Rs.35,00,000/- has been sanctioned for the year 2013-2014.

### **Lap Top for Court Managers**

15.2 Thirty five Court Managers were sanctioned to support the Judges to perform their administrative duties thereby enabling the Judges to devote more time to the Judicial functions. The role of the Court Manager is multifold as they collect data from all the District Courts and the data collected has to be verified, analyzed and placed before the concerned District Judge for forwarding the same to High Court. The Government sanctioned Rs.24,07,775/- towards the purchase of 35 Laptops with data card with 10 GB plan package for two years for the use of 35 Court Managers.

## **16. Computerization of Courts**

16.1 During the year 2005, the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice in association with the National Informatics Centre formulated a

programme to computerize all the district and subordinate courts in the country. The National Informatics Centre, New Delhi released a sum of Rs.4.18 crore in three installments under this scheme. On completion of site preparation work for computer server room and judicial service centres in all the District Headquarters, the Computers, Servers, UPS, Printers and other IT peripherals supplied by the NIC, New Delhi have been installed in the District Courts. The e-Courts scheme largely aims at Information Communication Technology enablement of the lower Judiciary including District and Taluk courts. The project envisages deployment of Hardware, Software and Networking to assist District and Taluk courts in streamlining their day to day functioning. Key functions such as case filing, allocation, registration, case workflow, orders and judgements will be obtained. Cause lists, case-status, orders, and judgements will be made available on the web and made accessible to litigants, advocates and general public. The project aims to build a National grid of key judicial information

available round the clock in a reliable and secure manner.

16.2 The key modules in e-Courts project includes Laptops and Laser Printers, training to Judges and Court staff, Internet connectivity to the Judges, connectivity at the court complexes, Video conferencing, Site preparation, Hardware, Networking, Application Software, Technical manpower, Upgradation of the Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure etc. National Informatics Center (NIC) is the implementing agency of e-Courts project. NIC personnel at district level will be part of District Progress Monitoring Committee, headed by the District Judge, to look after the progress of e-Courts project in the entire district including the taluk courts. The High Court has appointed Technical Staff for managing the implementation of the project. The objectives of the project are:

- To help judicial administration of the courts in streamlining their day-to-day activities

- To assist judicial administration in reducing the pendency of cases
- To provide transparency of information to the litigants
- To provide access to legal and judicial databases to the Judges.

### **Computerization in the High Court of Madras (Principal Seat and the Madurai Bench)**

16.3 All the Judges have been provided with laptops, desktop computers, printers and broadband connection for their Home Offices and Chambers. The Official Website of the High Court, Madras is being accessed by the litigants and advocates for getting information on case status and to get the orders / Judgements.

16.4 A branch of the National Informatics Centre (NIC) housed in the High Court campus manages the case data and develops the necessary software. Daily Cause Lists are being prepared on computers and hosted on the internet. Display Boards are installed at the Principal Seat and the Madurai Bench to enable

the advocates and litigants to know the status of the cases being heard in Courts. The Government have sanctioned Rs.1.88 crore for replacing Display Boards with updated technology.

### **Computerization of the Subordinate Courts**

16.5 All the Judicial Officers are provided with laptops, laser printers and broadband connectivity. Leased line connections have also been provided to 42 District Court Complexes and unique identification numbers to all the Judicial Officers are provided. All the Districts have been provided with technical manpower (One System Officer and two System Assistants). Hardware have been provided to all the Courts.

### **17. Appointment of Civil Judges**

17.1 The large number of vacancies in the post of Civil Judges which arose during the years 2009-2012 were filled up by appointing 177 candidates as Civil Judges in Tamil Nadu State Judicial Service through direct recruitment.

17.2 The estimate of vacancies for the post of Civil Judge has been assessed as 162 for the year 2013-2014. Action is being taken to fill up the vacancies by direct recruitment.

## **18. Judicial Academy**

18.1 The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy was established on 23.04.2001. The building of Judicial Academy was constructed at an expenditure of Rs.4.50 crore and was inaugurated on 25.07.2004. The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy is under the administrative control of High Court of Madras. The object of the Academy is to impart effective training to the Judicial Officers such as District Judge, Senior Civil Judge, Civil 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 trends.

18.2 The Government sanctioned Rs.15.00 lakh as annual grant to the Judicial Academy every year from 2006. The annual grant has been enhanced from Rs.15.00 lakh to Rs.40.00 lakh for the year 2013-14 by



utilising the 13th Finance Commission grants-in- aid under the component “Morning/Evening Courts”.

18.3 With a view to support the State Judicial Academy to operate the training programmes throughout the year and to promptly provide training to the Judicial Officers the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.17.00 crore for construction of Regional Centres of State Judicial Academy at Coimbatore and Madurai each at an expenditure of Rs.8.50 crore by utilizing the sum of Rs.15.00 crore allocated under the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission grants-in-aid, and the balance amount of Rs.2.00 crore from the State Fund. A sum of Rs.1.11 crore over and above the original sanction of Rs.8.50 crore have been sanctioned for the construction of Regional Centre of State Judicial Academy at Madurai. The construction works are in progress in the above places.

18.4 The Government have sanctioned a total sum of Rs.7.41 crore for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 to the Judicial Academy for imparting training to the Judicial Officers under the 13th Finance Commission grants-in- aid.

## **19. Usage of Tamil language in the proceedings of the High Court of Madras**

The practice of usage of State Official Language in the High Courts is being adopted in four States in the country. However, repeated request to authorize the use of Tamil in High Court of Madras was not favourably considered by the Full Court of Supreme Court of India during its meeting held on 11.10.2012. As this is a long standing aspiration and demand of this State, the Government of India have been addressed again to reconsider the request of this State.

## **20. Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund**

The Government have enhanced the financial assistance given to the legal heirs / nominees of the deceased Advocates to be paid from the Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund from Rs.2.00 lakh to Rs.5.25 lakh. The Government have further sanctioned a sum of Rs.4.00 crore per annum from the year 2013-14 as grant to enable the fund to be sustainable.

## **21. Tamil Nadu Advocates Clerks Welfare Fund**

The Bar Council of Tamil Nadu have passed the resolution to request the Government to enhance the financial assistance given to the nominee / dependant of the deceased member of the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund. For the Welfare of the Advocates' Clerks, the Government have enhanced the financial assistance given to the nominee / dependant of the deceased Advocates' Clerks to be paid from the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund from Rs.50,000/- to Rs.2.00 lakh.

## **22. Provision of vehicles for Hon'ble Judges**

A sum of Rs.12.35 crore was sanctioned for purchase of 1 Toyota Altis car for the Hon'ble Judge of High Court of Madras, Air-conditioned cars to the 134 Judges in the cadre of District Judges, 5 Honda city cars for Registrars in the High Court of Madras, 1 Maruthi SX4 car to Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Chennai, 1 Ambassador car to the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Erode, 11 Nissan Evalia Cars for protocol purposes of High Court and 2 Ambassador cars to the

Joint Registrars (Liaison and Protocol) High Court of Madras.

### **23. Court buildings, quarters for Judicial Officers and other Infrastructure facilities**

A sum of Rs.230.56 crore has been sanctioned during the year 2011-12 to 2013-14 for construction of court buildings, residential quarters and other infrastructure facilities. The following court buildings, quarters for Judicial Officers and other infrastructure facilities are sanctioned during the year 2013-14:

- ✦ A sum of Rs.653.76 lakh was sanctioned for construction of Combined Court Buildings and quarters for Judicial Officers at Periyakulam in Theni District.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.2.31 lakh was sanctioned for construction of compound wall around the quarters of Judicial Magistrate at Dharapuram in Tiruppur district.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.7.80 lakh was sanctioned for construction of compound wall around the

District Munsif Court at Thirumangalam in Madurai district.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.488.50 lakh was sanctioned for construction of a bungalow for the Hon'ble Chief Justice of Madras High Court and five bungalows for the Hon'ble Judges in the premises of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.388.20 lakh was sanctioned for construction of additional office building at the rear side of the Annexe building in the premises of Madras High Court, Chennai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.206.51 lakh was sanctioned for construction of court buildings and quarters for Judicial Officer at Ilayangudi in Sivagangai District.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.72.20 lakh was sanctioned for construction of Police control room, Police rest room and Police store room in the premises of Madras High Court, Chennai.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.150.00 lakh was sanctioned for construction of Police control room, Police rest room and Police store room in the premises of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.1.67 lakh was sanctioned for construction of compound wall around the quarters of the Principal District Munsif and the Judicial Magistrate at Ambasamudram in Tirunelveli district.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.1550.47 lakh was sanctioned for construction of Combined Court Buildings and quarters for Judicial Officers at Nagercoil in Kanniyakumari district.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.22.21 crore was sanctioned for preservation and maintenance of five Heritage Court Buildings at Chennai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.41.41 lakh was sanctioned for provision of Lift facility in the Combined Court Buildings at Padmanabhapuram in Kanniyakumari district.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.1.30 crore was sanctioned for provision of additional amenities to the newly constructed/ extended P.A Section / Press copy section on the western side and southern side of the Madras High Court Annexe building, Chennai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.9.30 crore was sanctioned for construction of Combined Court Buildings and quarters for Judicial Officers at Gingee in Villupuram district.
- ✦ The Government enhanced the funds provided for carrying out the special repair works both Civil and Electrical for the Subordinate Court buildings for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 from Rs.6.17 crore to Rs.10.00 crore and Rs.15.00 crore respectively.

#### **24. New Courts sanctioned during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14**

This Government sanctioned constitution of 158 new Courts during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14. The details are as follows:-

## **Special Courts**

- ❖ Special Courts for Land Grabbing : 25  
Cases
- ❖ Special Courts for Motor Accident : 8  
Claim Original Petition (MCOP) Cases  
in the cadre of District Judge at Salem,  
Tiruchirappalli, Tiruvallur, Madurai,  
Villupuram, Krishnagiri, Erode and  
Thanjavur
- ❖ Special Courts for Motor Accident : 17  
Claim Original Petition (MCOP) Cases  
in the cadre of Sub Judges, two Courts  
each at Chennai, Villupuram and  
Salem and one Court each at  
Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Dindigul,  
Erode, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai,  
Tiruchirappalli, Tiruvallur, Madurai,  
Krishnagiri and Thanjavur
- ❖ Special Courts for Land Acquisition : 4  
Original Petition (LAOP) Cases in the



cadre of Sub Judges at Vellore,  
Arakkonam, Tiruvallur and Cuddalore

- ❖ Special Court for exclusive trial of : 1  
Central Crime Branch cases (relating to  
cheating cases in Chennai) and Crime  
Branch Criminal Investigation  
Department metro cases in Chennai
- ❖ Special Courts for the cases of : 4  
Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 at  
Villupuram, Salem, Sivagangai and  
Tirunelveli
- ❖ Motor Accident Claim Tribunal at : 1  
Tirupattur in Vellore district
- ❖ Additional Family Court at Coimbatore : 1
- ❖ Additional Mahila Courts in the cadre of : 10  
Judicial Magistrate at Chennai,  
Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli,  
Tirunelveli, Salem, Cuddalore,  
Perambalur, Chengalpattu and  
Pudukottai

- ❖ Fast Track Mahila Courts in the cadre : 22  
of District Judge for exclusive trial of crimes against women at Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Nagercoil, Karur, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Namakkal, the Nilgiris, Ramanathapuram, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Theni, Thoothukudi, Tiruvallur, Tiruvannamalai, Tiruvarur, Vellore, Villupuram, Srivilliputhur, Ariyalur and Tiruppur
- ❖ Family Courts at Dindigul, Erode, : 13  
Tirunelveli, Sivagangai, Tiruvallur, Chengalpattu, Villupuram, Vellore, Tiruchirappalli, Dharmapuri, Tiruvarur, Virudhunagar and the Nilgiris
- ❖ Special Courts for exclusive trial of : 2  
cases registered under SC/ST (POA) Act, 1989 at Villupuram and Sivagangai in the cadre of District Judge

- ❖ Evening Courts in 31 districts except : 31  
Perambalur
- ❖ One Special Court in the cadre of : 2  
District Judge and one Special Court in  
the cadre of Sub Judge at Dharmapuri  
in Dharmapuri District to deal with  
MCOP cases

### **Other Courts**

- ❖ Sub Court at Veda sandur in Dindigul : 1  
district.
- ❖ District Munsif Court at Cheyyar in : 3  
Tiruvannamalai district, Pappi-  
reddipatti in Dharmapuri district and  
Tiruchendur in Thoothukudi district
- ❖ Additional District Munsif Court at : 1  
Tirupattur in Vellore district
- ❖ Judicial Magistrate Courts at : 6  
Pudukottai in Pudukottai district,  
Pandalur in the Nilgiris district,  
Tiruchendur in Thoothukudi district,

Nanguneri in Tirunelveli district, Lalgudi in Tiruchirappalli district and Ulundurpet in Villupuram district

❖ District Munsif- cum- Judicial : 2	
Magistrate Courts at Boothapandi in Kanniyakumari district and Peraiyoor in Madurai district	
❖ Additional District and Sessions Court : 1	
at Hosur in Krishnagiri district	
❖ Sub Courts at Uthangarai in Krishnagiri : 2	
District and Arakkonam in Vellore district	
❖ Additional Sub Court at Tiruppur : 1	
<b>Total</b>	<b>158</b>

## 25. Other facilities

- ✦ 389 posts were sanctioned for the 49 Additional Sessions and District Courts at an expenditure of Rs.10.38 crore.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.10,76,880/- per annum was sanctioned for creation of two posts of Superintendent (Catering) and three posts of Bearer in the Official Residence of Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court, Madras.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.1,25,460/- per annum was sanctioned for creation of one post of Assistant to District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court at Tiitagudi in Cuddalore district.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.14,54,160/- per annum was sanctioned for creation of two posts of Assistant Public Prosecutor (Grade-I) one each for the District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court at Needamangalam and Valangaiman in Tiruvarur district.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.7,76,320/- per annum was sanctioned for creation of one post of Additional Public Prosecutor for the Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Tiruppur.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.1.19 crore for the period from November, 2013 to March 2015 has been

sanctioned towards the appointment of one Typist and an Office Assistant to all the 35 Court Managers on a consolidated salary of Rs.12,000/- and Rs.8,000/- per month respectively.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.4.80 lakh was sanctioned for purchase of Fire Extinguishers for the courts in the Districts of Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Krishnagiri and The Nilgiris.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.17.00 lakh was sanctioned towards “Hospitality Charges” for expenses in connection with the farewell functions of the Hon’ble Judges, the visit of the Hon’ble Judges of the Supreme Court and other high dignitaries, full court meetings and other committee meetings.
- ✦ Computerization of Sub-ordinate Courts for Upgradation of RAM in 695 Laptops provided to the Judicial Officers at the cost of Rs.17.15 lakh.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.13.20 lakh was sanctioned towards the expenditure for fuel for the

Generator sets in the District and Subordinate Courts.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.92.15 lakh was sanctioned for provision of Laptops and Laser Printers for the 166 newly recruited Judicial Officers.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.3.16 lakh was sanctioned for purchase of Photocopy Machine and other equipments for the use of the Sub Court, Kallakurichi in Villupuram district, the Sub Court, Ranipet in Vellore district and the Principal District Court at Chengalpattu in Kancheepuram district.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.15.96 lakh was sanctioned for purchase of Photocopy Machine and other equipments for the use of High Court and other Subordinate Courts functioning in various districts.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.1.62 lakh was sanctioned for purchase of Photocopy Machine to the Special Court for CCB and CBCID Metro cases and for

the Special Court for Prevention of Corruption Act cases at Chennai.

- ✦ An additional sum of Rs.6.24 lakh was sanctioned towards the cost of additional facilities provided to the 9 Mobile Court buses.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.4 lakh was sanctioned for the provision of computers to the four Special Courts for trial of prevention of corruption Act cases at Villupuram, Salem, Sivagangai and Tirunelveli.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.28.85 lakh was sanctioned for the Honorarium to the Presiding Officers and Staff working in the Holiday Family courts in Chennai for the year 2012-13 and 2013-14.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.10.08 lakh was sanctioned for enhancement of fees paid to the Counsellors in Family Courts from Rs.200/- to Rs.400/-.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.9.75 lakh was sanctioned for provision of office and residence Telephone to



the Judicial Officers of the 39 Fast Track Courts at Magisterial level.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.2 lakh (recurring expenditure) was sanctioned for one post of Driver to man the car sanctioned to the Mahila Court, Perambalur.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.24,07,775/- was sanctioned for purchase of 35 Laptops with 10 GB plan package for two years for 35 Court Managers.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.2.46 crores was sanctioned for purchase of furniture for various Subordinate Courts in the State.
- ✦ An additional sum of Rs.55 lakh was sanctioned towards purchase of 22 Air-conditioned Cars for the Judges of the 22 Fast Track Mahila Courts.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.2.5 lakh was sanctioned for provision of office and residence Telephone to the Judges of the 10 Additional Mahila Courts at Magisterial level.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.60.38 lakh was sanctioned for creation of 18 post of Typist one each to the I to

XVIII Assistant Courts of City Civil Court, Chennai and to purchase of furniture for the said posts.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.4.68 lakh (recurring expenditure) was sanctioned for one post of Driver, Night Watchman and Masalchi to the Mahila Court, Coimbatore.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.25.00 lakh was sanctioned for provision of Generator facilities in the residential complex of the Hon'ble Judges of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.12.00 lakh was sanctioned to meet the expenses in connection with the direct recruitment of District Judges during the year 2013-14.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.961 lakh (i.e., Rs.111.00 lakh over and above the sanctioned amount of Rs.850.00 lakh) was accorded for construction of Regional Centre of State Judicial Academy at Madurai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.157.32 lakh was sanctioned for supporting staff and a sum of Rs.15.64 lakh for

purchase of 23 Desk Top Computers for the 23 newly recruited Trainee District Judges.

- ✦ A sum of Rs.50 lakh was sanctioned for reimbursement of Mobile phone call charges of 424 Judicial Officers in the State.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.17.42 lakh was sanctioned for broadband facilities to the 95 Judicial Officers and change of broadband plan to the home offices of the 60 Hon'ble Judges.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.40.38 lakh was sanctioned for purchase of 3 Toyota Innova cars to the Additional Advocate General II, III & V of the Tamil Nadu, High Court of Madras, Chennai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.1.88 crore was sanctioned for replacement of Digital Display Boards with new ones in the Principal Seat of Madras, Chennai and the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.7.67 lakh was sanctioned for purchase of one Maruthi SX4 to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Chennai.

- ✦ The scale of pay of the post of Librarian in the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy has been revised to Rs.15,600-39100 + GP 5700 at a recurring expenditure of Rs.1.92 lakh per annum.
- ✦ A sum of Rs.3,51,07,520/- was sanctioned towards salary to the newly recruited 23 Trainee District Judges

## **26. Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority**

### **Objectives**

26.1 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 reason of economic or other disabilities, to organise 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. To discharge the above functions, the Act contemplates constitution of State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committees and High Court Legal Services Committees.

### **Constitution**

26.2 In accordance with the above Act, the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority at the State level and the District Legal Services Authority for every district and the Taluk Legal Services Committees throughout the State in every area where there is a court and the High Court Legal Services Committees were constituted. At present there are 29 District Legal Services Authorities, 149 Taluk Legal Services Committees and 2 High Court Legal Services Committees functioning in the State.

### **Eligibility Criteria**

26.3 The following is the eligibility criteria for every person who has to file and defend the cases

under section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987: -

- (i) a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- (ii) a victim of Trafficking in Human beings or Beggar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
- (iii) a Woman or a Child;
- (iv) a Physically Challenged person;
- (v) a person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
- (vi) an Industrial workman
- (vii) in custody, including a custody in a protective home, Juvenile Home, Psychiatric hospital or Psychiatric nursing home; or

(viii) in receipt of annual income less than the amount specified in 12(h) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

The persons seeking Legal assistance, may give their applications in writing. No separate fees or court fee stamp is necessary. Illiterate persons may give their representations orally which shall be recorded by the staff of the Authority/Committee in writing for further action.

### **Counselling and Mediation Centres**

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

### **Centre for Women**

26.5 Women being the weaker section of the society have been given prominence in providing

assistance through the Centre for Women in the State in solving their matrimonial disputes and also other problems.

### **Legal Assistance**

26.6 Legal Services Authorities / Committees arrange for free Legal Assistance to the persons affected in Criminal Cases, Victims of Motor Vehicle Accident cases and also assists the weaker segments of the society for getting benefits from the welfare measures such as old age pension, widow pension etc., from the Government.

### **Lok Adalat**

26.7 Lok Adalats 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 organised but has not been brought before the court.



## **Legal Aid Camps and Legal Literacy Promotion Camps**

26.8 Legal Aid cum Legal Literacy Promotion camps are held periodically in rural areas. The officials from the Revenue, Police and other Departments are invited to attend the said camps. Panel lawyers are deputed to the places of the camps and enlighten them on the various rights of the people and also 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. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.296.60 lakh for the year 2013-14 towards conducting Lok Adalats, Mega Lok Adalats and Legal Literacy Campaigns.

## **Prison Adalat and Legal Aid Cell in Central Prisons**

26.9 The Prison Adalat and Legal Aid Cell are functioning in Central Prisons Chennai, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Vellore, Cuddalore, Salem, Tirunelveli and Coimbatore and in Special Prison for Women at Vellore. A Legal Aid Clinic is functioning in the Central

Prison, at Puzhal in Chennai. The Prison Adalat is functioning on every Friday. In the Prison Legal Aid Cell, petitions are received from the prisoners and the same are being registered in the register maintained in the Legal Aid Cell and follow up action is taken.

### **Legal Aid Counsel Scheme**

26.10 Under the Legal Aid Counsel Scheme, Legal Aid counsel who are deputed to all Magistrate Courts by the Legal Services Authorities/Committees strive to provide legal assistance to the undertrials produced for remand before Magistrates, pleading no means to engage counsel. The scheme lays emphasis for legal aid to the persons in custody at the following three stages:

- a) Legal assistance for getting release on bail and opposing remand applications;
- b) Legal assistance during trial for defence
- c) Legal assistance for preferring appeals or revision in case of adverse orders.

### **Alternative Dispute Resolution Centres**

26.11 Alternative Disputes Resolution Centre set up in each district functions as a hub for all

mediation activities such as Lok Adalats and other alternative disputes resolution mechanism as specified in Section 89 of Civil Procedure Code. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.4.20 crore for construction of Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre in Chennai and also a sum of Rs.29.00 crore for construction of Alternative Disputes Resolution Centres in the remaining 29 judicial districts. Out of the above, the Alternative Disputes Resolution Centres at Chennai was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Mr.Justice P.Sathasivam, former Chief Justice of India on the 20<sup>th</sup> August 2013. The Alternate Dispute Resolution Centres at Vellore, Krishnagiri, Salem, Theni, Dindigul, Madurai, Namakkal, Cuddalore and Ramanathapuram have also been inaugurated.

### **Permanent Lok Adalats**

26.12 In accordance with the provisions made under section 22B of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987, Permanent Lok Adalats have been established in the 32 districts of the State. A sum of Rs.7,70,70,784/- was sanctioned towards

establishment of the 32 Permanent Lok Adalats across the State.

### **National Lok Adalats**

26.13 The National Lok Adalats were conducted in all the courts in the country right from the Supreme Court of India to the taluk courts during the years 2013 and 2014 on 23.11.2013 and 12.04.2014 respectively. In the year 2013, Tamil Nadu stood first in the country in disposing of 13,77,252 cases on a single day with a sum of Rs.1140,32,91,487/- having been awarded. In the year 2014 also, this State again stood first with disposing of 15,08,767 cases by which a sum of Rs.915,07,52,090/- was awarded.

### **Legal Aid Help Line**

26.14 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 on 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**.

## **27. The Department of Government Litigations, High Court, Chennai**

27.1 The Department of Government Litigations, High Court, Chennai was constituted in the year 1997 under the overall administrative control of the Advocate General of Tamil Nadu. The unit offices headed by the Additional Advocate General I to III and 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 are functioning under the control of Advocate General. One Additional Advocate General has been appointed to defend the cases on behalf of the Government, listed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

27.2 The Department of Government Litigations, High Court, Chennai has 10 unit Offices as described above with nearly 148 Law Officers both in Civil and Criminal sides and 274 staff members.

### **Law Officers Block**

27.3 The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.7.45 crore for the construction of Law Officers

Buildings with Ground Floor + 4 Floors measuring 48,000 sq. ft. within the Madras High Court Campus and the same is now under construction.

### **Increasing the Staff Strength**

27.4 The Government have sanctioned 10 additional ministerial posts to the Office of the Advocate General, High Court, Chennai and a sum of Rs.1,52,261/- towards purchase of furniture and computer to the Office of the Advocate General.

### **Vehicle to Additional Advocate Generals**

27.5 A sum of Rs.40.38 lakh was sanctioned for purchase of 3 Toyota Innova cars to the Additional Advocate General II, III & V of the Tamil Nadu, High Court of Madras, Chennai.

## **28. Directorate of Prosecution**

28.1 The main objective of the Directorate of Prosecution is to have an effective control over proper conduct of prosecution of the criminal cases before the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts / Judicial Magistrate Courts in the State and to monitor the performance of

the Prosecuting Officers, attached to the respective courts, spread all over the State.

### **Organizational Set up**

28.2 The Directorate of Prosecution is situated at Chennai with the Director of Prosecution as its administrative head. One post of Joint Director (Administration) has been sanctioned to assist the Director. One post of Associate Editor (Publication) in the rank of Assistant Director of Prosecution has been sanctioned to attend to the work relating to publication of Tamil Nadu Prosecutors Journal every month for the benefit of all the Prosecuting Officers. Other than this, 11 posts of Deputy Directors of Prosecution, 14 posts of Assistant Directors of Prosecution, 30 posts of Additional Public Prosecutors, 94 posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I and 192 posts of Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-II have been sanctioned for the Department. The Additional Public Prosecutors, Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I and Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-II are conducting criminal cases in the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts / District

Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts / Judicial Magistrate Courts respectively. 323 Ministerial staff add to the strength of the department.

28.3 Besides, 2 Deputy Directors of Prosecution, 18 Additional Public Prosecutors, 25 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I and 12 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-II are deputed to other departments like Police, Prison, Public Health, Agriculture, Drugs Control, Seeds Certification etc, as legal advisers.

### **Direct Recruitment**

28.4 77 candidates and 47 candidates for the post of Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II were directly recruited by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission during the years 2012 and 2013 respectively. Further to fill up the 88 vacancies in the post of Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II, the selection process by Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission is underway.



## **Promotion**

28.5 The following officers have been promoted in the Prosecution department :-

- 29 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I have been promoted as Additional Public Prosecutors / Assistant Directors of Prosecution during the year 2012.
- 52 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-II have been promoted as Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-I during the year 2013.
- 29 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I have been promoted as Additional Public Prosecutors / Assistant Directors of Prosecution during the year 2013.
- The post of Director of Prosecution, one post of Joint Director (Administration) and 13 posts of Deputy Directors of Prosecution have been filled up during the year 2013.

## **The Tamil Nadu Prosecutors Journal**

28.6. The Tamil Nadu Prosecutors Journal has been prepared and published as per the Tamil Nadu

Third Police Commission recommendation. This journal carries important judgements of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of all the States. This is very useful for the Law Officers of this Directorate in conducting prosecution in criminal cases. Libraries with Law books one each at Headquarters, Regions and at District level offices are maintained.

### **Training**

28.7 The Government have ordered imparting in-service training to all the Public Prosecutors in the State at a cost of Rs.78.87 lakh under the component “Training to Public Prosecutors” of the 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission Grants-in-aid. This in-service training is imparted to all 645 Public Prosecutors through Anna Institute of Management, Chennai. The duration of this training is 10 working days. The newly appointed Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-II are also imparted induction training of two weeks indoor training and one week practical training in the courts at a cost of Rs.3,26,600/-.

### **Mobile Phone Law Software**

28.8 The Government have ordered for provision of Mobile Phone Law Software comprising 71 Acts to all Public Prosecutors at a cost of Rs.4,83,750/-

### **Law Books to the Prosecuting Officers**

28.9 The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.8,95,670/- for purchase of Law books to all Prosecuting Officers of this Department for the year 2011-12 and a sum of Rs.84,25,300/- have also been sanctioned for the purchase of Law Books for the year 2012-13 to improve their capacity and efficiency.

### **Provision of laptops with printers, Computer and others to Prosecuting Officers**

28.10 The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.5,10,78,097/- for provision of laptops with printers, online access of Supreme Court and High Court Judgements, law books and for imparting Computer training to 390 Prosecutors of Directorate of Prosecution.

## **29. Tamil Nadu State Litigation Policy-2012**

29.1 A separate Litigation Policy has been formulated for the State. The Policy reflects the resolve of the State Government to bring about a visible and enduring qualitative and quantitative improvement in the manner in which litigation is perceived, managed and conducted in the State. The Policy provides for,

- I. Reviewing the existing cases and withdrawing cases identified as frivolous and vexatious;
- II. Formulating norms for defending cases as well as for filing appeals and
- III. Setting up of Empowered Committees to eliminate unnecessary litigation.

The policy is implemented through a three-tier system in this State by formation of the following Committees :-

- I. A State Level Implementation Committee (SLIC)
- II. A Department Level Implementation Committee (DLIC) and
- III. A District Level Implementation Committee (Dt.LIC)

29.2 The main function of these Committees is

to identify the major causes of litigation and to make recommendations for changes in the procedures and to monitor and review the cases at all stages.

29.3 A Grievance Redressal System has also been recommended in the State Litigation Policy to look into the grievances of the employees and parties. By resorting to the system, Departments shall preempt a lot of unnecessary litigation through Department or District Level Implementation Committees. It has also been emphasized that every Department of State Government and Head of Department shall have one Senior Administrative Officer with a legal background designated as Legal Nodal Officer to monitor the proceedings of Court Cases and ensure that there is no delay in the conduct of cases.

#### 29.4 Filing of Appeals:

- I. The final view as to whether to prefer an appeal lies with the SLIC, DLIC or Dt.LIC.

- II. 15 days time is fixed for the Law Officers to tender their Legal opinions to the departments.
- III. Appeals shall be drafted with particular reference to synopsis and list of dates which will state the fact in dispute and issues involved.
- IV. The Heads of Departments to maintain a record of cases dismissed on grounds of delay and the Nodal Officers to submit a report annually, bi-monthly or quarterly on every case to the HOD explaining the reasons for delay.
- V. The responsibility for delays shall be fixed on the erring officials.

### **30. Construction of Police Control Room in the premises of Principal seat at Madras and the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court**

In order to strengthen the comprehensive security system both in the Principal seat at Madras and the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court,

Madurai, Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.229.75 lakh in respect of High Court of Madras, Chennai and a sum of Rs.83.89 lakh in respect of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai towards procurement of electronic gadgets and other communication equipments. For implementing the comprehensive security arrangements within the premises of High Court, separate building for the Police personnel to accommodate their office room, rest room, control room and ammunition room for keeping electronic gadgets were absolutely necessary. The Government therefore sanctioned a sum of Rs.150.00 lakh and Rs.72.20 lakh towards construction of control room, rest room (Men and Women) and store room for the Police personnel in the premises of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai and the Principal seat at Madras respectively.

### **31. Holiday Family Courts**

Four Holiday Family Courts, the first of their kind in the Country have been functioning effectively at the Madras High Court premises since litigants found

holidays suitable for conciliatory process. Further the disposal of cases was 25% more than the situation prior to introduction of Holiday Family Courts. The foremost object for making Family Courts function on holidays was for speedy settlement of family disputes. The emphasis was on conciliation and achieving socially desirable results. The Government periodically sanction Honorarium to the Judges and staff of the Holiday Family Courts.

### **32. Part-II Schemes for the year 2014-2015**

The following schemes will be taken up under Part-II Schemes for the year 2014-2015:-

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the work</b>	<b>Estimated amount</b> (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Construction of Compound Wall around the residential quarters of the Judicial Officers and District Court compound at Trichy in Tiruchirappalli district	22.18



2.	Constitution of Additional District and Sessions Court (Fast Track Court) at Tenkasi in Tirunelveli district	32.97
3.	Purchase of 7 Digital Copiers (Xerox machine ) for Directorate of Prosecution	6.71
4.	Purchase of 15 Computers for Directorate of Prosecution	8.67
5.	Purchase of one Jeep for Directorate of Prosecution	5.86
	<b>Total</b>	<b>76.39</b>

### **33. Conclusion**

There is no better test of the excellence of a Government than the efficiency of its Judicial System, for nothing more nearly touches the welfare and security of the average citizen than his knowledge that he can rely on the certain and prompt administration of Justice. In the governance of democracy, Judiciary plays a very important role which is second to none. Fairness and speed are equally important in the

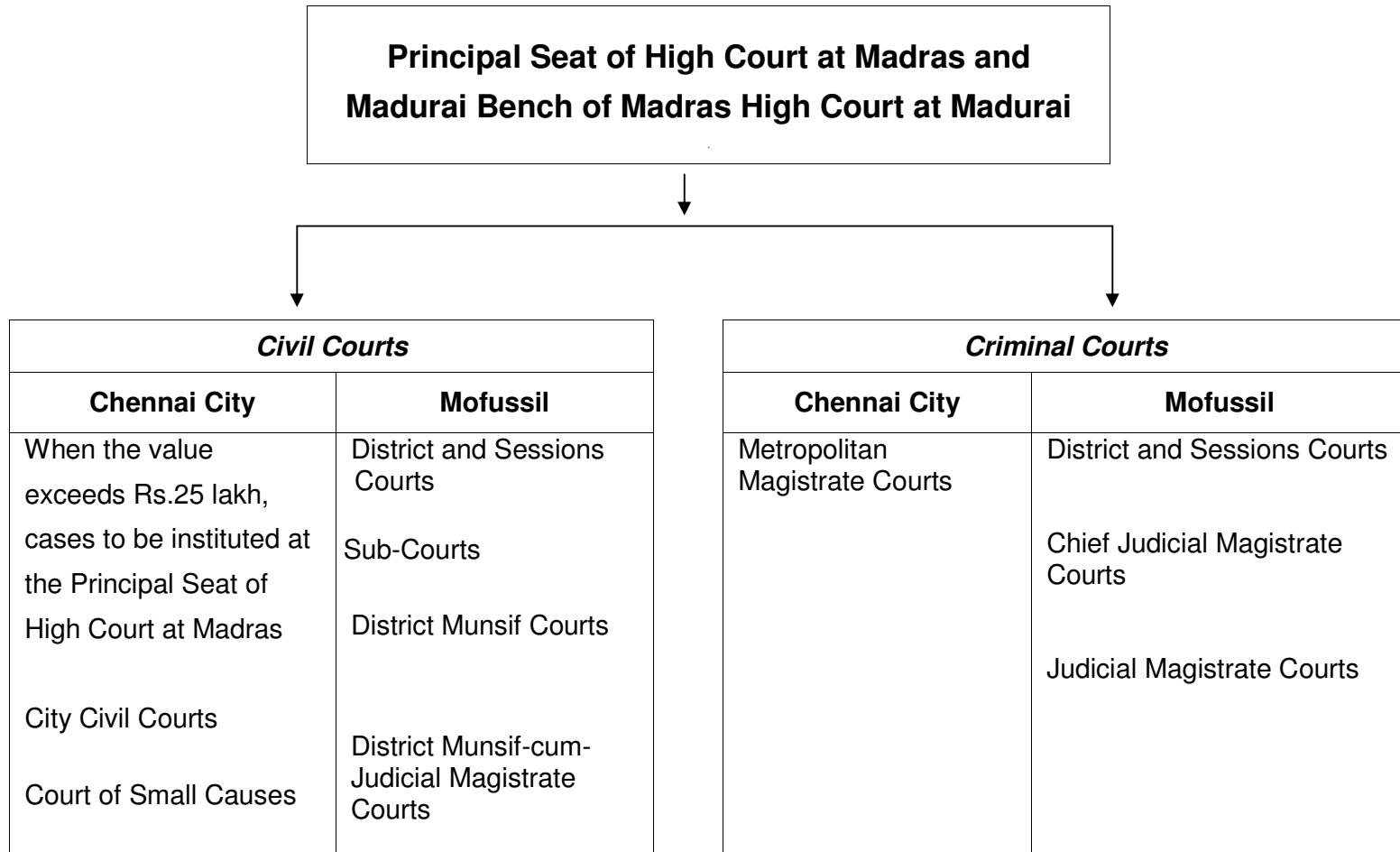
administration of justice. I am sure that efforts of the State Government in collaboration with the High Court and Subordinate Courts to provide for better equipped courts with sufficient staff, adequate judicial infrastructure and financial assistance can deliver justice faster and more effectively.

**S.P. VELUMANI**  
**Minister for Municipal Administration,**  
**Rural Development, Law,**  
**Courts and Prisons**

**ANNEXURE – I**

*(see para - 2)*

**ORGANISATIONAL HIERARCHY OF THE JUDICIARY IN TAMIL NADU**



**ANNEXURE – II**

*(see para –4)*

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

Sl. No.	Name of Courts / Tribunals	District Judge		Senior Civil Judge		Civil Judge
		District Courts	CBI Courts	C.M.M.	Others	
1.	City Civil Courts	14	6	--	18	1
2.	Court of Small Causes	1	--	--	8	8
3.	Metropolitan Magistrate Courts	2	-	1	6	21*
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.	Mahalir Neethimandram	1	--	--	--	--
13.	Special Court under TNPID (in Financial Estt.,) Act, 1997	1	--	--	--	--
14.	Additional Special Courts 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, 1988	--	--	--	1	--
19.	Special Courts for MCOP cases	--	--	--	2	--
20.	Special Courts for Land grabbing cases	--	--	--	--	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>Total Number of Courts – 113</b> <b>[District Judges -42] [Senior Civil Judge -38] [Civil Judge- 33]</b> <b>* including four Fast Track Courts ( Magisterial level)</b>						

**Annexure – III**

*(See para-4)*

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

Sl.No.	Districts	District Judge										Senior Civil Judge						Civil Judge					
		District Courts	PCR/SC&ST Act Courts	Bomb Blast /Communal Clashes Cases	Labour Courts	E.C. Act/N.D.P.S. Act Cases	Special Courts CBI Cases / TNPID Act Cases	Family Courts	Mahalir Neethi Mandram	Special Courts MCOP Cases	Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts	Sub Courts	Special Courts MCOP Cases	Special Courts-LAOP Cases	Prevention of corruption Act Cases	District Legal Services Authority	TAT / STAT	District Munsif Courts	Judicial Magistrate Courts	Fast Track Courts/ Additional Mahalir Neethimandram	Special Courts Land Grabbing Cases	Mobile Courts	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
1.	Ariyalur	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	--	1	--	2	--	--	--	3	2	1	--	--	--
2.	Coimbatore	5	--	1	1	1	2 <sup>#</sup>	1	1	-	1	5	1	--	1	1	2	5	10	3 <sup>#</sup>	1	1	2
3.	Cuddalore	4	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	-	1	8	1	1	-	--	--	9	9	1 <sup>#</sup>	-	-	4
4.	Dharmapuri	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	3	4	1	1	-	2
5.	Dindigul	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	4	1	--	--	1	--	5	6	1	-	1	3
6.	Erode	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	7	1	--	--	--	1	8	7	2	1	1	2
7.	Kancheepuram	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	5	-	--	--	--	--	7	7	2 <sup>#</sup>	-	1	3
8.	Kanniyakumari	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	6	-	--	-	--	--	9	6	2	-	-	2
9.	Karur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	3	-	--	--	--	--	3	4	1	-	-	-
10.	Krishnagiri	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	4	1	--	--	--	--	1	3	1	1	-	4
11.	Madurai	5	1	1 <sup>**</sup>	1	3 <sup>*</sup>	2 <sup>#</sup>	1	1	1	1	6	1	--	1	1	2	5	10	3 <sup>#</sup>	1	1	3
12.	Nagapattinam	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	3	-	--	--	--	--	4	5	2	-	-	1

**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	23	24
13.	Namakkal	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	3	-	--	--	--	--	5	4	1	1	1	1
14.	The Nilgiris	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	--	1	-	--	--	--	--	3	2	1	1	-	2
15.	Perambalur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	1	-	--	--	--	--	1	2	1#	1	-	-
16.	Pudukottai	2	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	-	1	1	-	--	--	--	--	2	3	-	-	-	2
17.	Ramanathapuram	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	2	-	--	--	--	--	3	4	-	1	-	3
18.	Salem	4	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	1	1	6	2	--	1	1	1	6	12	3#	1	1	1
19.	Sivagangai	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	2	-	--	1	--	--	4	3	1	-	-	4
20.	Thanjavur	3	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	6	1	--	--	1	--	5	6	2	1	-	3
21.	Theni	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	3	-	--	--	--	--	3	3	2	1	-	2
22.	Thoothukudi	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	2	-	--	--	1	1	6	7	2	1	-	1
23.	Tiruchirappalli	3	1	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	4	1	--	1	1	1	8	9	1#	1	1	1
24.	Tirunelveli	4	1	--	1	--	--	--	1	-	1	7	1	--	--	1	1	12	9	1#	1	1	4
25.	Tiruppur	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	1	6	8	1	1	-	-
26.	Tiruvallur	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	4	-	--	--	--	--	8	9	1	1	-	1
27.	Tiruvannamalai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	4	1	--	--	--	--	8	5	1	-	-	2
28.	Tiruvarur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	2	-	--	--	--	--	3	4	1	-	-	3
29.	Vellore	4	--	--	2	--	--	1	1	-	1	6	***1	2	--	1	1	11	15	1	-	-	4
30.	Villupuram	4	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	-	1	7	--	--	1	--	--	16	9	1	1	1	2
31.	Virudhunagar	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	-	1	4	--	--	--	--	--	4	7	1	1	-	2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>122</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>64</b>

District Judge-155

Senior Civil Judge-196

Civil Judge-504

**TOTAL NUMBER OF COURTS - 855**

\* including two special courts under N.D.P.S. Act Cases  
 # including one Additional Mahalir Neethimandram (Magisterial level)  
 \*\* Special Court for Communal Clashes  
 ## including one Special Court for TNPID Act Cases  
 \*\*\* Motor Accidents Claims Tribunal

## ANNEUXRE – IV

(see para-10(xxi))

### 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
						<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>

**ANNEXURE -V***(see para -11)***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.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	343493	124860	151822	316531	33111	52350	56643	28818	<b>345349</b>
2.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	316531	134681	132061	319151	28818	48998	43593	34223	<b>353374</b>
3.	01-01-2011 to 31-12-2011	319151	128799	124709	323241	34223	51626	44015	41834	<b>365075</b>
4.	01-01-2012 to 31-12-2012	323241	131320	123939	330622	41834	51228	48646	44416	<b>375038</b>
5.	01-01-2013 to 31-12-2013	330622	130851	94317	367156	44416	54795	56313	42898	<b>410054</b>



**ANNEXURE - VI**

*(see para-11 )*

**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.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	65049	50996	38068	77977	9843	22011	23790	8064	<b>86041</b>
2.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	77977	53047	48798	82226	8064	28216	23712	12568	<b>94794</b>
3.	01-01-2011 to 31-12-2011	82226	56602	46233	92595	12568	29308	25810	16066	<b>108661</b>
4.	01-01-2012 to 31-12-2012	92595	58905	45053	106447	16066	31385	28562	18889	<b>125336</b>
5.	01-01-2013 to 31-12-2013	106447	66197	49417	123227	18889	37079	31770	24198	<b>147425</b>

**ANNEXURE - VII***(see para-11)***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.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	576066	857059	789015	644110	440532	698114	687859	450787	<b>1094897</b>
2.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	644110	1042385	936249	750246	450787	797317	756980	491124	<b>1241370</b>
3.	01-01-2011 to 31-12-2011	750246	929156	963700	715702	491124	669013	692590	467547	<b>1183249</b>
4.	01-01-2012 to 31-12-2012	715702	921450	858516	778636	467547	627654	641368	453833	<b>1232469</b>
5.	01-01-2013 to 31-12-2013	778636	969355	904787	843204	453833	930547	939269	445111	<b>1288315</b>

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