



HOME PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

**POLICY NOTE
2021 - 2022**

DEMAND No. 3

S. REGUPATHY
Minister for Law

©

**Government of Tamil Nadu
2021**

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Introduction

One of the primary objectives of our Constitution is to secure speedy justice to all citizens. To achieve this, the Government always give top priority to provide adequate basic and other infrastructure facilities like buildings, manpower and e-Courts facilities for the quick dispensation of justice to the public.

2. Organisational Hierarchy of the Judiciary

The 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. High Court, Madras and its Bench at Madurai

3.1. The High Court is the Highest Court of Justice in the State. The approved strength of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court is 75. It is now functioning with a strength of 61 Hon'ble Judges. At present the Madras High Court is functioning with a strength of 45 Hon'ble Judges and Madurai Bench is functioning with 16 Hon'ble Judges. The High Court exercises Original Jurisdiction and Special Original Jurisdiction (Writ Jurisdiction) in civil matters. It has also appellate jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters. On the original side, the High Court tries suits above the value of Rs.1,00,00,000/- arising within the City of Chennai. The Madurai

Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai 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.

3.2. The High Court is also exercising extended jurisdiction over Union Territory of Puducherry and the expenditure of 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.

3.3. 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.

4. 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".

5. Strength of the Courts

At present, totally 1280 Courts including Special Courts are functioning in the State. Out of these, 144 Courts are functioning in Chennai City and 1136 Courts are functioning in other Districts. 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 Annexure-II and III respectively.

6. Civil Courts

6.1. City Civil Court, Chennai.

The territorial jurisdiction of the City Civil Court extends over the whole of the City of Chennai. The City Civil Court is also functioning as the Sessions Court for the Chennai Sessions Division. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Assistant Judge is upto Rs.10.00 lakh and that of Principal Judge, it is above Rs.10.00 lakh but not exceeding Rs.1.00 crore.

6.2. Court of Small Causes, Chennai

The Court of Small Causes has powers to try cases filed under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882. The V and VI courts are exclusively functioning as Tribunals for 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 VII, VIII and IX courts are empowered to hear Rent Control Appeals.

6.3. District Courts / Additional District Courts

There are 91 District Courts (including 49 Additional District Courts, erstwhile Fast Track Courts) functioning in 31 Districts in the State. The District Courts are also 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. They are exercising Civil Appellate Jurisdiction over the District. Further, they are inspecting the Subordinate Courts in their respective Divisions. The District

Judges are having pecuniary jurisdiction where the amount of value of subject matter exceeds Rs.10.00 lakh without any limitation.

6.4. Sub Courts

The Sub Courts are presided over by senior Civil Judges and have pecuniary jurisdiction in all civil proceedings where the amount of value of subject matter exceeds Rs.1.00 lakh, but does not exceed Rs.10.00 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 up to the value of Rs.1,00,000/-. These Courts are also functioning as Assistant Sessions Courts and as Motor Accident Claims Tribunals.

6.5. District Munsif Courts

The District Munsif Courts presided over by Civil Judges are exercising pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs.1.00 lakh. Each District Munsif Court has defined territorial jurisdiction. They are also exercising Small Causes jurisdiction up to Rs.20,000/-. They are Rent Controllers of their respective territorial jurisdictions.

6.6. District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts

The Litigant Public of certain parts of the State have been experiencing difficulties in having their civil grievances redressed and they have to resort to Civil Courts outside their area due to the absence of Civil Courts in their locality. With a view to mitigate their difficulties, these Courts now try both civil and criminal cases.

7. Criminal Courts

7.1. The Metropolitan Magistrate Courts are exercising their jurisdiction within the specified Police Station limits in Chennai City. There are totally 37 Metropolitan Magistrate Courts functioning in the City of Chennai, in which 2 in the cadre of District Judge, 27 in the cadre of senior Civil Judge and 8 in the cadre of Civil Judge.

7.2. Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts

There are 32 Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts 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, powers of the Assistant Sessions Judge are conferred on the Chief Judicial Magistrates. They inspect the Court of Judicial Magistrates in their respective Districts.

7.3. Judicial Magistrate Courts

These courts are functioning almost in all Taluks of this State. It is competent to try cases if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with fine not exceeding Rs.10,000/- or with both.

8. Special Courts

8.1. The Labour Courts adjudicate labour disputes and claim petitions. In the State 17 Labour Courts and one Industrial Tribunal are functioning. Further, the Labour Courts are adjudicating the labour disputes referred to them by the Government and also the claim petitions filed by parties.

8.2. Four Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning in the State for trial of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955. They are as follows:-

1. I Additional Sessions Court, Tiruchirappalli
2. I Additional Sessions Court, Thanjavur
3. II Additional Sessions Court, Tirunelveli
4. III Additional Sessions Court, Madurai

Further, thirteen Special Courts for trial of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 are functioning in the State at the following places:-

1. Villupuram
2. Sivagangai
3. Dindigul
4. Ramanathapuram
5. Srivilliputhur in Virudhunagar District,
6. Pudukkottai
7. Cuddalore
8. Namakkal
9. Theni
10. Tiruvannamalai
11. Perambalur

12. Thoothukudi

13. Vellore

In respect of the remaining districts, the Principal District and Sessions Court concerned are empowered to try the cases under the above said Acts.

8.3. Two Special Courts at Chennai and one at Madurai are functioning to deal with cases of economic offences relating to violation of Central Acts.

8.4. With a view to promoting conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and for matters connected therewith as envisaged in the Family Courts Act, 1984, 31 Family Courts are functioning in the State. 7 Additional Family Courts at Chennai and 1 Additional Family Court at Coimbatore in the cadre of District Judge are also functioning in the State. In addition,

4 Holiday Family Courts are functioning in Chennai.

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

8.6. Six courts at Chennai one each at Madurai and Coimbatore totaling eight Special Courts are functioning for exclusive trial of Central Bureau of Investigation Cases in the State. It includes one Special Court functioning at Chennai to deal with Banks and Financial Institution Scam cases.

8.7. One Special Court each at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Villupuram, Salem, Sivagangai and Tirunelveli totaling eight courts are functioning in the State for exclusive trial of cases registered under the

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Central Act 49 of 1988).

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

8.9. 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.

8.10. One Special Judicial Magistrate Court to deal with sandalwood offences case is functioning at Tirupattur.

8.11. 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 offences under the Indian Railway Act, 1989.

8.12. Twelve Mobile Courts functioning in the State i.e., two 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 the cases registered under other enactments.

8.13. Two Special Courts are functioning at Chennai for trial of cases registered under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (since repealed).

8.14. Two Special Courts 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).

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

8.16. Two Special Courts and one Additional Special Court for Trial of Criminal Cases involving elected Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu are functioning at Chennai. Besides this, the Judicial Magistrates in the districts are vested with powers for Trial of Criminal Cases involving elected Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu.

8.17. One Special Court for dealing with cases of Fake Indian Currency and Fake Stamp papers is functioning at Chennai.

8.18. One Special Court is functioning at Chennai to try Crime Branch CID cases in CC.No. 3876/2009 for the offences punishable under the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978.

8.19. To try offences against women, there are 32 Mahila Courts / Magalir Neethimandram and 29 Additional Mahila Courts functioning in the State.

8.20. Sixteen Special Courts, one each at Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram @ Chengalpattu, Kanniyakumari @ Nagercoil, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Salem, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Tiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi, Vellore, Villupuram and Virudhunagar @ Srivilliputhur are functioning for exclusive trial of cases registered under the Protection of Children from

Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012. In addition Four more courts at Didugal, Dharmapuri, Theni and Tiruvallur Districts are sanctioned.

8.21. One Special Court for exclusive trial of Central Crime Branch cases (relating to cheating cases in Chennai) and Crime Branch Criminal Investigation Department metro cases in Chennai has been constituted.

8.22. There are 51 Fast Track Courts functioning in the State to clear the pendency of criminal cases in the Judicial Magistrate Courts in this State.

8.23. There are 36 Special Courts functioning in the State to deal with the trial of cases relating to Motor Accident Claims Original Petition (MCOP) / Land Acquisition Original Petition (LAOP) cases. In addition to this, 8 more Special Courts to deal with MCOP cases have been sanctioned.

8.24. 26 Special Courts including two Special Courts at Chennai City have been sanctioned for trial of land grabbing cases. The details of Courts are given in Annexure-IV.

8.25. 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.

8.26. The Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai in the cadre of District Judge is in-charge of Trust properties of Minors and Estates of deceased persons. He is assisted by the Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee in the cadre of Civil Judge.

9. Tamil Law Journal

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

10. 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 2016-2020 are given in the Annexure-V, VI and VII respectively.

11. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

For development of infrastructure facilities to the judiciary to augment the resources of the State Governments / Union Territory

administration, the Department of Justice is implementing a “Centrally Sponsored Scheme”. The scheme covers construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of Judicial Officers in the Subordinate Courts to facilitate better delivery of justice. Under this scheme, the ratio of expenditure shared between the Union and State Governments has been revised as 60:40 from the year 2015-2016. The Government of India tentatively earmarked a sum of Rs.35.66 crore to this Government for the year 2021-2022.

12. Court Managers

Thirty five posts of Court Manager have been sanctioned for the High Court of Madras, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and the District Courts under the provisions of the 13th Finance Commission. The Government, accepting the request of the High Court,

have sanctioned continuance of 35 posts of Court Manager with 23 posts of supporting staff out of the State Fund.

13. e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project

13.1. The e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project is one of the National e-Governance Projects being implemented in the High Courts and District / Subordinate Courts of the Country. The key modules in e-Courts project includes Laptops and Laser Printers, Training to Judges and Court staff, Internet connectivity to the Judges and the court complexes, Video conferencing, Site preparation, Hardware, Networking, Application Software, Technical manpower, Upgradation of the Information and Communication Technology Infrastructure etc. The main 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 of Judiciary

13.2. 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.

13.3. Cause List and Case Details have been provided through SMS Service to all the Registered Users (Mobile) of Madras High Court, Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Subordinate Courts by the sender id HCMDRS

(hcmad.auth,courts-madurai.sms,courts-tn.sms)
as Citizen Centric Services.

13.4. Touch Screen Kiosks have been placed at various places of High Court, Madras and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai.

13.5. Leased line connections have also been provided to 42 District Court Complexes and all Judicial Officers have been provided with unique identification numbers. All the Districts have been provided with technical manpower.

14. Appointment of Civil Judges

Recruitment process for filling up of 176 posts in the cadre of Civil Judge for the year 2018-2020 based on the written examination and viva-voce, 58 persons were provisionally selected by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and the recruitment process is going on.

15. Judicial Academy

The main objective of the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy is to impart effective training to the Judicial Officers and staff of the Judiciary and to give induction training to the new recruits. The Judicial Academy at Chennai and two regional centers at Madurai and Coimbatore are under the administrative control of High Court of Madras.

16. Usage of Tamil Language in the proceedings of the High Court of Madras

Repeated request to authorize the usage of State Official Language Tamil in the High Court of Madras was not favourably considered by the Full Court of the Supreme Court of India during its meeting held on 11.10.2012. As it is a long standing aspiration and demand of this State it has been re-iterated periodically.

17. e-Stamping for Payment of Court Fees

The system of payment of court fee by means of e-Stamping was introduced in the High Court of Madras and its Madurai Bench in the first phase and it will be extended to all Principal District Courts. The public can avail this facility through internet and also avail the facility through the Authorised Collection centres of the M/s. Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited and the Authorised Banks by filing applications. Permission was also granted to sell the non-Judicial stamps from the counter of M/s. Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited for use of public.

18. Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund

The financial assistance given to the legal heirs / nominees of the deceased Advocates to be paid from the Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund is at present to Rs.7.00 lakh and the annual grant to the above fund is Rs.8.00 crore.

19. Young Advocate Stipend

Stipend of Rs.3,000/- per month sanctioned to the newly enrolled young Lawyers for two years subject to eligibility.

20. Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund

The financial assistance of Rs.4.00 lakh is given to the nominee / dependant of the deceased Advocates' Clerks from the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund.

21. Court buildings, quarters for Judicial Officers and other Infrastructure facilities

At present 990 Courts are functioning in own buildings, 109 Courts are functioning in the Government buildings and 87 Courts are functioning in the private rented buildings. Action is being taken for construction of Court buildings to accommodate courts functioning in

the private rented building and also for construction of Judicial Officer quarters. Infrastructure and other facilities will be provided by the Government as and when required to the High Court of Madras and for Subordinate Judiciary.

22. Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority Constitution

22.1. 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 organize Lok Adalats on a statutory basis as an Alternative Disputes 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 and the District Legal Services Authority for every district in the State, Taluk Legal Services Committees and the High Court Legal Services Committees. Based on the above Act, the High Court Legal Services Committee and the Taluk Legal Services Committee in places where courts are functioning were constituted by the State Legal Services Authority. The Government constituted State Legal Services Authority and the District Legal Services Authority. At present, 2 High Court Legal Services Committees, 32 District Legal Services Authorities and 150 Taluk Legal Services Committees are functioning in the State.

Eligibility Criteria

22.2. The following are the eligibility criteria for a person 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 Human Trafficking 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) The annual income which is less than the amount as specified in 12(h) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The annual income ceiling prescribed for free legal assistance is Rs.3,00,000/-.

Counselling and Mediation Centres

22.3. Mediation Centres and Counselling Centres are functioning as an instrumentality for pre-litigative settlements. They provide an Alternative System of Dispute Resolution at the grass-root level.

Legal Assistance

22.4. The Legal Services Authorities / Committees provide assistance to the weaker segments of the society for getting welfare benefits and Free Legal Assistance to the persons affected in Criminal Cases, Victims in Motor Vehicle Accident cases.

Lok Adalat

22.5. The Lok Adalat is being organized to arrive at a 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. Permanent Lok Adalats have been established in 32 districts under section 22B of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. National Lok Adalats are being conducted in all the courts in the country right from the Supreme Court of India to the Taluk. It is being conducted in every two months throughout the country.

Prison Adalat and Legal Aid Cell in Central Prisons

22.6. The Prison Adalat and Legal Aid Cell are functioning in Central Prisons at 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

22.7. This scheme lays emphasis for legal aid to the persons in custody for getting release on bail and opposing remand applications, during trial for defence and for preferring appeals or revision in case of adverse orders. Legal Aid counsels strive to provide legal assistance to the under trial prisoners produced for remand before Magistrates, pleading no means to engage counsel under the Legal Aid Counsel Scheme.

Alternative Disputes Resolution Centres

22.8. Alternative Disputes Resolution Centre functions in each district as a hub for all mediation activities such as Lok Adalats and other Alternative Disputes Resolution mechanism.

Victim Compensation Scheme-2013

22.9. Formulated by the Government as envisaged under Section 357A of Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act 2 of 1974) providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the Victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the crime and who require rehabilitation. Victim Compensation Fund shall be operated by the Director General of Police, Tamil Nadu, Chennai.

The Tamil Nadu Victim Compensation Scheme for Women Victims / Survivors of Sexual Assault / Other Crimes, 2018

22.10. Framed by the Government of Tamil Nadu providing funds for the purpose of Compensation to women Victims or their dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of the offence committed and who require rehabilitation. Victim Compensation Fund shall be operated by the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Chennai.

Legal Aid Help Line

22.11. 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 in the morning and evening by turns. The litigants can contact the Help Line over phone number 044-25342441. The litigants can also contact the toll free helpline number 1800-4252-441.

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

The Department of Government Litigations is functioning under the overall administrative control of the Advocate General of Tamil Nadu. two Additional Advocate Generals have been appointed to defend the cases on behalf of the Government listed before the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

24. Directorate of Prosecution

24.1. Proper conduct of prosecution of the criminal cases before the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts / Judicial Magistrate Courts in the State has been effectively controlled and monitored the performance of the Prosecuting Officers, attached to the respective courts by the Directorate of Prosecution. Apart from this, they are deputed to other departments like Vigilance, Police, Prison, Public Health, Agriculture, Drugs

Control, Seeds Certification etc, as legal advisers.

24.2. The Tamil Nadu Prosecutors Journal carries important sensational judgements of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of the States. This is very useful for the Law Officers in conducting prosecution in criminal cases. Libraries with Law books one each at Headquarters, Regions and at District level offices are maintained.

25. Conclusion

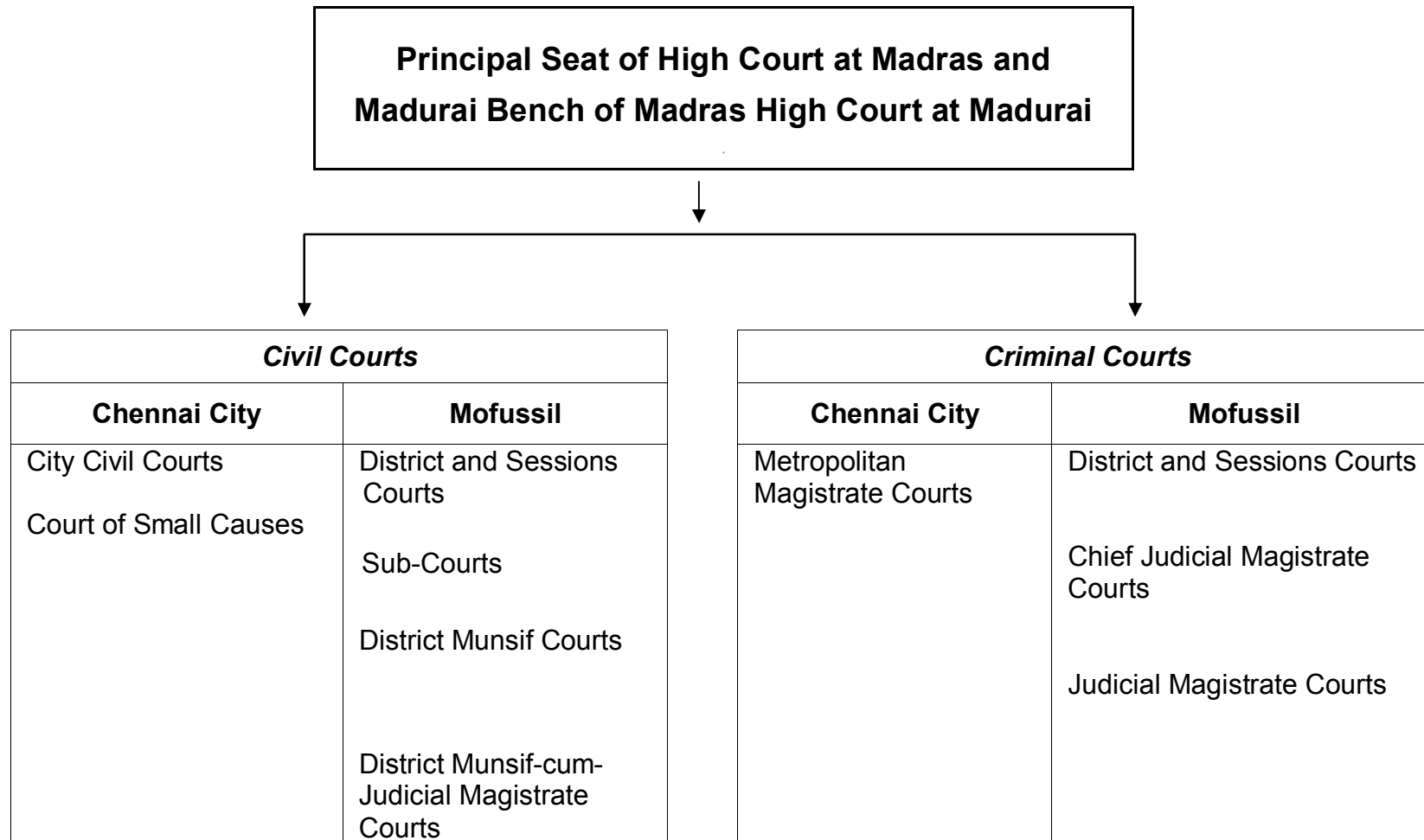
This Government will continue to provide adequate infrastructure to the Courts with a view to enable litigant public to access and get speedy justice.

S. REGUPATHY
Minister for Law

ANNEXURE – I

(see para - 2)

ORGANISATIONAL HIERARCHY OF THE JUDICIARY IN TAMIL NADU



ANNEXURE – II

(see para –5)

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	18	6	--	28	1
2.	Court of Small Causes	1	--	--	8	8
3.	Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Courts	2	--	1	26@	8*
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	8	--	--	--	--
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.	Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Chennai	1	--	--	--	--
18.	Deputy Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority	--	--	--	1	--
19.	Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chennai	--	--	--	1	--
20.	Special Court under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988	--	--	--	1	--
21.	Special Courts for MCOP cases	--	--	--	2	--
22.	Permanent Lok Adalat	1	-	-	--	--
23.	Chairman, Tamil Nadu, Waqf Tribunal	1	-	-	--	--
24.	Sessions Judge, Spl. Court for the trial of Criminal Cases related to elected MPs and MLAs	2	-	-	1	--
25.	Sessions Judge, Spl. Court for exclusive trial of Criminal Cases under POCSO Act	1	--	--	--	--
	Total	50	6	1	69	18
Total Number of Courts – 144 [District Judges - 56] [Senior Civil Judges - 70] [Civil Judges - 18]						
@ including two Mobile Courts * including five Fast Track Courts at Magisterial level, two Special Courts for land grabbing cases and one Additional Mahila Court						

Annexure – III

(See para-5)

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/Fast Track Courts	Mahalir Neethimandram	Special Courts-MCOP Cases	Permanent Lok Adalat	Special Court for POCSCO Act	Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts	Sub Courts	Special Courts MCOP Cases	Special Courts-LAOP Cases	Prevention of Corruption Act Cases	District Legal Services Authority	State Transport Appellate Tribunal	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	25	26
1.	Ariyalur	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	--	2	--	1	--	3	5	--	--	--	1
2.	Coimbatore	5	--	1	2	1*	2 [#]	2	1	-	1	1	1	7	1	--	1	1	2	10	13	3 [#]	1	1	2
3.	Cuddalore	4	1	--	1	--	--	1	1	-	1	1	1	9	1	1	-	1	--	10	10	1 [#]	1	-	4
4.	Dharmapuri	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	-	1	4	1	--	--	1	--	4	5	2 [#]	1	-	1
5.	Dindigul	2	1	--	--	--	--	2 ^{###}	1	-	1	-	1	5	1	--	--	1	--	6	6	2 [#]	-	1	4
6.	Erode	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	-	1	7	1	--	--	1	1	8	9	3 [#]	1	1	1
7.	Kancheepuram	3	--	--	1	--	--	2 ^{###}	1	-	1	1	1	7	-	--	--	1	--	8	11	3 [#]	-	1	3
8.	Kanniyakumari	3	--	--	--	--	--	2 ^{###}	1	-	1	1	1	7	-	--	-	1	--	9	8	3 [#]	-	-	1
9.	Karur	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	--	--	1	--	3	4	2 [#]	1	-	2
10.	Krishnagiri	3	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	-	1	6	1	--	--	1	--	3	4	2 [#]	1	-	3
11.	Madurai	6	1 [#]	1 ^{**}	1	3*	2 [#]	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	--	1	1	2	7	11	3 [#]	1	1	2
12.	Nagapattinam	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	--	--	1	--	4	5	3 [#]	-	-	2

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	25	26	
13.	Namakkal	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	-	1	5	-	--	--	1	--	6	7	2#	1	1	-	
14.	The Nilgiris	1	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	-	1	-	--	3	-	--	--	1	--	3	3	2#	1	-	2	
15.	Perambalur	1	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	-	1	1	-	--	--	1	--	2	2	1#	1	-	2	
16.	Pudukottai	2	1	--	--	1*	--	--	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	--	--	1	--	3	4	1#	-	-	4	
17.	Ramanathapuram	2	1	--	--	--	--	2###	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	--	--	1	--	3	4	1#	1	-	4	
18.	Salem	4	--	--	1	1*	--	2###	1	1	1	1	1	7	2	--	1	1	1	10	13	3#	1	1	2	
19.	Sivagangai	2	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	--	1	1	--	4	3	2#	-	-	6	
20.	Thanjavur	4	1*#	--	1	1*	--	2###	1	1	1	1	2	5	1	--	--	1	--	5	7	3#	1	-	3	
21.	Theni	2	1	--	--	--	--	2###	1	-	1	-	1	3	-	--	--	1	--	5	5	3#	1	-	-	
22.	Thoothukudi	3	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	1	1	3	-	--	--	1	1	6	9	2	1	-	1	
23.	Tiruchirappalli	3	1*#	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	-	1	8	1	--	1	1	1	10	10	1#	1	1	1	
24.	Tirunelveli	4	1*#	--	1	--	--	2###	1	-	1	1	1	8	1	--	1	1	1	13	12	1#	1	1	4	
25.	Tiruppur	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1	7	-	-	-	1	1	7	10	2#	1	-	2	
26.	Tiruvallur	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	-	1	5	1	1	--	1	--	8	9	3	1	-	4	
27.	Tiruvannamalai	2	1	--	--	--	--	2###	1	-	1	1	1	5	1	--	--	1	--	8	7	2#	-	-	2	
28.	Tiruvarur	1	-	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	-	1	2	-	--	--	1	--	3	4	2#	-	-	3	
29.	Vellore	4	1	--	2	--	--	2###	1	-	1	1	1	7	***1	2	--	1	1	10	15	2#	-	-	4	
30.	Villupuram	4	1	--	--	1	--	2###	1	1	1	1	1	9	3	--	1	1	--	15	11	2#	1	1	2	
31.	Virudhunagar	3	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	-	1	1	1	6	-	--	--	1	--	5	8	2#	1	-	2	
	Total	91	17	2	13	8	4	42	31	10	31	15	32	162	18	6	7	31	11	201	234	64	21	10	75	
		District Judge- 264											Senior Civil Judge- 267						Civil Judge- 605							
		TOTAL NUMBER OF COURTS - 1136																								
		* including one Special Court under E.C 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 ### including one Fast Track Court in the cadre of District Judge *# PCR Act Court																								

ANNEUXRE – IV*(see para-8.24)***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, Chengalpattu	2	18.	Tiruchirappalli	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	26

ANNEXURE -V

(see para -10)

**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.	2016 #	175664	63598	54922	184309	20282	33145	32984	20454	204763
2.	2017 #	184309	53860	53066	188262	20454	34776	34108	21122	209384
3.	2018	188262	55540	60699	183103	21122	36154	36366	20910	204013
4.	2019	183103	59714	72648	170169	20910	40470	41061	20319	190488
5.	2020	170169	32204	38806	163567	20319	25613	26537	19395	182962

After verification

ANNEXURE - VI*(see para-10)***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.	2016	74469	34124	30317	78276	14013	27346	26783	14576	92852
2.	2017	78276	33596	33835	78037	14576	21554	21075	15055	93092
3.	2018	78037	34622	34465	78194	15055	26293	30551	10797	88991
4.	2019	78194	35972	39347	74819	10797	22706	26088	7415	82234
5.	2020	74819	25860	22058	78621	7415	18604	18185	7834	86455

ANNEXURE - VII

(see para-10)

**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.	2016 #	651697	305192	333912	620808	431096	704008	683199	450558	1071366
2.	2017 #	621039	327844	338994	609947	451033	681227	676328	455931	1065878
3.	2018 #	609947	340021	332950	616179	455931	585706	573234	468107	1084286
4.	2019 #	616179	356201	323026	648084	468107	547719	526214	489600	1137684
5.	2020 #	647805	219318	148649	717710	489527	338029	281118	546048	1263758

After verification
