

HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT
POLICY NOTE - 2009 – 2010
ON
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE
DEMAND NO.3

INDEX

Sl.No	Subject
(1)	(2)
1.	Introduction
2.	Organisational Hierarchy of the Judiciary
3.	The Strength of Courts
4.	Classification of Expenditure
5.	High Court, Madras
6.	The High Court Bench at Madurai
7.	Set up of Civil Courts in Tamil Nadu
8.	Set up of Criminal Courts in Tamil Nadu
9.	Special Courts functioning in Tamil Nadu
10.	Tamil Law Journal
11.	Judicial Academy
12.	Decentralisation of Subordinate Courts
13.	Computerisation
14.	Introduction of Tamil Language in the proceeding of the High Court.
15.	Centrally Sponsored Scheme for infrastructure facilities for Courts
16.	Infrastructure facilities for the Courts in Tamil Nadu
17.	Appointment of Civil Judges (Junior Division) in Subordinate Courts
18.	Pendency of Cases
19.	Part II Scheme for 2009-2010
20.	Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority
21.	The Department of Government Litigation, High Court, Chennai.
22.	Directorate of Prosecution
23.	Conclusion
	Annexures I to VI (b)

1. Introduction

One of the primary objectives of our Constitution is to secure speedy justice to all citizens. The importance of an independent Judiciary in a democratic set up cannot be over emphasized. This Government is committed to ensure that the independence of Judiciary is maintained. Consequently, the Government has always sought to ensure adequate facilities in terms of buildings, manpower and other infrastructure to facilitate the speedy dispensation of justice to the public.

2. Organisational Hierarchy of the Judiciary

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

2.2. In addition, the following Courts / Offices function under various provisions of law: -

- i. Official Assignee, High Court, Chennai
- ii. Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai.
- iii. Twelve Labour Courts in the State. (i.e.) 4 in Chennai, 2 in Vellore, and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Cuddalore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli.
- iv. Industrial Tribunal, Chennai.
- v. Six Family Courts in the State (i.e.) 3 in Chennai and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem.
- vi. Special Courts for Trial of Economic Offence Cases: Two in Chennai and one at Madurai.
- vii. Four Special Courts for Protection of Civil Rights Act in the State. (i.e.) one each at Madurai, Thanjavur, Trichirappalli and Tirunelveli.
- viii. Designated Courts to try cases under "TADA" Act.
- ix. Special Courts for trial of Essential Commodities Act cases and Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic substances Act Cases.
- x. Special Courts for exclusive trial of C.B.I. Cases; three in Chennai, and one each at Coimbatore and Madurai.
- xi. Special Courts for exclusive trial of Bomb Blast Cases at Chennai and Coimbatore.
- xii. Special Court for the trial of Cases of Communal Clashes at Madurai.

- xiii. Nine Mahila Courts (Magalir Neethimandram); One each at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Perambalur, Cuddalore and Chengalpattu.
- xiv. Forty nine Fast Track Courts.
- xv. Three Special Courts for Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors Act cases, one each at Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.
- xvi. Two Special Courts for exclusive trial of cases of Land Acquisition, Perambalur at Jayamkondam.
- xvii. Special Court for trial of Forest offence cases at Nagercoil in Kanniyakumari District.
- xviii. Thirty nine Evening Courts functioning in the State.
- xix. Special Judicial Magistrate Court for trial of Sandalwood offence cases at Tirupattur in Vellore district.

3. Strength of the Courts

3.1 The present strength of the courts in the city of Chennai is given in Annexure-II. The details of the number of Courts functioning in the State are given in Annexure – II (a).

4. Classification of Expenditure

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

5. High Court, Madras

5.1. The High Court is the highest Court of Justice in the State. The approved strength of Hon'ble Judges of the High Court is 60. The High Court (both Principal Bench at Madras and the Madurai Bench) is now functioning with a strength of 56 Hon'ble Judges.

5.2. 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.10.00 lakhs arising within the City of Chennai. The distribution of work among the Hon'ble Judges is done by the Hon'ble Chief Justice. The High Court is also exercising extended jurisdiction over the Union Territory of Puducherry and the expenditure on Officers and Staff attending to Puducherry in the High Court is initially incurred by this State and is reimbursed subsequently by the Government of Puducherry. The Budget Estimate for 2009-2010 including the extended Jurisdiction to Puducherry is Rs.42.62 crores.

5.3. Apart from the Registrar General, who is the head of the administration of the High Court, Registrar (Vigilance), Registrar (Judicial), Registrar (Administration) and Registrar (Management) assist in the administration of the High Court. The Registrar-cum-Private Secretary to the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to assist the Hon'ble the Chief Justice. The Registrars are assisted by the Master, Joint Registrar (Protocol) and Deputy Registrars,

Assistant Registrars, Chief Accounts Officer and Sub-Assistant Registrars. Besides dispensing Justice, the High Court exercises full administrative control over the entire Subordinate Judiciary in the State.

6. High Court Bench at Madurai

6.1. The Madras High Court Bench at Madurai started functioning with effect from 24.07.2004 with jurisdiction over Districts Madurai, Dindigul, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli, Karur, Sivaganga, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli, Tuticorin, Kanniyakumari and Theni of this State. At present the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court is functioning with strength of 12 Hon'ble Judges. Excepting Original Jurisdiction, the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court exercises Jurisdiction in all other matters as in the case of the Madras High Court. The Registrar (Administration) Madurai Bench in association with Registrar (Judicial) is the Administrative head for the Madurai Bench. The Registrars are assisted by Deputy Registrars, Assistant Registrars, Accounts Officer and Sub-Assistant Registrars. The Budget Estimate for 2009 - 2010 is Rs.11.18 Crores.

7. Set up of Civil Courts in Tamil Nadu

7.1 Chennai City

(a) City Civil Court, Chennai.

There are 31 Judicial Officers (excluding one post for District Judge in Corporation of Chennai) consisting of 12 in the cadre of District Judge (including one Magalir Neethimandram Judge), 18 in the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division) and the Registrar in the cadre of Civil Judge (Junior Division) who is in-charge of Administration. The Territorial Jurisdiction of the City Civil Court extends over the whole of the City of Chennai. By Act 1 of 2004, the Tamil Nadu Civil Courts Act, 1873 and the Chennai City Civil Court Act, 1892 has been amended, revising the pecuniary Jurisdiction of the Assistant Judge and Principal Judge of City Civil Court as under:

CITY CIVIL COURT

Assistant Judge	Principal Judge
Suit value up to Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakhs only)	Exceeding Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakhs only) but not exceeding Rs.10,00,000/- (Rupees ten lakhs only)

If the value of a case is in excess of Rs.10.00 lakhs the suit has to be instituted in the High Court. The City Civil Court is also functioning as the Sessions Court for the Chennai Sessions Division. An Additional City Civil Court is functioning for the exclusive trial of cases of corruption, etc. under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. There is a Special Court functioning for exclusive trial of cases under the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act,1997. The Budget provision for 2009-2010 in respect of the City Civil Courts is Rs. 8.65 crores.

(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 Civil Judges (Senior Division) and 8 Judges in the cadre of Civil Judges (Junior Division) including a Registrar who is in-charge of the Administration. The Registrar is also attending to judicial functions such as disposal of certain Execution Petitions. The Chief Judge and other Judges of the Court of Small Causes exercise Small Causes powers under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882. The V and VI Judges are exclusively functioning as Tribunals for the trial of cases

under the Motor Vehicles Act. The Chief Judge and II, III and IV Judges have also been empowered to try cases under the Motor Vehicles Act. The X to XVI Judges are functioning as Rent Controllers for the City of Chennai. The Chief Judge and Judges II to IV, VII and VIII are empowered to hear rent control appeals. The Budget provision for the Small Causes Court is Rs.3.74 crores in 2009-2010.

7.2 Mofussil

(a) District Courts

There are 29 District Courts functioning in the State, including the one at Tiruvarur functioning with effect from 20.09.2008. The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges of the respective Divisions. They are also functioning as Special Tribunals under certain special enactments such as the Employees State Insurance Act, the Estate Abolition Act, and the Motor Vehicles Act. By Act 1 of 2004, the Tamil Nadu Civil Courts Act, 1873 and the Chennai City Civil Court Act 1892 have been amended revising the pecuniary Jurisdiction of the Civil Courts in the Mofussil whereby the pecuniary Jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court has been enhanced. The Jurisdiction of the Sub Courts has been reorganized as under:

District Munsif Court	Sub Court	District Court
Enhanced from Rs.30,000/- (Rupees Thirty thousand only) to Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only)	Exceeding Rs.1,00,000/- (Rupees One lakh only) but not exceeding Rs. 5,00,000/- (Rupees Five lakhs only)	Above Rs.5,00,000/- (Rupees five lakhs only) without any limitation.

They exercise Civil Appellate Jurisdiction over the District. The District Judges are inspecting the Subordinate Civil Courts in their respective Divisions.

(b) Subordinate Judge Courts (Civil Judge-Senior Division)

The Subordinate Judges now redesignated as Civil Judges (Senior Division) are having pecuniary Jurisdiction in all Civil Proceedings wherein the amount of value of subject matter exceeds one lakh rupees, but does not exceed five lakh rupees. The jurisdiction is defined under the Civil Courts Act. The Civil Judges (Senior Division) are also exercise appellate powers in respect of appeals arising from and out of the decisions of the District Munsifs functioning in their respective territorial Jurisdiction upto the value of Rs.1,00,000/-. The Civil Judges (Senior Division) are also function as Assistant Sessions Judges. Sub-Courts are also functioning as Motor Accident Claims Tribunals. There are 118 Sub-Courts functioning in the State. The Government have sanctioned 7 new Sub Courts during the financial year 2008-09 of which 4 new Sub Courts have been constituted at Theni, Tambaram, Harur and Tiruppur and the remaining 3 Sub Courts are yet to be constituted at Vaniyambadi, Karur and Salem.

(c) District Munsif Courts (Civil Judge-Junior Division)

The District Munsifs now redesignated as Civil Judges (Junior Division) exercise pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs.1,00,000/-. Each District Munsif's Court has defined territorial jurisdiction. They exercise Small Causes jurisdiction also upto Rs.20,000 /-. They are also Rent Controllers of their respective territorial Jurisdictions. There are 168 District Munsif

Courts functioning in the State. The Government have sanctioned 13 District Munsif Courts/Additional District Munsif Courts during the financial year 2008-2009 at Tiruchengode in Nammakal District; Alandur in Kancheepuram District, Titagudi in Cuddalore District; Tiruvetriyur in Tiruvallur District; Coonoor in the Nilgiris District; Ambattur in Tiruvallur District; Palladam and Avinashi in Tiruppur District; Mudukulathur in Ramanathapuram District; Sivakasi in Virudhunagar District; Palacode in Krishnagiri District; Sankarapuram in Villupuram District; and Katpadi in Vellore District. Out of these 6 District Munsif Courts had been constituted during the financial year 2008-2009.

(d) 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 located far off from their own area. With a view to mitigate their difficulties, the existing Magistrate Courts now try both civil and criminal cases. The total number of District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts are 66, including one constituted in 2008-2009 at Vadipatti. A sum of Rs.136.92 Crores has been provided in 2009-2010 towards all District Courts, Sub-Courts and District Munsif Courts in the Mofussil area of the State.

(e) Labour Courts

There are 12 Labour Courts functioning in the State, (i.e) 4 in Chennai, 2 in Vellore and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Cuddalore and Tirunelveli. An Additional Labour Court at Chennai has been constituted in 2008-2009 and is functioning with effect from 27.08.2008. There is also an Industrial Tribunal in Chennai having statewide jurisdiction. The Presiding Officers of the 12 Labour Courts and one 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. All the Presiding Officers of the Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunal are touring officers and they hold Camp Courts for adjudicating Labour disputes and claim petitions in their respective jurisdiction. A sum of Rs.3.14 crores has been provided in 2009-2010 for the establishment of Labour Courts and the Industrial Tribunal.

8. The Set up of Criminal Courts in Tamil Nadu

8.1 Chennai City

There are 24 Metropolitan Magistrate Courts functioning in the City of Chennai including the Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and the Court of Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate. The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, One Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and the II, III, IV, X and XI Metropolitan Magistrates are in the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division). All other Metropolitan Magistrates are in the cadre of Civil Judge (Junior Division). The Metropolitan Magistrates are exercising Jurisdiction with reference to the Police Stations in the City of Chennai. An amount of Rs.6.02 crores has been allotted for the establishment of the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts in the City for the year 2009-2010.

8.2 Mofussil

(a) Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts

There are 28 Chief Judicial Magistrates Courts functioning in the State, including one constituted at Tiruvarur during the year 2008-2009. The Chief Judicial Magistrates are also conferred with the powers of any Assistant Sessions Judge for certain category of cases.

They inspect the Court of Judicial Magistrates in their respective District.

(b) Judicial Magistrate Courts

One Judicial Magistrate Court is functioning almost in all the Taluks. There are 184 Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State. The Government have sanctioned expenditure for constitution of 3 more Judicial Magistrate Courts at Krishnagiri, Katpadi and Panruti during the financial year 2008-09. The expenditure for the establishment of the Criminal Courts in the Mofussil during 2009-2010 will be Rs.51.42 Crores.

9. Special Courts functioning in Tamil Nadu

(a) Special Courts for trying cases relating to the atrocities against the Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes.

There are four Additional Sessions Courts for trial of cases registered under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act having jurisdiction over 14 Districts. The details of the Courts are enclosed as Annexure – III.

In respect of the remaining Districts, the concerned Principal Sessions Court try the offenses under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act. An amount of Rs.95.18 lakhs has been provided for the Special Courts for the Protection of Civil Rights Act Cases during the year 2009-2010.

(b) Special Courts to try Economic Offences

There are three Special Courts, two at Chennai, viz. Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Economic Offences -I and Economic Offences -II which are in the cadre of District Judge and the Chief Judicial Magistrate at Madurai is in the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division). The Budget allocation for these courts is Rs.74.88 lakhs for the year 2009-2010.

(c) Family Courts

There are six Family Courts, three at Chennai, and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem. A sum of Rs.2.15 crores has been provided for these Courts for 2009-2010.

(d) TNPID Act Cases Court

There are three special courts for the trial of Tamil Nadu protection of interests of Depositors Act Cases one each at Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.

(e) Special Courts for trial of C.B.I. Cases

There are 5 Special Courts functioning for exclusive trial of C.B.I. Cases in the State. Three are functioning in Chennai including one constituted during the year 2008-2009 and functioning with effect from 27.08.2008 and one each in Madurai and Coimbatore. An amount of Rs.1.44 crore has been allocated in the Budget for the year 2009-2010 towards the Courts.

f) Special Court for trial of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act cases.

An Additional Special Court is functioning for exclusive trial of cases booked under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act in Chennai. The Government have sanctioned three Additional Special Courts for NDPS Act Cases during the financial year 2008-2009. These are yet to be constituted. A sum of Rs.29.93 lakhs is provided for 2009-2010 for the establishment of the above Court in the Budget.

(g) Tribunal under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908

The Tribunal under Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908 is functioning in High Court at Madras. An amount of Rs.24.58 lakhs has been provided in the Budget for the year 2009-

2010 for the expenditure of the said Tribunal.

(h) Special Courts for sandalwood offences

There is one Special Judicial Magistrate Court to deal with sandalwood offence cases at Tirupattur in Vellore District

(i) Railway Courts

There are Railway Magistrate's Courts in the District of Vellore, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur and Tiruchirapalli, besides those at Egmore and Central Railway Stations in Chennai for trial of offences in respect of ticketless travel, etc., under the Indian Railway Act. The expenditure on Railway Magistrate's Courts is borne by the State Government and the fines collected by the Railway Magistrate's Courts are credited to the receipts of the relevant head of Account of the State Government.

(j) Mobile Courts to deal with petty cases registered under the Motor Vehicles Act.

There are two Mobile Courts functioning for the trial of traffic offences in Chennai. The Government have sanctioned for the constitution of 10 Mobile Courts one each at Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Namakkal, Salem, Erode, Dindigul and Tirunelveli.

(k) Designated Courts under TADA Act, 1987

Four Courts constituted under this Act. In Chennai, I Additional and V Additional Judges City Civil Court, are dealing with this cases, and also in Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli, concerned Principal District Judges are dealing with this cases.

(l) Special Courts to try Essential Commodities Act Cases

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

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

Two Additional Sessions Courts for the trial of Bomb Blast cases one each at Chennai and Coimbatore are functioning. The Special Court constituted for trial of Bomb Blast Cases at Chennai (now functioning at Poonamallee) is also trying cases arising out of the offences under the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2002 (Central Act 15 of 2002).

(n) A Sessions Court for the trial of Communal Clash Cases

A Sessions Court for the trial of Communal Clash Cases in Southern Districts at Madurai is functioning for this purpose.

(o) Magalir Neethimandram (Mahila Courts)

Nine Magalir Neethimandram (Mahila Courts) are functioning in the State, one each at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirapalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Perambalur, Cuddalore and Chengalpet for exclusive trial of cases of crimes against women. The Government have also sanctioned constitution of Magalir Neethimandram at Pudukkottai and this is yet to be constituted.

(p) Constitution of Evening Courts for disposing of petty offence cases

The Government have sanctioned the constitution of 56 Evening Courts in the Subordinate Judiciary to clear the cases involving petty offences pending before the Courts

of Judicial Magistrates/ Metropolitan Magistrates. Out of 56 Courts sanctioned, thirty nine Evening Courts are functioning in the State.

(q) Human Rights Courts:

The Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (Central Act 10 of 1994) enables the State Government to specify for each district, a Court of Sessions to be Human Rights Court for the purpose of providing speedy trial of cases arising out of violation of Human Rights and also to appoint Special Public Prosecutors for the Human Rights Courts. In pursuance of the above provision, the Government with the concurrence of the High Court, have specified all the Principal District and Sessions Courts in the State and Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Chennai as Human Rights Courts which are functioning from 29.01.1996. Public Prosecutors of the District Courts have been specified as Special Public Prosecutors for conducting cases in the Human Rights Courts. The Government have taken steps to appoint Special Public Prosecutors exclusively for conducting human Rights violation cases in Courts.

(r) Fast Track Courts

The XI Finance Commission has allocated 49 Fast Track Courts in the State of Tamil Nadu on the basis of the pendency of sessions cases as on 31.12.1998 to clear the heavy backlog of cases especially long pending sessions cases and other criminal cases in the Subordinate Courts in the State of Tamil Nadu. In the I Phase, 30 Fast Track Courts were constituted in August 2001 and in the II Phase, 19 Fast Track Courts were constituted in December 2001. The Budget provision for these 49 Courts for the year 2009-2010 is Rs.10.01 crores.

The Fast Track Courts are directed to dispose of mainly sessions cases and other category of cases are also transferred to Fast Track Courts for disposal. The High Court has directed the Fast Track Courts to give preference in the disposal of cases in the following order of priority.

- (1) Sessions Cases
- (2) Motor Accident cases and Land Acquisition cases
- (3) Criminal Appeals
- (4) Criminal Revision cases
- (5) Civil Suits (Value of which exceeds Rs.5 lakhs)
- (6) Civil Appeals, and
- (7) Civil Miscellaneous Appeals and cases involving Senior Citizens

The turn out work of the Fast Track Courts are being reviewed monthly by the Hon'ble Portfolio Judges and the remarks entered by them are being communicated for better performance and improvement. The annual expenditure for these 49 Fast Track Courts in above Rs.10.01 crores. Of this, the Government of India is reimbursing an expenditure of Rs.2.31 crores only. The Government have issued orders for constitution of 50 Fast Track Courts at Magisterial Level and the steps are being taken for the constitution of the aforesaid Courts.

(s) The Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai

The Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai is an Officer in the cadre of a District Judge. He is assisted by the Deputy Administrator General and the Official Trustee in the cadre of Civil Judge (Junior Division). These two Officers are in-charge of Trust properties and of Minors and Estates of deceased persons. They are performing duties assigned to them in accordance with the provisions contained in the Administrator General and Official Trustees Act. A sum of Rs.58.13 lakhs is provided in the Budget in respect of the

Office of the Administrator General and Official Trustee for the year 2009-2010.

10. Tamil Law Journal

The Budget Estimate relating to establishment in-charge of the publication of the bi-monthly Tamil Law Journal viz., "Theerpu Thirattu" (தீர்ப்புத் திரட்டு) for the year 2009-2010 is Rs.27.00 lakhs. The bi-monthly Law Journal (Tamil) is made available to the Advocates and the Public. The price per copy is Rs.32/-.

11. Judicial Academy

The Judicial Academy has been constituted for the purpose of giving training to the Judicial Officers, such as, District Judges, Sub Judges, District Munsifs, Judicial Magistrates and the Staff of the Judiciary. A sum of Rs.70.56 lakhs is provided in the Budget for the year 2009-2010 for the Academy.

12. Decentralization of Subordinate Courts

The Subordinate Courts in the Mofussil are decentralized so as to avoid overcrowding of Courts at one particular centre and also to give quick relief to the litigant public. At present, the Jurisdiction of Civil Courts in the Mofussil is fixed under the Tamil Nadu Civil Courts Act. Similarly, in Chennai City, the Jurisdiction of the City Civil Court is fixed under the Madras City Civil Court Act and the Court of Small Causes under the Presidency Small Causes Court Act. The Jurisdiction of the District Munsif Courts extends over one or more taluks, and the Jurisdiction of Sub Courts extends over one or more Munsif Courts. The Jurisdiction of District and Sessions Court extends over more than one Revenue District in respect of Tiruvarur and Krishnagiri Districts. As far as Criminal Courts are concerned, the Jurisdiction is fixed under the Criminal Procedure Code. The Jurisdiction of Judicial Magistrate's Court extends over two or more Police Stations.

13. Computerisation

(a) Computerisation of High Court

13.1. Apart from the sanction for the purchase of 14 sets of SCC (Supreme Court Cases-online- Full Text) online software for the use in Home Offices of Hon'ble Judges in the High Court, the Government have sanctioned Rs.3,84,000/- towards purchase of 6 sets of Supreme Court cases online software for the use in the Personal Assistants to Honourable Judges section in the High Court, Madras and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court

(b) Computerisation of Subordinate Courts

13.2. The Ministry of Law and Justice had established an e-Committee to devise and formulate modalities for interconnecting all the courts in the country. Accordingly, the e-Committee has formulated a project called e-Courts project and is taking steps to implement the same. Under this project, initially, all the Judicial Officers in the State of Tamil Nadu have been provided with laptops, printers and broadband connections at their residences. For effective implementation of the project, a High level Committee, consisting of 5 Hon'ble Judges of the High Court, the Deputy Director General, NIC, Tamil Nadu State Center, Chennai and the Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of Tamil Nadu, has been constituted and District Level Committees have also been formed for monitoring the project. The first phase of the computerization envisage preparation of sites for housing computer server rooms and Judicial Service centers in all the Court complexes. The site preparation work has been started and is underway. The National Informatics Centre has assured that the process of purchase and supply of computers will begin after the sites are made ready. A website for the High Court has been launched and in the website, among other things, details

of cases/case status are being posted. IVRS facility became functional through which the litigants can have information about the position of their cases through telephone.

13.3. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.30.80 lakhs towards a purchase of new computers and peripherals for the newly constituted Courts in the State in the year 2008-2009.

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

The Government have sent a proposal to Government of India for introduction of Tamil language in the proceedings of the Honourable High Court, based on the resolution passed unanimously in this regard in the Legislative Assembly on 06.12.2006. Honourable Chief Minister is continuing to take efforts to get favorable orders of the Government of India and to implement the policy decision to introduce Tamil in the proceedings of the Honourable High Court.

15.Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Infrastructure facilities for Courts

15.1. This Government have drawn up and sent a perspective plan for construction of buildings and quarters under Centrally Sponsored Scheme relating to development of infrastructure facilities for the Judiciary for five years at a cost of Rs.213 crores in 2006.

15.2. The Government of India have been sanctioning amounts every year under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the creation of infrastructures in the Courts. In this regard an amount of Rs.2.45 crore and 2.48 crore was received during the year 2006 and 2007 respectively. As a matching grant of State share, an amount of Rs.5.02 crore was provided in the Budget by this Government and orders have been issued for construction of combined Court buildings and quarters for Judicial Officers.

15.3. This apart, an amount Rs.6.76 crores was released by the Government of India for the financial year 2007-2008 and an amount of Rs.1.70 crore for the year 2008-2009 was sanctioned by the Government of India. As a matching grant of State share, an amount of Rs.7.61 crores has been released by this Government.

16. Infrastructure Facilities for the Courts in Tamil Nadu

16.1. The Government have taken a policy decision in 2007 – 2008 that Rs.300 crores would be allocated for various infrastructure facilities for the Subordinate Courts in the State over a period of 4 years and accordingly in 2007 – 08 alone, Rs.90.30 Crores have been sanctioned for the construction of buildings for Courts and Rs.11.12 Crores for quarters for Presiding Officers. Details are in the Annexure- IV. In the year 2008-2009 it has been decided to take up construction of Court Buildings and quarters in 22 locations. Based on the proposals received from the Hon'ble High Court, Rs.16.04 Crores have been sanctioned for the construction of Court Buildings and Rs.1.75 Crores for quarters for Presiding Officers at Sankari in Salem District, Bhavani in Erode District, Utthamapalayam in Theni District and Thirumayam in Pudukottai District. The details are in the Annexure- IV (a). The proposals in respect of three locations viz. Attur in Salem District, Thiruvaiyaru in Thanjavur District and Kallakurichi in Villuppuram District will be cleared shortly.

16.2. This apart, the Government have sanctioned the constitution of 103 new Courts in 2007 – 2008 and 2008-09, inclusive of shifting of 2 Courts to new location. Details are available at Annexure – V and V (a). In addition, 56 Judicial Magistrates are also functioning as Evening Courts in 6 Corporation areas including Chennai.

17. Appointment of Civil Judges (Junior Division) in Subordinate Courts

One hundred and eighty seven candidates have been selected to the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division) through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission and the same has been sent to the High Court of Madras to give postings to the above 187 candidates as Civil Judge (Junior Division) in the Subordinate Courts. An amount of Rs.18.24 lakhs has been sanctioned for imparting training to them.

18. Pendency of cases

The pendency of cases in various Courts across the State continues to increase and is a cause for serious concern. Increase in the number of Hon'ble Judges in High Court, additional Courts sanctioned in the two years and the start of Evening Courts is expected to help in the reduction of pendency in the coming years. The details of pendency of cases in the Madras High Court, Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai and in the Subordinate Courts are at Annexure VI, Annexure VI (a) and Annexure VI (b).

19. Part II Scheme for 2009-2010

The following facilities will be provided in the various Courts in 2009-2010 at the cost indicated, as Part II Schemes:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes	Rs. (in lakhs)
1.	Purchase of Xerox Machine for use of II Additional District Court, CBI Cases, Coimbatore	0.77
2.	Construction of Record Room in the Civil Court Complex, Tirunelveli	22.00
3.	Purchase of furniture to Criminal Courts, Thanjavur	3.44
4.	Purchase of furniture for the additional library building in High Court, Madras	13.14
5.	Purchase of furniture for use in the place of existing condemned furniture available in the chamber of Hon'ble Judges of High Court, Madras	25.56
6.	Purchase of wire knitted chairs in the meeting Hall in the Annexe building of High Court, Madras	16.46
7.	Replacement of staff car bearing Regn.NoTN.25.G.0555 allotted for use of the Chief Judicial Magistrate, Thiruvannamalai	4.10
8.	Replacement of staff car bearing Regn.No.TN.32.G.999 allotted for use of the Principal	4.16

	District Judge, Villupuram by a new one	
9.	Purchase of furniture to the Family Court, Chennai	4.07
10.	Purchase of furniture for the Civil Courts in Thanjavur District	7.17
	Total	Rs.100.87 Lakhs.

20. TAMIL NADU STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

Objectives

20.1. The Legal Services Authorities Act 1987 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 Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other 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 Committee.

Constitution

20.2. Chapter III of the said Act was extended to the State of Tamil Nadu with effect from 6.03.1997. Necessary rules under Chapter III have been notified in March 1997.

20.3. In 1997, the Government constituted Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority and District Legal Services Authority for every District in the State. The State Legal Services Authority has constituted 127 Taluk Legal Services Committees in every area where there is a court, throughout the State.

20.4. The State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees are functioning from 1997. The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority constituted the Legal Services Committee in the High Court at Chennai, it is functioning from February 1998.

20.5. The erstwhile Tamil Nadu State Legal Aid and Advice Board had, during its two decades of functioning evolved a variety of Legal Aid programmes, all of which were within the ambit of the new Authority. Therefore, all the programmes of the erstwhile Legal Aid Board are being continued to be implemented and revamped by the State Legal Services Authority.

Functions of the State Authority

20.6. The function of the Authority are

- to give effect to the policy and directions of the Central Authority;
- to give legal service to persons who satisfy the criteria laid down under this Act;
- to conduct Lok Adalats,(including Lok Adalats for High Court cases);
- to undertake preventive and strategic legal aid programmes; and
- to perform such other functions as the State Authority may, in consultation with the Central Authority, fix by regulations.

Functions of the District Legal Services Authorities and Taluk Legal Services Committees

20.7. It shall be the duty of every District Authority:-

- to perform such of the functions of the State Authority in the District, as may be, delegated to it, from time to time by the State Authority;
- to co-ordinate the activities of the Taluk Legal Services Committees and other Legal Services in the District;
- to organise Lok Adalats within the District; and to perform such other functions as the State Authority may fix by regulations.

Functions of High Court Legal Services Committee

20.8. It shall be the duty of the High Court Legal Services Committee: -

- to give legal services to persons in proceedings before the High Court;
- to perform such other functions as the State Authority may fix by regulation.

20.9. The persons seeking Legal assistance may approach the legal Service Authority legal Services Committee or Mediation Centres or Centres for Women. They 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

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

Eligibility Criteria

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

- a member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- a victim of trafficking in Human beings or beggar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
- a woman or a child;
- a person with disability as defined in Clause (i) of Section 2 of the persons with Disabilities (equal opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995;
- a 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 an industrial workman,
- or in custody, including a custody in a protective home within the meaning of Clause (g) of Section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) (104 of) 1956
- or in a Juvenile Home with the meaning of Clause (j) of Section (2) of the Juvenile Justice Act, (53 of) 1986
- or in a Psychiatric hospital or Psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of Section 2 of the Mental Health Act,(14 of)1987;
- or in receipt of annual income less than the amount specified in 12(h) of the Legal Services Authorities Act.

Persons who satisfy all or any of the criteria specified in Section 12 shall be entitled to

receive legal services provided that the concerned authority is satisfied that such person has a prima facie case to prosecute or to defend.

Centre for Women

20.12. 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 problems and also other problems.

Assistance in Criminal Cases

20.13. An accused person in criminal cases is entitled to legal assistance from the time of arrest during the trial and during appeal. Therefore, schemes have been framed to render legal assistance from the time of arrest. If any person is taken to custody by the police or taken to police station for enquiry, any person or relation interested in such person may approach the Authority/ Committee for legal assistance. The Authority/ Committee immediately arrange to send a lawyer to the police station with a letter from the Authority/Committee to provide assistance to the accused person. The lawyer will take all steps to protect the interests of accused person to take him out on bail and to defend him.

20.14. Many persons in judicial custody are unable to contact relatives or friends and to get legal aid. To identify those persons and to render legal assistance to them, to take them on bail, to contest their case and if necessary to prefer appeal, lawyers attached to Authorities/Committees are deputed to Central Prison and Sub Jails. Even for convicted prisoners necessary assistances is being extended to safeguard their rights and to protect them from other legal disputes concerning their family.

20.15. Assistance is rendered to the poor and downtrodden people in getting financial assistance/ compensation from the Government on the various welfare schemes and benefit announced and implemented by the Government including to get compensation to the victims in motor vehicle accident cases.

Lok Adalat

20.16. The State and District Authorities and the Taluk Legal Services Committees and the High Court Legal Services Committee are empowered to organise Lok Adalats. Lok Adalats shall have jurisdiction to determine and to arrive at compromise or settlement between the parties to a dispute in respect of or 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. The Lok Adalat shall have the same powers as are vested in Civil Court under the code of civil procedure, 1908.

Lok Adalat at Principal seat of Madras High Court and at Madurai Bench of Madras High Court

20.17. Permanent and Continuous Lok Adalats are being organized by the High Court Legal Services Committee, Chennai on a day-to-day basis in two courts at the Principal Seat of Madras High Court by utilizing the services of the Hon'ble Judges (Retired) of the High Court. Similarly Permanent and Continuous Lok Adalat is also organised by the High Court Legal Services Committee, Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, at Madurai on a day to day basis from 23.06.2008 in one court at the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai by utilizing the services of the Hon'ble Judge (Retired) of the High Court.

Legal Aid Counsel Scheme

20.18. The Legal Aid Counsel Scheme under which Legal Aid counsels are deputed to all Magistrate Courts by the Legal Services Authorities/Committees strives to give legal assistance to those who are produced for remand before Magistrates, but have no means to engage counsel. The presence of Legal Aid counsel in the court in the remand hour ensures that the constitutional and legal rights of such persons are safeguarded. The State Legal

Services Authority is implementing this scheme in the State. 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.

Litigation free Villages

20.19. In Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Trichurapalli, Salem and Tirunelveli, a Village has to be adopted by the respective District Legal Services Authority and with the help of Law College students and members of social welfare voluntary service organisation, to make a litigation free village with all the efforts to find out, enquire, whether the villagers are facing any problems and cases; settle the case by conciliation or to solve their problems by contacting respective Government officers, to make a litigation free village.

Legal Aid Help Line

20.20. In the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Satta Udhavi Maiyam Building, a Legal Aid Help Line is functioning. 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 **25342441**.

The litigants are also attending Legal Aid Clinic in person to get opinion from the Advocates in the same premises.

21. THE DEPARTMENT OF GOVERNMENT LITIGATIONS, HIGH COURT, CHENNAI

21.1. The Department of Government Litigations, High Court, Chennai has been constituted in 1997. It is an amalgamated office of Law Officers of the High Court, Chennai and Madurai. The Advocate General of Tamil Nadu is the Head of Department and the Additional Advocate Generals I to VI, the Public Prosecutor, High Court, the Government Pleader, Chennai, Additional Public Prosecutor, High Court Bench at Madurai and Special Government Pleader, High Court Bench at Madurai are functioning under the over all control of the Advocate General.

21.2. The Department of Government Litigations, High Court, Chennai has 11 unit offices, with nearly 109 law officers and 213 staff members both in Civil and Criminal Side.

21.3. The Advocate General and the Additional Advocate Generals are constitutional functionaries and offer opinions on legal matters. They appear before Hon'ble High Court and the Supreme Court and defend the State in various Civil and Criminal cases. The main function of the Law officers is to defend the interest of the Government both in Civil and Criminal cases before the High Court and other forums.

21.4. In order to facilitate the Law officers of the High Court of Madras on Civil side to claim their fee bills immediately without delay, the Government revamped existing procedure and adopted a new system by which Advocate General can claim the fee due to the Government Pleaders, Additional Government Pleaders etc.

Law Officers Block

21.5. In order to provide convenient and spacious accommodation to the Law Officers, the Government have set-apart a sum of Rs.5.70 crores for construction of a 48,000 Sq.ft accommodation within the High Court Campus.

Part II Schemes for 2009-2010

21.6. The following facilities will be provided to the Legal Officers in 2009-2010 at the cost indicated as Part II Schemes

SI.No.	Name of the Scheme	Rs.(in lakhs)
1.	Purchase of furniture	5.00
2.	Purchase of Law books	4.00
3.	Purchase of computers	5.50
4.	Purchase of Laptops with internet for Law Officers	7.00
	Total	21.50

22. DIRECTORATE OF PROSECUTION

22.1. The main objective of the Directorate of Prosecution is to have an effective control over the proper conduct of prosecution of the criminal cases before the Courts in this State and to monitor the functioning of the Prosecuting Officers attached to the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court, Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts and Judicial Magistrate Courts spread all over the State.

22.2. In pursuance of the Law Commission's recommendations, the Government of Tamil Nadu decided to constitute a Directorate of Prosecution to function under the administrative control of Home Department in 1984. Accordingly, the Directorate with supporting staff at Chennai and 8 posts of Assistant Directors of Prosecution at Regional level was constituted in 1986. However, the Directorate was wound up in 1989 due to administrative reasons. But it was revived in 1992. Thereafter in 1995, officer in the rank of Inspector General of Police was posted as Director.

Organizational set up

22.3. The Director of Prosecution is the overall administrative head of the Directorate. The office at the Headquarters is manned with one Personal Assistant (Administration) and necessary ministerial staff. The regional unit offices are functioning with the ministerial personnel of this Department as well as by drawing staff from the respective Collectorate. The Director of Prosecutions is assisted by the Joint Director of Prosecution who attends to the administrative supervision of the Prosecution Department. In the Regions, there are 11 Deputy Directors of Prosecution and 14 Assistant Directors of Prosecution who are the administrative Heads of the Range and Districts respectively. One post of Associate Editor (Publication) in the rank of Assistant Director of Prosecution, who looks after the publication of Tamil Nadu Prosecutors Journal is stationed at the headquarters. There are 26 Additional Public Prosecutors attached to Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts who attend to prosecution of the cases before the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts. Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade I & II attached to various District Munsif- cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts and Judicial Magistrate Courts respectively attend to prosecution of cases before the courts. There are 88 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade -I and 188 Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade- II are existing in the Prosecution Department and attending on prosecution of cases before the Courts. They conduct cases for prosecution after getting details from the police personnel. They approve the draft charge sheets in police cases and also tender legal opinions on

various criminal case matters.

22.4. For each regional/district unit either one Deputy Director of Prosecution or Assistant Director of Prosecution is allotted to look after the administrative work. Apart from supervising the work of the Assistant Public Prosecutors under their control they attend to the work of various Departments in rendering legal opinion in the matters of prosecution and furnish draft charge sheets in police cases and also maintaining liaison between the Police and Judiciary. The Additional Public Prosecutor who is equivalent to the rank of Assistant Directors of Prosecution look after cases at Assistant Sessions Court. Monthly meetings are conducted by the concerned Deputy Directors of Prosecution/Assistant Directors of Prosecution at District level reviewing the progress of work of Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I and II and they submit their review proceedings and statements to the Director of Prosecution. Deputy Directors of Prosecution/Assistant Directors of Prosecution are also attending the monthly meeting conducted by the concerned Superintendents of Police or the Collector whenever conducted.

22.5. Bi-monthly meeting conducted by the Director of Prosecution at Headquarters Chennai is being attended by the Deputy Director of Prosecution/Assistant Directors of Prosecution. The particulars are obtained in NICNET statement I to V and the bi-monthly review proceedings sent to the Home Department. Review of the performance of the Additional Public Prosecutors attached to Additional District Judge cum Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts is also conducted by the Director of Prosecution at the Headquarters, Chennai once in three months. The comments on the performance of Prosecutors are made in their Annual Confidential Reports.

22.6. Director of Prosecution and Joint Director of Prosecution are provided with telephones at their offices and as well as at their residences. Deputy Directors of Prosecution/ Assistant Directors of Prosecution are provided with telephones at their offices. Fax facility is available at the Office of the Directorate and also at Deputy Directors of Prosecution, Chennai and Madurai, 9 mini copiers were provided to 9 Deputy Directors of Prosecution offices. The unit offices have been provided with DOTMATRIX printers. Ten desktop Computers included one laptop and one Xerox machine are also available at the Headquarters. Computers are provided to the offices of Deputy Director of Prosecution and Assistant Director of Prosecution. The Director of Prosecution is provided with a car and the Joint Director of Prosecution and Deputy Directors of Prosecution are provided with Jeeps for the use of attending official duties. Seven laptops are available for the use of the Prosecution Department.

E-Governance

22.7. The computerisation process in the Directorate of Prosecution was under taken and E-Governance programme was implemented by providing modern Internet connection to all unit Officers and the Directorate at the cost of Rs.8.50 lakhs. The E-Governance is now implemented after connecting the broadband connection to all unit Officers also. The E-Governance is also used for monitoring the pending trial cases and to create the database for pending trial cases in the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts and Judicial Magistrate Courts.

Court Case Monitoring System

22.8. The Deputy Directors of Prosecution and Assistant Directors of Prosecution are monitoring the quality of prosecution of all cases marshalled by the respective Assistant Public Prosecutors before the courts. They are supervising and monitoring the work of Assistant Public Prosecutors in the courts making surprise visits to the courts. This Directorate is in the process of developing a web-based application "Court Case Monitoring System" which would carry full details of all pending trial (PT) cases for review and analysis

by Police, Prosecution and Judiciary. The day to day events of the courts, examination of witnesses, objections on bail petitions and miscellaneous application will be reported to the unit officers who will in turn send their reports to the headquarters. This will help the unit officers for various tasks such as collection and analysis of data related to criminal cases, updation and maintenance of the department website.

22.9. This Directorate has also introduced the system of conducting pre-hearing consultations between the Assistant Public Prosecutor of all the courts and the court constables of the respective police stations. In order to enable effective monitoring of cases, reflective of the court records, which ensure that the entire process involving the courts, shall be fully automated by the end of this year.

Deputation of Public Prosecutors to other Departments

22.10. The Prosecuting officers are also on deputation to other departments viz. Vigilance and Anti-Corruption, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Drug Control, Food Analysis Laboratory Crime Branch CID, etc, to conduct cases and to act as legal advisers. Two Deputy Directors of Prosecution, 18 Additional Directors of Prosecution, 18 Assistant Public Prosecuted Grade-I and 10 Assistant Public Prosecutors are deputed to other departments on deputation.

New Recruitment

22.11. During the year 2008-2009, thirty seven persons have been appointed as Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II through Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission in the Prosecution Department in the existing vacancies. They were given training for 23 days in addition to practical training for one week. During the year 2008-2009, three persons have been appointed as Junior Assistant on compassionate grounds in Prosecution Department.

Appointment of Law Officers on tenure basis in various District Courts

22.12. In Districts, the Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor are appointed on tenure basis by the Government in District and Sessions Court to conduct civil and criminal cases respectively. Wherever Additional District and Sessions Court exists in the District, Additional Government Pleader and Additional Public Prosecutor are appointed on tenure basis. In District Munsif Courts, Pleader doing Government works are appointed in tenure basis in Sub-Courts and Fast Track Courts, Additional Government Pleader-Cum – Additional Public Prosecutor are appointed on tenure basis.

22.13. Special Public Prosecutors are appointed on tenure basis to try Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) cases under Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 (Central Act 33 of 1989) exclusively before the concerned Courts. Similarly, Special Public Prosecutor are also appointed on tenure basis to try the cases related to Human Rights under Human Rights Act, 1993 (Central Act 10 of 1993). The District Collectors are reviewing the performance of the Law Officers of the District concerned periodically and send reports to Government.

New Schemes for 2009-2010

22.14. The following schemes have been approved for inclusion in Part II Schemes for 2009-2010 in respect of Directorate of Prosecution.

Sl.No	Name of the Scheme	Rs. In Lakhs
1.	Purchase of 33 Laptops	11.50
2.	Purchase of 33 Data Cards	03.50
	Total	15.00

23. Conclusion

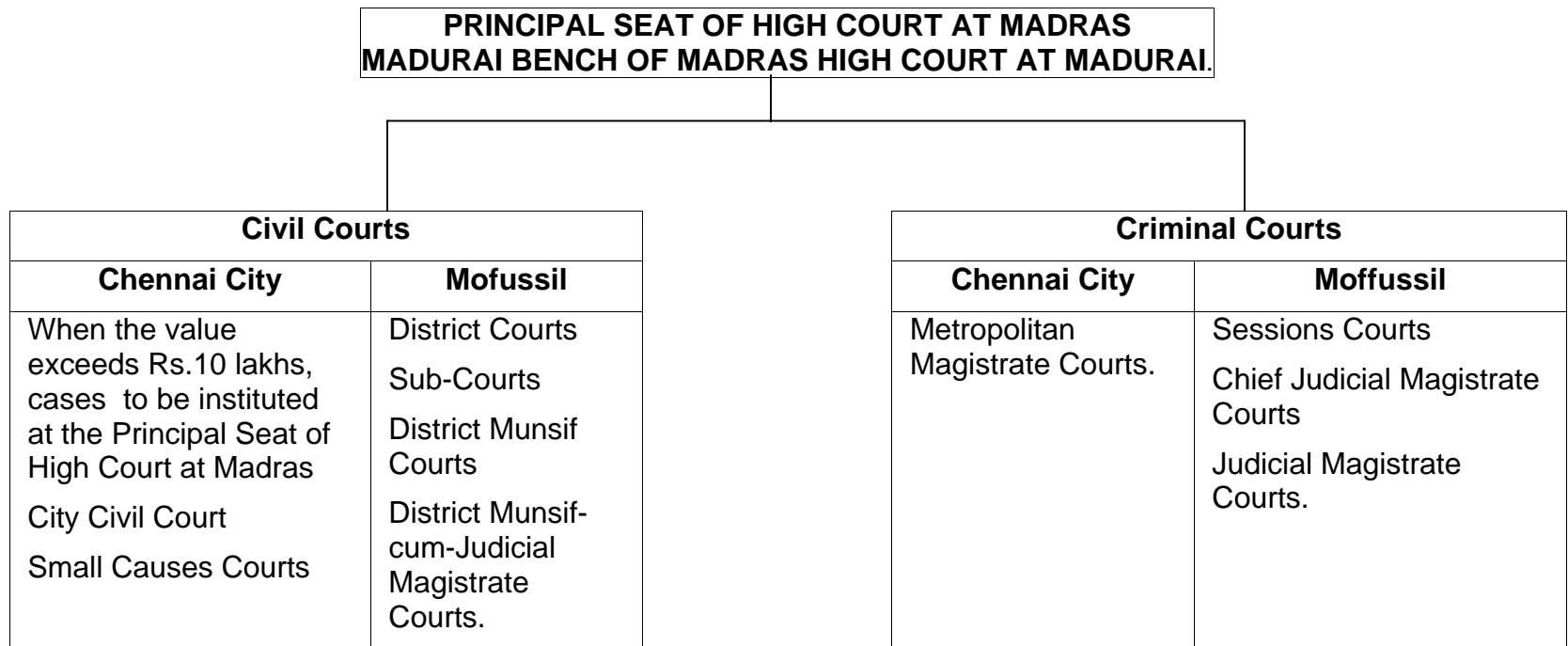
This Government will continue to provide all infrastructure facilities to the Courts ensuring the litigant public to access and get justice early.

DURAIMURUGAN
MINISTER FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND LAW

ANNEXURE – I

(See para - 2)

Organisational Hierarchy of the Judiciary in Tamil Nadu



ANNEXURE – II*(See Para - 3)***DETAILS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COURTS / TRIBUNAL FUNCTIONING IN THE CITY OF CHENNAI.**

Sl. No.	Name of Courts / Tribunal	District	Fast Track Courts	Civil Judge (Sr. Divn.)		Civil Judge(Jr. Divn) J.M.F.C
				C.M.M.	Others	
1	City Civil Court	12	5	--	18	1
2	Court of Small Causes	1	--	--	8	8
3	Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court	2	--	1	6	17
4	Labour Courts	4	--	--	--	--
5	Industrial Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
6	Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal	1	--	--	1	--
7	State Transport Appellate Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
8	Special Court under Essential Commodities Act	1	--	--	--	--
9	Administrator General and Official Trustee	1	--	--	--	--
10	Dy. Administrator General and Official Trustee	--	--	--	--	1
11	Family Courts	3	--	--	--	--
12	Mahalir Neethimandram	1	--	--	--	--
13	Special Courts under Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositor (in Financial Establishments) Acts, 1997	1	--	--	--	--
14	Additional Special Court under N.D.P.S. Act	1	--	--	--	--
15	Sessions Court for trial of Bomb Blast Cases	1	--	--	--	--
16	Corporation	1	--	--	--	--
	Total	32	5	1	33	27
Total Number of Courts - 98						

ANNEXURE-II (a)*(See Para – 3)***DETAILS SHOWING NUMBER OF COURTS/TRIBUNALS FUNCTIONING IN THE DISTRICTS OF TAMIL NADU**

S.No.	District	IN THE CADRE OF DISTRICT JUDGE											CIVIL JUDGE (Sr.Divn.)				CIVIL JUDGE (Jr.Divn.)			
		District Judge	PCR	Bomb Blast Cases	Communal Clashes Cases	Labour Courts	E.C. Act Cases	CBI Cases	Family Courts	Magalir Needhi Mandram	Special TNPID Courts	Fast Track Courts	Chief Judicial Magistrate	Sub Courts	Special Courts-LAOP	Legal Service	Corporation and STAT	District Munsif	Judicial Magistrate	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate
1	Coimbatore	2	--	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	1	8	--	1	2	8	15	3
2	Cuddalore	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	1	8	--	--	--	8	8	4
3	Dharmapuri	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	2	3	3
4	Dindigul	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3	--	1	--	5	5	3
5	Erode	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	8	--	--	--	10	9	2
6	Kanchipuram	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	5	--	--	--	7	7	3
7	Kanniyakumari	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	6	--	--	--	9	7	1
8	Karur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	3	4	--

Continuation of Annexure - II(a)

9	Krishnagiri	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	1	2	4			
10	Madurai	2	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	6	--	1	2	5	10	2			
11	Nagapattinam	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	4	5	1			
12	Namakkal	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3	--	--	--	5	4	--			
13	The Nilgiris	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	2	1	3			
14	Perambalur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	2	2	--	--	4	3				
15	Pudukottai	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	2	3	2			
16	Ramanathapuram	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	2	3	4			
17	Salem	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	2	1	5	--	1	1	6	12	1			
18	Sivagangai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	4	3	4			
19	Thanjavur	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	1	1	6	--	1	--	5	6	3			
20	Theni	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3	--	--	--	3	3	2			
21	Thoothukudi	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	2	--	1	--	6	6	2			
22	Tiruchirappalli	1	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	4	--	1	1	8	9	1			
23	Tirunelveli	2	1	--	--	1	--	--	--	1	--	2	1	7	--	1	1	12	9	4			
24	Tiruvarur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		1	2	--	--	--	5	4	1			
25	Tiruvallur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	3	--	--	--	8	9	1			
26	Tiruvannamalai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		1	4	--	--	--	7	5	3			
27	Vellore	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	4	--	1	--	9	14	4			
28	Villupuram	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	7	--	--	--	15	9	2			
29	Virudhunagar	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	4	--	--	--	3	6	3			
	Total	35	4	1	1	8	5	2	3	8	2	44	28	116	2	9	7	168	184	66			
		In the Cadre of District Judge-69							Civil Judge (Sr.Divn.)-162					Civil Judge (Jr.Divn.) - 418									
		Fast Track Court - 44																					
		TOTAL NUMBER OF COURTS - 693																					

ANNEXURE – III*(See para- 9)***COURTS FOR TRIAL OF CASES REGISTERED UNDER SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989 AND PROTECTION OF CIVIL RIGHTS ACT.**

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

ANNEXURE - IV*(See Para - 16.1)***CONSTRUCTION OF COMBINED COURT BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS
SANCTIONED IN 2007 – 2008**

Sl. No.	Name of the Place	Name of the District	Amount Sanctioned (Rs. in Lakhs)		
			Court Buildings	Quarters	Total
1.	Cuddalore	Cuddalore	903.00	99.00	1002.00
2.	Karur	Karur	900.00	100.00	1000.00
3.	Namakkal	Namakkal	900.00	156.00	1056.00
4.	Aranthangi	Pudukottai	330.00	23.00	353.00
5.	Paramakudi	Ramanathapuram	213.00	27.00	240.00
6.	Sivaganga	Sivagangai	770.00	27.50	797.50
7.	Thoothukudi	Thooth/ukudi	765.00	123.00	888.00
8.	Poonamallee	Thiruvallur	373.00	29.00	402.00
9.	Arani	Thiruvannamalai	346.00	51.00	397.00
10.	Gudiyatham	Vellore	440.00	--	440.00
11.	Aruppukottai,	Virudhunagar	314.00	69.00	383.00
12.	Kumbakonam	Thanjavur	756.00	241.00	997.00
13.	Erode	Erode	376.00	167.00	543.00
14.	Egmore,	Chennai	1510.00	--	1510.00
15.	Harur,	Dharmapuri	135.00	---	135.00
		GRAND TOTAL	9031.00	1112.50	10143.50

ANNEXURE IV (a)*(See Para - 16.1)***CONSTRUCTION OF COMBINED COURT BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS
SANCTIONED IN 2008 – 2009**

Sl. No	Name of the Place	Name of the District	Amount (Rs in lakhs)		
			Court Buildings	Quarters	Total
1.	Thirumayam	Pudukkottai	173.00	--	173.00
2.	Uthamapalayam	Theni	438.83	78.52	517.35
3.	Sankagiri	Salem	520.00	42.00	562.00
4.	Bhavani	Erode	472.86	55.00	527.86
	Total		1604.69	175.52	1780.21

ANNEXURE – V

(See Para – 16.2)

DETAILS OF NEW COURTS SANCTIONED IN 2007 – 2008

S.No.	Name of New Courts	S.No.	Name of New Courts
I	District Munsif-cum Judicial Magistrate	VI	Chief Judicial Magistrate Court
	1. Vadipatti		1. Thiruvarur
	2. Uthukottai		2. Dharmapuri. Shifting of CJM-II from Krishnagiri *
	3. Pappireddypatti	VII	Special Courts
	4. Vedarannium		1. TNPID Act Cases – Madurai
	5. Sripermpudur		2. TNPID Act Cases – Coimbatore.
II	Sub Courts		3. Forest offences Cases – Nagercoil
	1. Neyveli		4. LAOP Cases – 2 courts at Jayamkondam
	2. Rasipuram	VIII	Labour Courts
	3. Thiruchengodu		1. Vellore
	4. Perambalur		2.Chennai
III	CBI Courts	IX	Addl. District Munsif Courts
	1. Chennai		1.Poonamallee
IV	Mahila Court		2.Gudalur
	1. Chengalpattu		3.Vaniyambadi
	2. Pudukottai	X	District Munsif Courts
V	District & Sessions Courts		1. Oddanchatram shifting of I Addl. District Munsif at Dindigul. *
	1. Thiruvarur	XI	In the cadre of Judicial Magistrate (Fast Track Court)
	2. Dharmapuri.		50 Courts. (one Fast Track Court at Oddanchatram has been subsequently converted as Judicial Magistrate Court at Oddanchatram, in G.O.Ms.No.272, Home (Cts-II) Department dated: 18.02.2008.)
		Total	77 Courts.

* shifting of 2 Courts from one place to another.

ANNEXURE- V (a)*(See Para – 16.2)***DETAILS OF NEW COURTS SANCTIONED IN 2008 – 2009.**

S.No.	Name of New Courts
I	Special Courts
	1. NDPS Act, cases, Chennai – 2 No.s
	2. NDPS Act Cases, Madurai
II	Sub Courts
	1. Vaniyambadi
	2. Tambaram
	3. Harur
	4. Theni
III	District Munsif Courts
	1. Coonoor
	2. Ambattur
	3. Thiruvottiyur
	4. Palladam
	5. Avinashi
	6. Mudukulathur
	7. Sivakasi
	8. Palacode
	9. Katpadi
	10. Sankarapuram

IV	Additional District Munsif Court
	1. Tiruchengode
	2. Alandur
	3. Thittakudi
V	Additional Judicial Magistrate Court
	1. Panruti
	2. Krishnagiri
	3. Katpadi
VI	Additional Sub –Court
	1. Thiruppur
	2. Karur
	3. Salem
Total	26

ANNEXURE - VI*(See Para - 18)***STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES OF HIGH COURT OF MADRAS**

SL. NO.	YEAR	CIVIL CASES				CRIMINAL CASES				TOTAL PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRL. CASES
		OPENING	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	OPENING	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	
1	01-01-2004 to 31-12-2004	224105	148300	122460	249945	15208	58272	55559	17921	267866
2	01-01-2005 to 31-12-2005	249945	142339	103359	288925	17921	49535	45956	21500	310425
3	01-01-2006 to 31-12-2006	288925	165130	137959	316096	21500	47652	42738	26414	342510
4	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	316096	133594	113606	336084	26414	56272	53274	29412	365496
5	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	336084	126767	119358	343493	29412	47764	44065	33111	376604

ANNEXURE - VI (a)*(See Para - 18)***STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES
IN MADURAI BENCH OF MADRAS HIGH COURT**

SL. NO.	YEAR	CIVIL CASES				CRIMINAL CASES				TOTAL PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRL. CASES
		OPENING BALANCE	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	OPENING BALANCE	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	
1	24-07-2004 to 31-12-2004	16337 (As on 24-07-2004)	16122	6674	25785	2987 (As on 24-07-2004)	10719	8598	5108	30893
2	01-01-2005 to 31-12-2005	25785	44092	24419	45458	5108	20678	18118	7668	53126
3	01-01-2006 to 31-12-2006	45458	46848	35429	56877	7668	15554	15651	7571	64448
4	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	56877	48693	48830	56740	7571	15866	16841	6596	63336
5	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	56740	54633	43491	67882	6596	15435	15021	7010	74892

ANNEXURE - VI (b)*(See Para - 18)***STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES OF
SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE STATE OF TAMILNADU**

SL. NO.	YEAR	CIVIL CASES				CRIMINAL CASES				TOTAL PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRL. CASES
		OPENING	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	OPENING	INSTITUTION	DISPOSAL	PENDENCY	
1	01-01-2004 to 31-12-2004	450357	763882	830555	383684	336036	930621	914734	351923	735607
2	01-01-2005 to 31-12-2005	383684	877678	837174	424188	351923	946483	866546	431860	856048
3	01-01-2006 to 31-12-2006	424188	819020	799552	443656	431860	790174	808881	413153	856809
4	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	443656	788435	733073	499018	413153	846835	830960	429028	928046
5	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	499018	814711	737663	576066	429028	761808	750304	440532	1016598