



Home, Prohibition & Excise Department

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

**POLICY NOTE
ON
DEMAND No.3**

2011-2012

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Minister for Information, Law, Courts and Prisons



Government of Tamil Nadu

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1. Introduction

Independent Judiciary is paramount in a multi cultural civilized society to blossom a progressive, prosperous, safety, security and rights of its citizens. This is ensured in our Constitution. The policy of this Government is to ensure justice to all the citizens as enshrined in the Constitution. To achieve the object, the Government is committed to provide adequate facilities in terms of buildings, manpower and other infrastructure so that quick justice is offered to the litigant public. This Government have also been keen that the independence of judiciary is maintained and a suitable climate is ensured for that purpose.

2. Organisational hierarchy of the Judiciary

2.1. The Hon'ble Supreme Court is the Apex Court of our country. It has control over the High Courts. The hierarchy of Judiciary at State level is indicated in the Annexure-I.

2.2. In addition, the following courts / offices are also functioning in the State:-

- i) Official Assignee, High Court, Chennai.
- ii) Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai.
- iii) Twelve Labour Courts i.e., 4 in Chennai, 2 in Vellore, and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Cuddalore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli.
- iv) Industrial Tribunal, Chennai.
- v) Seven Family Courts i.e., 4 in Chennai and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem.
- vi) Three Special Courts for Economic Offence cases i.e., two in Chennai and one at Madurai.
- vii) Four Special Courts for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act, i.e., one each at Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli.
- viii) Four designated courts for "TADA" Act cases.
- ix)(a) Five Special Courts for Essential Commodities Act cases and Narcotic Drugs and

Psychotropic Substances Act cases. i.e., one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Pudukottai, Salem and Thanjavur.

- ix(b) One Special Court for Essential Commodities Act cases at Chennai.
- ix(c) Four Special Courts for exclusive trial of cases under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act i.e., two at Chennai and two at Madurai.
 - x) Eight Special Courts for C.B.I. cases i.e., 6 in Chennai, and one each at Coimbatore and Madurai.
 - xi) Two Special Courts for bomb blast cases one each at Chennai and Coimbatore.
 - xii) One Special Court for the cases on communal clashes at Madurai.
 - xiii) Ten Mahila Courts (Magalir Neethimandram) i.e., one each at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Perambalur, Cuddalore, Chengalpattu and Pudukkottai.
 - xiv) Forty nine Fast Track Courts in the cadre of District Judge.

- xv) Twelve Fast Track Courts at Magisterial level i.e., one each at Thanjavur, Coonoor, Srivilliputhur, Thiruthuraiipoondi, Alandur, Thiruvannamalai, Kallakurichi, Palani and two each at Erode and Coimbatore.
- xvi) Three Special Courts for Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 cases i.e., one each at Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.
- xvii) Two Special Courts for land acquisition cases at Jayamkondam in Ariyalur District.
- xviii) Special Court for forest offence cases at Nagercoil in Kanniyakumari District.
- xix) 56 Evening Courts.
- xx) Special Judicial Magistrate Court for sandal wood offence cases at Tiruppathur in Vellore District

3. Strength of the Courts

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 Districts are given in Annexure-III.

4. Classification of Expenditure

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

5. High Court, Madras

5.1. The 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 49 Hon'ble Judges.

5.2. The High Court exercises Original Jurisdiction, Special Original Jurisdiction (Writ Jurisdiction) in civil matters and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal matters. On the original side, the High Court tries suits above the value of Rs.25,00,000 arising within the City of Chennai. Allocation of cases among the Hon'ble Judges is done by the Hon'ble The Chief Justice. The High Court is also exercising extended jurisdiction over the Union Territory of Puducherry and the expenditure on Officers and staff attending to Puducherry is initially incurred by this Government and is reimbursed subsequently by the Government of Puducherry.

5.3. The Registrar General in association with Registrar (Vigilance), Registrar (Judicial), Registrar (Administration), Registrar (Management), Additional Registrar (Vigilance), Registrar-cum-Private Secretary to the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Joint Registrar (Protocol), Official Assignee, is the administrative head of the High Court. The Registrars are assisted by the Master, Deputy Registrars, Deputy Registrar (Liaisoning), Deputy Official Assignee, Assistant Registrars, Chief Accounts Officer and Sub Assistant Registrars.

5.4. The High Court exercises full administrative control over the entire subordinate judiciary in this State and the Union Territory of Puducherry. The details of cases in the High Court of Madras are shown in Annexure – VIII.

6. The Madurai Bench of Madras High Court

6.1. The Madurai Bench of Madras High Court started functioning from 24.07.2004 with jurisdiction over the districts of Madurai, Dindigul, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Sivagangai, Ramanathapuram, Virudhunagar, Tirunelveli,

Thoothukudi, Kanniyakumari and Theni. The present strength of Hon'ble Judges of the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court is twelve.

6.2. Excepting original jurisdiction, the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court exercises jurisdiction in all other matters as in the case of the Madras High Court.

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

7. Civil Courts

7.1. Chennai City

(a) City Civil Court, Chennai

There are 34 Judicial Officers, consisting of 15 in the cadre of District Judge (including one Magalir Neethimandram Judge, Chennai), 18 in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge and the Registrar in the cadre of

Civil Judge who is in-charge of administration. The territorial jurisdiction of the City Civil Court extends over the whole of the City of Chennai. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Assistant Judge and the Principal Judge of the City Civil Court, Chennai is as follows:-

<i>Assistant Judge</i>	<i>Principal Judge</i>
Upto Rs.10,00,000 (Rupees ten lakh only)	Exceeding Rs.10,00,000 (Rupees ten lakh only) but not exceeding Rs.25,00,000 (Rupees twenty five lakh only)

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

(b) Court of Small Causes, Chennai

The Court is presided over by the Chief Judge in the cadre of a District Judge. There are also 8 Judges in the cadre of Senior Civil Judges and 8

Judges in the cadre of Civil Judges including a Registrar who is in-charge of the administration. The Registrar is also to the attending 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 Judges II, III and IV 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.

7.2. Mofussil Courts

(a) District Courts

There are 30 District Courts functioning in the State. Two more District Courts i.e., District and Sessions Court one each at Tiruppur and Ariyalur have been sanctioned recently. The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges of the respective Divisions. They exercise Civil Appellate Jurisdiction

over the District. They are also functioning as Special Tribunals under certain special enactments such as the Employees State Insurance Act, the Estate Abolition Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. The pecuniary jurisdiction of the Civil Courts are as follows:-

<i>District Munsif Court (Civil Judge)</i>	<i>Sub Court (Senior Civil Judge)</i>	<i>District Court (District Judge)</i>
Upto Rs.1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only)	Exceeding Rs.1,00,000 (Rupees one lakh only) but not exceeding Rs.10,00,000 (Rupees ten lakh only)	Above Rs.10,00,000 (Rupees ten lakh only) without any limitation.

(b) Subordinate Judge Courts (Senior Civil Judge)

The Subordinate Judges, re-designated as Senior Civil Judges are having pecuniary jurisdiction in all civil proceedings wherein the amount of value of subject matter exceeds Rs.1.00 lakh, but does not exceed Rs.10.00 lakhs. The jurisdiction is defined under the Civil Courts Act. The Senior Civil Judges are

also exercising appellate powers in respect of appeals arising from and out of the decisions of the District Munsifs functioning in their respective territorial jurisdiction upto the value of Rs.1,00,000. The Senior Civil Judges are also functioning as Assistant Sessions Judges. The Sub Courts are also functioning as Motor Accident Claims Tribunals. There are 120 Sub Courts functioning in the State.

(c) District Munsif Courts (Civil Judge)

The District Munsifs are re-designated as Civil Judges. They exercise pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs.1,00,000. Each District Munsif Court has a defined territorial jurisdiction. They are also exercising Small Causes jurisdiction upto Rs.20,000/-. They are Rent Controllers of their respective territorial jurisdictions. Recently the District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court, Tiruchendur is ordered to be converted as District Munsif Court, Tiruchendur. There are 176 District Munsif Courts functioning in the State.

(d) District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts

With a view to mitigate the difficulties of the litigants, these Courts try both civil and criminal cases.

The total number of District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State is 64 including the District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court each at Valangaiman and Needamangalam which have started functioning with effect from 02.07.2011.

(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. There is also an Industrial Tribunal in Chennai having State wide jurisdiction. The Presiding Officers are in the cadre of District Judge and are adjudicating the labour disputes referred to them by the Government and also the claim petitions filed by parties. They are touring officers and hold Camp Courts.

8. Criminal Courts

8. 1. Chennai City

There are 24 Metropolitan Magistrate Courts functioning in Chennai City. The Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate,

the II, III, IV, X and XI Metropolitan Magistrates are in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge. All other Metropolitan Magistrates are in the cadre of Civil Judge. The Metropolitan Magistrates are exercising jurisdiction with reference to the police stations in the City of Chennai.

8.2. Mofussil Courts

(a) Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts

There are 28 Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State. The Chief Judicial Magistrates are also conferred with the powers of Assistant Sessions Judge in certain category of cases. Recently, a Chief Judicial Magistrate Court at Tiruppur was sanctioned.

(b) Judicial Magistrate Courts

There are 197 Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State.

9. Special Courts

(a) Special Courts for Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act cases

Four Additional Sessions Courts for trial of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and

Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Protection of Civil Rights Act are functioning at Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirapalli and Tirunelveli having jurisdiction over 14 Districts. The details of the Courts are enclosed as Annexure-IV. In respect of the remaining districts, the concerned Principal Sessions Courts try the cases under the above said Acts.

(b) Special Courts to try Economic Offences

There are 3 Special Courts, 2 at Chennai, viz., Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrates (E.O.-I & E.O.-II) which are in the cadre of District Judge and the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Madurai which is in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge.

(c) Family Courts

There are 7 Family Courts i.e., 4 at Chennai and one each at Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem. 3 Holiday Family Courts are also functioning in Chennai, so as to help the employees who are litigants to attend the courts in holidays and settle their disputes.

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

There are 3 Special Courts for the trial of

Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 cases at Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.

(e) Special Court for trial of Central Bureau of Investigation cases

There are 8 Special Courts functioning for exclusive trial of Central Bureau of Investigation cases i.e., six in Chennai and one each at Madurai and Coimbatore.

(f) Special courts for Prevention of Corruption Act

Four Special Courts for the trial of cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act one each at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli were sanctioned.

(g) Special Court for trial of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act cases

Four Special Courts are functioning for exclusive trial of cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act i.e., two courts at Chennai and two courts at Madurai. In addition, five Special Courts one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Pudukkottai, Salem and Thanjavur are dealing with cases under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic

Substances Act along with cases under Essential Commodities Act.

(h) Special Courts to try Essential Commodities Act cases

A Special Court for exclusive trial of Essential Commodities Act cases is functioning at Chennai. In addition to the above said court, there are five Special Courts, one each at Madurai, Coimbatore, Pudukkottai, Salem and Thanjavur with the Presiding Officers in the cadre of District and Sessions Judge dealing with cases under the Essential Commodities Act along with cases under Narcotic Drugs and Psycotropic Substances Act.

(i) Special Court for sandalwood offences

There is one Special Judicial Magistrate Court to deal with sandalwood offences at Tiruppathur in Vellore District.

(j) Railway Courts

There are Railway Magistrate Courts functioning in the Districts of Vellore, Cuddalore, Coimbatore, Salem, Madurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Egmore and Central Railway Stations in Chennai for trial of offences in respect of

ticket less travel, etc., under the Indian Railways Act. The expenditure on Railway Magistrate Courts is borne by the State Government and the fines collected by the Railway Magistrate Courts are credited to the receipts of the State Government.

(k) Mobile Courts

There are two Mobile Courts functioning for the trial of traffic offences in Chennai. Ten Mobile Courts i.e., one each at Kancheepuram, Villupuram, Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Namakkal, Salem, Erode, Dindigul and Tirunelveli were sanctioned to deal with petty cases registered under the Motor Vehicles Act.

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

Four courts have been constituted under this Act. In Chennai I Additional and V Additional Judges, City Civil Court, are dealing with the cases. In Tirunelveli and Tiruchirappalli, Principal District Judges are dealing with the cases.

(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 Poonamallee in Chennai and Coimbatore are functioning. The Special Court constituted for trial of bomb blast cases functioning at Poonamallee, Chennai is also trying cases arising out of the offences under the Prevention of Terrorism Act 2002 (Central Act 15 of 2002).

(n) Trial of Communal Clash cases

A Sessions Court for the trial of communal clash cases in southern districts is functioning at Madurai.

(o) Magalir Neethimandram (Mahila Courts)

Ten Magalir Neethimandram (Mahila Courts) are functioning in the State, one each at Chennai, Coimbatore, Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Salem, Perambalur, Cuddalore, Chengalpattu and Pudukottai for exclusive trial of cases of crimes against women.

(p) Evening Courts

Fifty six Evening Courts are functioning in various places to clear the cases involving petty offences pending before the Courts of Judicial Magistrates / Metropolitan Magistrates. The details

are available in Annexure – V. In addition, 90 Evening Courts have been sanctioned under the grants-in-aid recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission and these courts are to be manned by the retired Officers in the cadre of District Judges/ Senior Civil Judge/ Civil Judge in 30 districts (3 courts in each district).

(q) Fast Track Courts in the cadre of District Judge

Forty nine Fast Tract Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning in the State. Out of the forty nine courts, thirty are functioning from 03.08.2001 and nineteen from 18.12.2001. List of these courts are furnished in Annexure-VI. The Fast Track Courts are directed to dispose of mainly sessions cases as well as the other category of cases that are transferred to the Fast Track Courts for disposal. Recently, the above said 49 Fast Track Courts were retained permanently.

(r) Fast Track Courts at Magisterial Level

Orders were issued for the constitution of 49 Fast Track Courts at Magisterial level. Out of the above, Twelve Fast Track Courts were constituted i.e.,

two each at Erode and Coimbatore and one each at Thanjavur, Coonoor, Srivilliputtur, Thiruthuraipoondi, Alandur, Tiruvannamalai, Kallakurichi and Palani. Steps are being taken by the High Court for the constitution of the remaining 37 Fast Track Courts at the Magisterial Level.

(s) Special Courts for land grabbing cases

The Government have sanctioned twenty five Special Courts in the State including two Special Courts at Chennai City with a corresponding increase in the cadre strength of Judicial Officers in the rank of Junior Civil Judge along with required posts and infrastructure facilities at a cost of Rs.9,20,75,000 as recurring expenditure and Rs.1,50,75,000 as non-recurring expenditure. The details of the courts are given in Annexure –VII.

(t) Additional Master Courts

Ten Additional Master Courts i.e. four courts for Madras High Court, four Courts for City Civil Court, Chennai and another two Courts for Court of Small Causes, Chennai are functioning.

(u) The Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai

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

10. Judicial Academy

10.1.The Judicial Academy has been constituted for the purpose of giving training to the Judicial Officers viz., District Judges, Sub Judges, District Munsifs, Magistrates and the staff of the Judiciary. A sum of Rs.2.00 crore from the State fund in addition to Rs.15.00 crore from the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants-in-aid was sanctioned for construction of Regional Centres of the State Judicial Academy at Madurai and Coimbatore.

10.2.Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants-in-aid a sum of Rs.2.47 crore was sanctioned to

the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, Chennai for giving training to the Judicial Officers.

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

The Thirteenth Finance Commission, among other schemes under the grants-in-aid, has recommended a sum of Rs.252.44 crore for a period of 5 years i.e. from 2010-11 to 2014-15 to Tamil Nadu for improvement in Justice Delivery. On the recommendations of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, orders were issued for the implementation of seven schemes viz., constitution of Evening Courts, construction of buildings for Judicial Academy, works relating to Lok Adalat and Legal Aid, training to Judicial Officers and Public Prosecutors and appointment of Court Managers and construction of an Alternate Dispute Resolution Centre in the High Court campus.

12. Court Managers

Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants-in-aid, thirty three posts of the Court Manager in the cadre of the Assistant Registrar were sanctioned

i.e., 2 posts for the High Court of Madras and one post for Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and 30 posts to each Principal District and Sessions Court.

13. Decentralization of Subordinate Courts

13.1 The jurisdiction of Civil Courts in the mofussil is fixed under the Tamil Nadu Civil Courts Act and in Chennai City, the jurisdiction is fixed under the Madras City Civil Court Act and to the Court of Small Causes under the Presidency Small Causes Court Act.

13.2 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. As far as Criminal Courts are concerned, the jurisdiction is fixed under the Criminal Procedure Code. The jurisdiction of Judicial Magistrate Court extends over two or more Police Stations. The details of pendency of cases in the Subordinate Courts are shown in Annexure-X.

14. Computerization of High Court and Subordinate Courts

14.1 The Government of India had established a Committee called e-Committee to devise and formulate modalities for interconnecting all the courts in the country from top to bottom. Accordingly, the e-Committee has formulated a project called e-Courts project and is taking steps to implement the same. All the Judicial Officers in the State are provided with laptops, printers and broadband connections to their residences.

14.2 A website for the High Court has been launched and in the website, among other things, details of cases/case status are being posted. Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) facility became functional through which the litigants can have information about the status of their cases through telephone. With regard to computerization of Subordinate Courts, the work of preparation of site for accommodation of the Computer Server Room and Judicial Service Centre in District Headquarters is over in all the Court Complexes in the District Headquarters. The National Informatics Centre has

supplied the systems and necessary peripherals to each Court complex in the District Headquarters. The work of preparation of site for Computer Server Room and Judicial Service Centre in respect of Taluk level Courts is over in 118 sites. Purchase order for procurement and installation of Hardware/Local Area Network materials has been issued for 85 sites.

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

This Government continues to urge the Government of India for introduction of Tamil language in the proceedings of the Hon'ble High Court.

16. Part-II Scheme for the year 2011-2012

The following works will be taken up under Part-II Schemes for the year 2011-12:-

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Estimated amount (Rs.in lakh)
1.	Construction of compound wall in the North East, Eastern and Southern side of the Combined Court Buildings Complex in Madurai	14.57

2.	Construction of compound wall around the Combined Court Buildings at Krishnagiri	22.55
3.	Construction of compound wall around the Court Buildings at Devakottai in Sivagangai District	2.60
4.	Construction of compound on the western side and half a portion of the southern side of the Combined Court Buildings at Dindigul	2.60
5.	Renovation of compound and forming and maintenance of garden in the District Court at Pudukottai	2.60
6.	Construction of compound wall around the District Munsif quarters at Tiruchengode in Namakkal District	2.36
7.	Construction of compound wall around the Judicial Magistrate quarters at Tiruchengode in Namakkal District	1.38

8.	Construction of compound wall around the District Munsif –cum-Judicial Magistrate quarters at Paramathi in Namakkal District	2.70
9.	Construction of compound wall around the Judicial Magistrate quarters at Tiruppathur in Sivagangai District	1.12
10.	Construction of office buildings in the second floor over the staff toilet adjacent to the High Court Annexe Building in the High Court premises at Chennai.	18.00
11.	Purchase of two numbers of photocopiers for use in the District Court, Coimbatore	2.04
12.	Purchase of new furniture for use in the Principal Sub Court and Principal Munsif Court, Cuddalore	0.76
13.	Purchase of record racks for use in the District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court, Andipatti in Theni District	0.82

14.	Purchase of furniture for District and Sessions Court, Nagapattinam	1.06
15.	Purchase of wooden racks for use in the Court of Small Causes, Chennai	21.68
16.	Purchase of photo copier for District Court, Coimbatore	0.70
17.	Purchase of printer and multifunctional device	2.02
	Total	99.56

17. Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority Objectives

17.1 The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 envisages for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society, so that justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities. Lok Adalats function as an Alternative Dispute Resolution Forum. The Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Backward Classes and other poorer sections of the society are educated on their rights to get the benefits and

privileges given to them in various social welfare legislations and administrative orders. The State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committees and High Court Legal Services Committees are the authorities designated for carrying out the above works.

Constitution

17.2 The Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority and the District Legal Services Authority for every District in the State were constituted. The State Legal Services Authority has constituted 127 Taluk Legal Services Committees in every area where there is a court, throughout the State and the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority had also constituted High Court Legal Services Committee for the High Court at Chennai.

17.3. Functions of the State Authority

- to give effect to the policy and directions of the Central Authority;
- to conduct Lok Adalats;
- to give legal service to persons who satisfy the criteria laid down under this Act;

- 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.

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

- 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; and
- to organise Lok Adalats within the District.

17.5 Functions of High Court Legal Services Committees

- 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.

Eligibility Criteria

17.6. 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;
- in custody, including a custody in a protective home, Juvenile Home, Psychiatric hospital and Psychiatric nursing home;

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

17.7 Persons who satisfy all or any of the above criteria 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.

17.8 The persons seeking legal assistance have to approach

- (i) State Legal Services Authority
- (ii) District Legal Services Authorities
- (iii) Taluk Legal Services Committees
- (iv) High Court Legal Services Committees
- (v) Mediation Centres (pre litigation matter) and
- (vi) Centres for Women (pre litigation matter)

17.9. 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

17.10. Mediation Centres and Counselling Centres are functioning for pre-litigative settlements. The Counselling lawyer makes every effort to arrive at negotiated settlements between the parties to the dispute as an Alternative System of Dispute Resolution.

Centre for Women

17.11. Women are being provided assistance through the Centre for Women in the State in solving their matrimonial disputes and other problems.

Assistance in Criminal Cases:

17.12. Some persons in judicial custody in prison are unable to contact their 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 cases and if necessary to prefer appeal, lawyers attached to Authorities/ Committees are deputed to Central Prisons and Sub Jails. Even for convicted prisoners to safeguard their rights and to protect them from other legal disputes concerning their family, necessary assistance is being extended.

Lok Adalat

17.13. The State and District Authorities and the Taluk Legal Services Committees and the High Court Legal Services Committees 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 cases pending before or any matter for which the Lok Adalat is organised but has not been brought before the court.

17.14. Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants-in-aid, financial sanction of a sum of Rs.148.30 lakh was sanctioned to the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Chennai as first installment for the works relating to Lok Adalat and Legal Aid.

17.15. Under the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants-in-aid, financial sanction of Rs.107.60 lakh was also accorded to the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Chennai for giving training to Mediators, Judicial Officers and Advocates in mediation.

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

17.16. 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 Retired Judges 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 in one court at the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai by utilizing the services of the Hon'ble Retired Judges of the High Court.

Legal aid camps and legal literacy promotion camps

17.17. Legal Aid cum Legal Literacy Promotion camps are periodically held in rural areas. The problems of the petitioners relating to the Revenue, Police and other departments are referred to the Officials of the concerned departments who attend the camps and if possible settlements are made on the spot itself.

Legal aid Counsel Scheme

17.18. Legal Aid Counsels deputed to all Magistrate Courts by the Legal Services Authorities/ Committees strive to provide legal assistance to the undertrials produced for remand before the Magistrates, pleading no means to engage counsel for the following purposes:-

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

Alternative Dispute Resolution Centres

17.19. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended a grants-in-aid of a sum of Rs.30.00 crore for the construction of Alternative Dispute Resolution Centres in all the Judicial districts at the rate of Rs.1.00 crore for each district. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.4.20 crore for the construction of an Alternative Dispute Resolution Centre in the High Court campus at Chennai by utilizing the sum of Rs.1.00 crore from the

Thirteenth Finance Commission grants-in-aid and the balance amount of Rs.3.20 crore from the State funds. The foundation stone laying ceremony for the above work was held on 16.07.2011.

Legal Aid Help line

17.20. In the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority in Satta Udhavi Maiyam Building, a Legal Aid Help Line is functioning. Advocates are deputed in all working days to attend the calls and to give opinion both morning and evening by turns. The litigants can contact the Help Line over phone number 2534 2441. The litigants are also attending Legal Aid Clinic in person to get opinion from the Advocates in the same premises.

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

18.1. This Department is an amalgamated office of Law Officers of the High Court, Chennai and the Madurai Bench. The Advocate General of Tamil Nadu is the head of the Department and Unit Offices headed by the Additional Advocate Generals I to VI, the Public Prosecutor, the Government Pleader, High

Court, Chennai, Additional Public Prosecutor and Special Government Pleader at Madurai Bench of Madras High Court, Madurai with nearly 118 Law Officers and 259 staff members both in Civil and Criminal side are functioning in the department.

18.2. The Advocate General and the Additional Advocate Generals offer opinions on legal matters, appear before Hon'ble High Court and the Supreme Court if necessary and defend the State in various civil and criminal cases. The Additional Advocate General-IV is appointed especially to appear in the Supreme Court of India on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu.

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

Part-II Scheme for the year 2011-2012

18.4 The following facilities will be provided under Part-II Schemes for the year 2011-2012 to the Department of Government Litigations:-

Sl. No.	Name of the work	Estimated amount (Rs. in lakh)
1.	Purchase of fax machine	1.50
2.	Purchase of furniture	2.50
3.	Purchase of law books	6.00
4.	Purchase of air-conditioners	10.00
5.	Purchase of computers to unit offices	10.00
	Total	30.00

19. Directorate of Prosecution

19.1. The main objective of the Directorate of Prosecution is to have an effective control over the proper conduct of prosecution of the criminal cases in the State and to monitor the functioning of the Prosecuting Officers all over the State.

19.2. The Director of Prosecution is the overall administrative head of the Directorate. At the headquarters, the Director of Prosecution is

immediately assisted by the Joint Director (Administration) in the administrative and overall supervisory work. There are 11 Deputy Directors of Prosecution who are the administrative heads of regions and 14 Assistant Directors of Prosecution who are functioning under the supervisory control of Deputy Directors of Prosecution are also the administrative heads of the districts. One Associate Editor (Publication) in the rank of Assistant Director of Prosecution, is functioning at the Headquarters and attending to the work of publication of Tamil Nadu Prosecutors Journal. The regional unit offices are being managed with the ministerial staff of the Directorate as well as by drawing staff from the respective Collectorates on lending basis.

19.3. For attending prosecution of criminal cases there are 29 Additional Public Prosecutors attached to the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts. Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I are attached to the District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts in Moffusil/Metropolitan Magistrate Courts in Chennai and Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II are attached

to Judicial Magistrate Courts in Moffusil/Metropolitan Magistrate Courts in Chennai.

19.4. A sum of Rs.78.87 lakh was sanctioned under the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants-in-aid to the Directorate of Prosecution for giving training to Public Prosecutors in the State of Tamil Nadu.

19.5. Part – II Scheme for the year 2011-2012

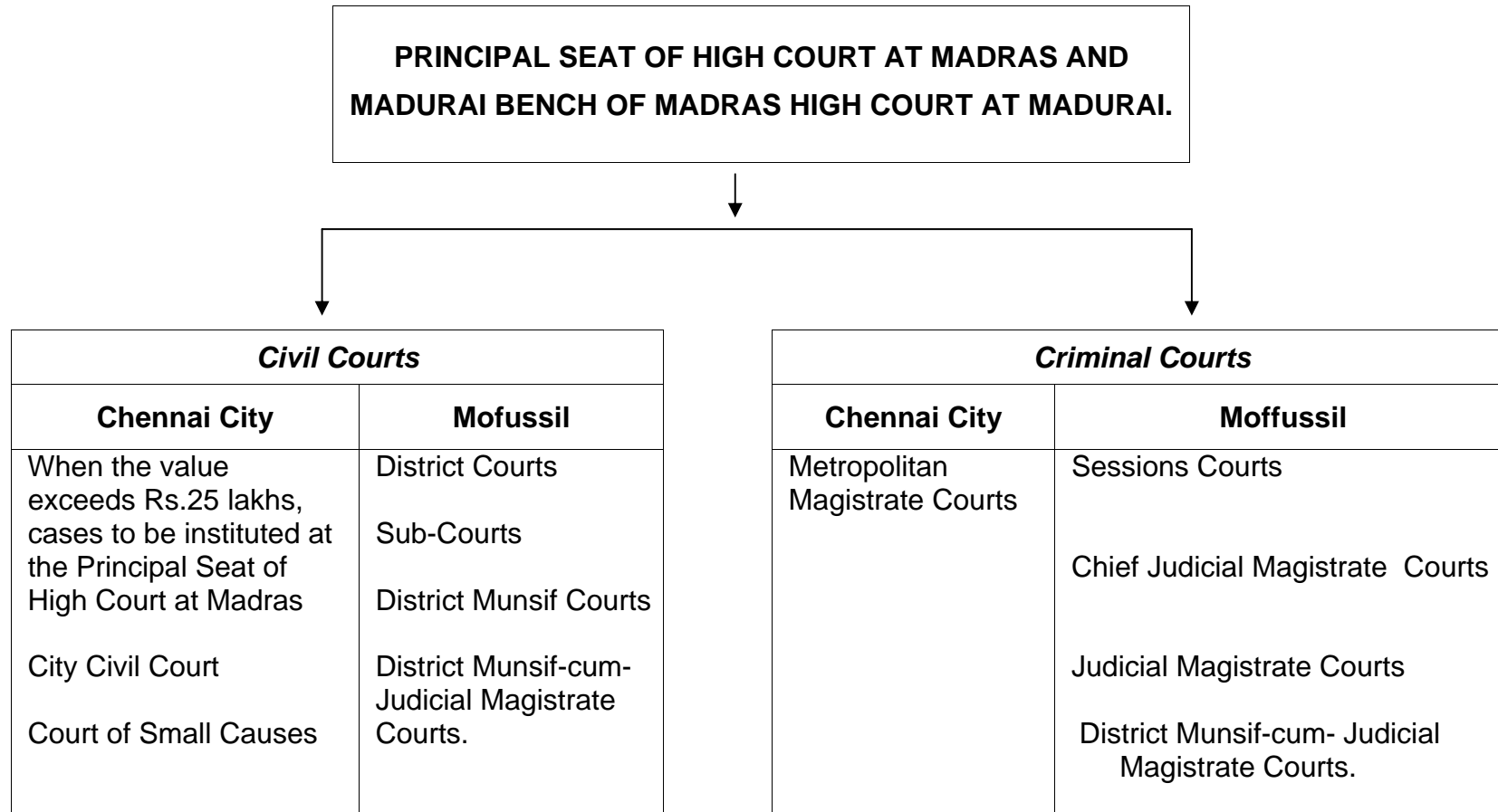
The following facilities will be provided under Part-II Scheme for the year 2011-2012 to the Directorate of Prosecution:-

Sl. No.	Name of the works	Amount (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Purchase of 5 digital copier (Xerox Machine)	5.80
2.	Purchase of one fax machine	0.20
3.	Purchase of 16 steel bureaus	1.54
4.	Purchase of 35 steel chairs	0.55
5.	Purchase of 25 Steel Book case with glass shutters	2.35
Total		10.44

20. Conclusion

An impartial and independent Judiciary is the cornerstone of the democratic federal structure of the Country. Hence, the Government will provide facilities and create a climate to enabling the judiciary to maintain its independence and render speedy relief and remedy to the litigant public. The Government will continue to strive to realize the goal of justice for all.

**G.SENTHAMIZHAN,
MINISTER FOR INFORMATION,
LAW, COURTS AND PRISONS**

ANNEXURE – I*(see para - 2.1)***ORGANISATIONAL HIERARCHY OF THE JUDICIARY IN TAMIL NADU**

ANNEXURE – II*(see para –3)***DETAILS SHOWING THE NUMBER OF COURTS / TRIBUNALS FUNCTIONING IN THE CITY OF CHENNAI**

Sl. No.	Name of Courts / Tribunals	District Courts	Fast Track Courts	Senior Civil Judge		Civil Judge
				C.M.M.	Others	
1.	City Civil Court	15	5	--	18	1
2.	Court of Small Causes	1	--	--	8	8
3.	Metropolitan Magistrate Court	2	--	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	4	--	--	--	--
12.	Mahalir Neethimandram	1	--	--	--	--
13.	Special Courts under Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997	1	--	--	--	--
14.	Additional Special Court under N.D.P.S. Act	2	--	--	--	--
15.	Sessions Court for trial of Bomb Blast Cases	1	--	--	--	--
16.	Corporation of Chennai, Chennai Taxation Appeals Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
17.	Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chennai	--	--	--	1	--
	Total	37	5	1	34	27
Total Number of Courts – 104						
[District Judges -37] [Additional District Judges(F.T.C) -5] [Senior Civil Judge -35] [Civil Judge- 27]						

ANNEXURE - III*(see para – 3)***DETAILS SHOWING NUMBER OF COURTS/TRIBUNALS FUNCTIONING IN THE DISTRICTS OF TAMIL NADU**

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

Contd...

Continuation of Annexure-III

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
9.	Krishnagiri	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	--	1	3	4	
10.	Madurai	2	1	--	1	1	3	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	1	
13.	The Nilgiris	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	3	3	2	
14.	Perambalur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	--	1	1	2	2	--	--	4	3	--	
15.	Pudukottai	1	--	--	--	--	1	--	--	1	--	1	1	1	--	--	--	2	3	2	
16.	Ramanathapuram	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	2	--	--	--	3	4	3	
17.	Salem	2	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	2	1	6	--	1	1	6	12	1	
18.	Sivagangai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	4	3	4	
19.	Thanjavur	1	1	--	--	--	1	--	--	--	--	2	1	6	--	1	--	5	7	3	
20.	Theni	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	3	--	--	--	3	3	2	
21.	Thoothukudi	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	1	2	--	1	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.	Tiruvallur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	1	4	--	--	--	8	9	1	
25.	Tiruvannamalai	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	--	7	5	3	
26.	Tiruvarur	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	--	5	5	1	
27.	Vellore	1	--	--	--	2	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	5	--	1	1	10	15	4	
28.	Villupuram	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	1	7	--	--	--	16	9	2	
29.	Virudhunagar	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	4	--	--	--	4	8	2	
	Total	36	4	1	1	8	7	2	3	9	2	44	28	120	2	9	11	176	197	62	
		In the Cadre of District Judge 73										Fast Track Court 44	Senior Civil Judge 170					Civil Judge 435			
TOTAL NUMBER OF COURTS 722																					

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

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

ANNEXURE – V*(see para-9(p))***DETAILS OF EVENING COURTS**

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Courts
1.	Chennai	5
2.	Coimbatore	4
3.	Cuddalore	2
4.	Dindigul	1
5.	Erode	3
6.	Kanchipuram	4
7.	Kanniyakumari	4
8.	Karur	1
9.	Krishnagiri	2
10.	Madurai	1
11.	Nagapattinam	3
12.	Namakkal	1
13.	Perambalur	1
14.	Pudukottai	1
15.	Ramanathapuram	1

S.No.	Name of the District	No. of Courts
16.	Salem	2
17.	Sivagangai	1
18.	Thanjavur	1
19.	Theni	1
20.	Thoothukudi	1
21.	Tiruchirappalli	2
22.	Tirunelveli	6
23.	Tiruvallur	2
24.	Tiruvannamalai	1
25.	Tiruvarur	1
26.	Tiruppur	1
27.	Vellore	1
28.	Villupuram	1
29.	Virudhunagar	1
Total		56

ANNEUXRE – VI*(see para-9(q))***DETAILS OF FAST TRACK COURTS FUNCTIONING IN THE STATE**

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

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

ANNEUXRE – VII*(see para-9(s))***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 Nilgries	Udhagamandalam	1
5.	Erode	Erode	1	17.	Theni	Theni	1
6.	Kancheepuram	Kancheepuram	1	18.	Thiruchirappalli	Trichy City	1
7.	Karur	Karur	1	19.	Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi	1
8.	Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri	1	20.	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli City	1
9.	Madurai	Madurai City	1	21.	Tiruppur	Tiruppur	1
10.	Namakkal	Namakkal	1	22.	Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur	1
11.	Perambalur	Perambalur	1	23.	Villupuram	Villupuram	1
12.	Pudukottai	Pudukottai	1	24.	Virudhunagar	Virudhunagar	1
						Total	25

ANNEXURE - VIII*(see para 5.4)***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 & Criminal Cases
		Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	
1.	01-01-2006 to 31-12-2006	288925	165130	137959	316096	21500	47652	42738	26414	342510
2.	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	316096	133594	113606	336084	26414	56272	53274	29412	365496
3.	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	336084	126767	119358	343493	29412	47764	44065	33111	376604
4.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	343493	124860	151822	316531	33111	52350	56643	28818	345349
5.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	316531	134681	132061	319151	28818	48998	43593	34223	353374

ANNEXURE - IX*(see para 6.3)***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 & Criminal Cases
		Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	
1.	01-01-2006 to 31-12-2006	45458	46848	35429	56877	7668	15554	15651	7571	64448
2.	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	56877	48693	48830	56740	7571	15866	16841	6596	63336
3.	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	56740	54633	43491	67882	6596	15435	15021	7010	74892
4.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	*65049	50996	38068	77977	*9843	22011	23790	8064	86041
5.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	77977	53047	48798	82226	8064	28216	23712	12568	94794

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

ANNEXURE - X*(see para 13.2)***STATEMENT SHOWING INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL AND PENDENCY OF CIVIL & CRIMINAL CASES OF
SUBORDINATE COURTS IN THE STATE**

Sl. No.	Year	Civil Cases				Criminal Cases				Total Pendency of Civil & Criminal Cases
		Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	
1.	01-01-2006 to 31-12-2006	424188	819020	799552	443656	431860	790174	808881	413153	856809
2.	01-01-2007 to 31-12-2007	443656	788435	733073	499018	413153	846835	830960	429028	928046
3.	01-01-2008 to 31-12-2008	499018	814711	737663	576066	429028	761808	750304	440532	1016598
4.	01-01-2009 to 31-12-2009	576066	857059	789015	644110	440532	698114	687859	450787	1094897
5.	01-01-2010 to 31-12-2010	644110	1042385	936249	750246	450787	797317	756980	491124	1241370
