



**HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE
DEPARTMENT**

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

**POLICY NOTE
2024-2025**

DEMAND NO. 3

S. REGUPATHY

Minister for Law

©

Tamil Nadu Government

2024

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Introduction

Administration of Justice is one of the prime functions of any welfare State. The policy of the State is to ensure justice to all the citizens according to the principles enshrined in the Constitution of India. The Government which is one of the three pillars of the State is committed to ensure the independence of Judiciary in the State.

In Tamil Nadu, upholding justice has always been given high priority. The Government of Tamil Nadu is a pioneer in extending speedy social and economic justice to

all citizens by sanctioning constitution of courts wherever necessary, providing additional infrastructural facilities and other requirements of the courts.

2. Organisational Hierarchy of the Judiciary

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 given in Annexure-I.

3. High Court, Madras and its Bench at Madurai

The Madras High Court stands to be the highest Court of Justice in the State. The High Court has an approved strength of 75 Hon'ble Judges and now, it is functioning with 66 Hon'ble Judges inclusive of Hon'ble Judges in the Madurai Bench of the Madras

High Court. The High Court exercises original jurisdiction, special original jurisdiction (writ jurisdiction) in civil matters and appellate jurisdiction both in civil and criminal matters and pecuniary jurisdiction in suits above the value of Rs.1 crore arising within the city of Chennai.

The Principal Seat of the Madras High Court at Chennai exercises its jurisdiction over the following 24 districts:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Chennai	13.	Krishnagiri
2.	Tiruvallur	14.	Dharmapuri
3.	Kancheepuram	15.	Salem
4.	Vellore	16.	Namakkal
5.	Tiruvannamalai	17.	Erode
6.	Cuddalore	18.	Tiruppur
7.	Villupuram	19.	Coimbatore
8.	Nilgiris	20.	Tiruvarur

9.	Nagapattinam	21.	Ariyalur
10.	Perambalur	22.	Tirupathur
11.	Mayiladuthurai	23.	Ranipet
12.	Kallakurichi	24.	Chengalpattu

The Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai exercises its jurisdiction over the following 14 districts:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Madurai	8.	Ramanathapuram
2.	Dindigul	9.	Virudhunagar
3.	Pudukkottai	10.	Tirunelveli
4.	Thanjavur	11.	Thoothukudi
5.	Tiruchirappalli	12.	Kanniyakumari
6.	Karur	13.	Theni
7.	Sivagangai	14.	Tenkasi

Except original jurisdiction in civil matters, the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court

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

The Madras High Court also exercises extended jurisdiction over Union Territory of Puducherry. The expenditure of officers and staff attending to Puducherry matters in the High Court is initially incurred by the Government of Tamil Nadu and is reimbursed subsequently by the Government of Puducherry.

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

4. Classification of Expenditure

The expenditure of the High Court of Madras and the Madurai Bench of Madras

High Court at Madurai is classified as "CHARGED" and the expenditure for the Subordinate Judiciary is classified as "VOTED" under Demand No.3-Administration of Justice.

The provision made under the Budget Estimate, 2024-2025 for the Administration of Justice under "Charged" is Rs.379.64 crore and the "Appropriation" is Rs.1537.78 crore.

5. Strength of the Courts

1357 Courts including Special Courts are now functioning in the State. Out of these, 156 Courts are functioning in Chennai City and 1205 Courts are functioning in other Districts.

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

The details of the sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancies, are as given below:-

Name of the Post	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Posts remaining vacant
District Judge	359	263	96
Senior Civil Judge	363	279	84
Civil Judge	642	488	154
Total	1364	1030	334

5.1. Recruitment of Civil Judges (Junior Division) and District Judges (Entry level)

During the year 2023, against the 245 vacancies notified for the post of Civil Judge (Junior Division), 240 candidates have been selected by the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission through direct recruitment and

recommended for appointment as Civil Judge (Junior Division) in the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Service.

Similarly, during the year 2023, against the 50 vacancies notified for the post of District Judge (Entry Level), 6 candidates have been selected by the High Court of Madras through direct recruitment and recommended for appointment as District Judge (Entry Level) in the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Service.

6. Sanction of new Courts

During the year 2021-2022, 29 new courts were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.42.03 crore with 501 newly sanctioned posts.

During the year 2022-2023, 29 new courts were sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.84.84 crore with 1021 newly sanctioned posts.

During the year 2023-2024, 5 new courts including a special court, have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.7.67 crore with 80 newly sanctioned posts, as given below:-

Sl. No.	Type of Courts sanctioned	Number of Courts	Place/District
1.	Judicial Magistrate Court	1	Arakkonam/ Ranipet
2.	Separate District Munsif Court and a separate Judicial Magistrate Court	1	Vanur/ Villupuram
3.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court	1	Thisayanvilai/ Tirunelveli
4.	Subordinate Judge's Court	1	Rajapalayam/ Virudhunagar
5.	Additional Subordinate Judge's Court	1	Cheyyar/ Tiruvannamalai
Total		5	

7. Civil and Criminal Courts at Chennai

The territorial jurisdiction of the City Civil Court extends over the whole City of Chennai.

The pecuniary jurisdiction for the cases of the Assistant Judge is up to Rs.10 lakh and that of Principal Judge is above Rs.10 lakh not exceeding Rs.1 crore. The City Civil Court is also functioning as the Sessions Court for the Chennai Sessions Division.

The Court of Small Causes is vested with powers to try cases under the Presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882 for trial of cases under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, etc.

- The Chief Judge and Judges of II, III and IV Courts have also been empowered to try cases arising under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, in Chennai City.
- The Judges of V and VI Courts are functioning exclusively as Motor Accident Claims Tribunals.
- The Judges of X to XVI Courts are functioning as Rent Controllers.

- The Chief Judge and Judges of VII, VIII and IX Courts are empowered to hear Rent Control appeals.

In the city of Chennai, 37 Metropolitan Magistrate Courts are now functioning. The Metropolitan Magistrate Courts exercise their jurisdiction within the specified Police Station limits in Chennai City.

8. District Courts

There are 97 District Courts (including 53 Additional District Courts which were erstwhile Fast Track Courts) functioning in the State. The District Judges have pecuniary jurisdiction where the amount of value of subject matter exceeds Rs.10 lakh without any limitation.

The District Courts are also functioning as Special Tribunals under certain special enactments such as the Employees State

Insurance Act, 1948, the Estate Abolition Act, 1948 and the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

The District Judges are also the Sessions Judges of their respective divisions. They exercise civil appellate jurisdiction over the district and inspect the subordinate courts in their respective divisions. The District Judges, while acting as Sessions Judges, may pass any sentence authorized by law, but any sentence of death passed by them shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

There are 39 Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State having administrative control over the Courts of Judicial Magistrate in the Districts. In certain category of cases, powers of the Assistant Sessions Judge are conferred on the Chief Judicial Magistrates. They inspect the Court of Judicial Magistrates in their respective districts. They are competent to

try cases, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for term not exceeding seven years.

There are 177 Subordinate Judge's Courts functioning in the State in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge, and have pecuniary jurisdiction in all civil proceedings exceeding Rs.1 lakh, but not exceeding Rs.10 lakh.

These Courts also function as Assistant Sessions Courts and as Motor Accident Claims Tribunals. They also exercise appellate powers in respect of appeals arising from and out of the orders of the District Munsif Courts functioning in their respective territorial jurisdiction. The Subordinate Judges Court, while functioning as Assistant Sessions Court are competent to try cases, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

There are 213 District Munsif Courts functioning in the State in the cadre of Civil Judge (Junior Division) and are exercising pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs.1 lakh.

They are Rent Controllers of their respective territorial jurisdictions. Each District Munsif Court has a defined territorial jurisdiction and exercise small causes jurisdiction up to Rs.20,000/-.

There are 240 Judicial Magistrate Courts in the cadre of Civil Judge (Junior Division) functioning in almost all Taluks of the State having competency to try cases, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years or with fine not exceeding Rs.10,000/- or with both.

The District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts are constituted to mitigate difficulties of the litigants in travelling outside

their area for civil grievances. The concept behind constitution of Combined Court comprising of Civil and Criminal jurisdiction at the lower level is to ensure accessibility of Courts to the general public at Taluk level.

The Presiding Officer of this District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate will deal with both civil and criminal cases. There are 90 District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State.

9. Special Courts

9.1. Commercial Courts

The Commercial Courts in the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division) exercise jurisdiction over the territorial limits of the respective district headquarters to deal with commercial disputes having pecuniary jurisdiction of not less than Rs.3 lakh, and not more than Rs.25 lakh.

The Commercial Courts in the cadre of District Judge level exercise jurisdiction over the territorial limits of the respective district headquarters to deal with commercial disputes having pecuniary jurisdiction of more than Rs.25 lakh and act as Commercial Appellate Courts to deal with the appeal arising from the Commercial Courts at Civil Judge (Senior Division) level in the respective districts.

The Commercial Court in the cadre of District Judge level at Chennai exercise its jurisdiction with the entire Judicial District of Chennai as its local limits with pecuniary jurisdiction of not less than Rs.3 lakh and not more than Rs.1 crore.

5 Commercial Courts are functioning to deal with the cases under the Commercial Courts Act, 2015, as detailed below:-

District Judge cadre	Subordinate Judge (Senior Civil Judge) cadre
Chennai	--
Salem	Salem
Coimbatore	Coimbatore

Further, the Government have sanctioned 2 Commercial Courts, one in the cadre of District Judge and another in the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division) at Chengalpattu.

9.2. Labour Courts

Four Labour Courts in the cadre of District Judge and One Industrial Tribunal in the cadre of District Judge having Statewide jurisdiction are functioning at Chennai. Details are given in Annexure-II.

Thirteen Labour Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning in places other than Chennai to adjudicate labour disputes and claim petitions filed by parties. Details are given in Annexure-III.

9.3. Special Court for trial of cases arising out of communal clashes

One Special Court in the cadre of District Judge is functioning at Madurai for trial of communal clash cases arising in the southern districts.

9.4. Special Courts under Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955

The following four Additional Sessions Courts are designated as Special Courts for trial of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Court	Jurisdiction of the Court
1.	I Additional Sessions Court, Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli
2.	I Additional Sessions Court, Thanjavur	i) Thanjavur ii) Tiruvarur
3.	II Additional Sessions Court, Tirunelveli	i) Tirunelveli ii) Kanniyakumari
4.	III Additional Sessions Court, Madurai	Madurai

In respect of the remaining districts, the Principal District and Sessions Court concerned are designated to try the cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.

9.5. Special Courts under Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

For exclusive trial of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, Special Courts are functioning in the following 16 districts:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Villupuram	9.	Theni
2.	Sivagangai	10.	Tiruvannamalai
3.	Dindigul	11.	Perambalur
4.	Ramanathapuram	12.	Thoothukudi
5.	Virudhunagar @ Srivilliputhur	13.	Vellore
6.	Pudukkottai	14.	Cuddalore
7.	Namakkal	15.	Tiruppur
8.	Coimbatore	16.	Salem

In respect of the remaining districts, the Principal District and Sessions Court concerned are designated to try the cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989.

Three Special Courts at Chengalpattu, Tiruvarur and Kanniyakumari @ Nagercoil sanctioned by the Government in the cadre of District Judge for trial of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, are under the process of constitution.

9.6. Family Courts

Eight Family Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning in Chennai with a view to promoting conciliation and secure speedy settlement of disputes relating to marriage and family affairs and for matters connected therewith, as envisaged in the Family Courts Act, 1984. Details are given in Annexure-II.

32 Family Courts in the cadre of District Judge and 11 Fast Track Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning in places other than Chennai. Details are given in Annexure-III.

9.7. Fast Track Courts

There are 40 Fast Track Courts functioning in the State to clear the pendency of criminal cases in the Judicial Magistrate Courts in this State. Details are given below:-

District	Place and no. of fast track courts	District	Place and no. of fast track courts
Chennai (including 1 FTC for exclusive trial of NI Act, 1981 cases)	Egmore-1 Saidapet-2 George Town-1	Villupuram	Kallakurichi-1
Kancheepuram	Alandur-1	Theni	Theni-1 Uthama-palayam-1
Thiruvallur	Poonamallee-1 Thiruvallur-1 Ambattur-1	Karur	Karur-1

Vellore	Vellore-1	Thanjavur	Thanjavur-1 Pattukkottai-1
Krishnagiri	Hosur-1	Tiruvarur	Thiruthurai- poondi-1
Dharmapuri	Dharma- puri-1	Naga- pattinam	Naga- pattinam -1 Mayiladu- thurai-1
Salem	Attur-1 Omalur-1	Sivagangai	Karaikudi-1
Namakkal	Tiruchen- gode-1	Virudhu- nagar	Srivilliputhur-1
Erode	Erode-2	Madurai	Madurai-2
Tiruppur	Tiruppur-1	Dindigul	Palani-1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore-2	Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli-1
The Nilgiris	Coonoor-1	Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi-1 Kovilpatti - 1
Tiruvanna- malai	Tiruvanna- malai-1	Kanniya- kumari	Nagercoil-1 Eraniel-1

9.8. Mahila Courts, Fast Track Mahila Courts and Additional Mahila Courts

Ten Mahila Courts (Magalir Neethimandram) and 22 Fast Track Mahila Courts in the cadre of District Judge and 32 Additional Mahila Court in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate are functioning in the State for exclusive trial of cases of "Crime against Women", as detailed below:-

District Judge cadre		Judicial Magistrate cadre	
Chennai	Pudukkottai	Chennai	Pudukkottai
Ariyalur	Ramanathapuram	Chengalpattu (2)	Ramanathapuram
Coimbatore	Salem	Ariyalur	Salem
Cuddalore	Sivagangai	Coimbatore	Sivagangai
Dharmapuri	Thanjavur	Cuddalore	Thanjavur
Dindigul	Theni	Dharmapuri	Theni
Erode	Thoothukudi	Dindigul	Tiruchirapalli
Kancheepuram	Tiruchirapalli	Erode	Tirunelveli
Kanniyakumari	Tirunelveli	Kanniyakumari	Tiruppur
Karur	Tiruppur	Karur	Tiruvallur
Krishnagiri	Tiruvallur	Krishnagiri	Tiruvannamalai
Madurai	Tiruvannamalai	Madurai	Tiruvarur
Nagapattinam	Tiruvarur	Nagapattinam	Vellore
Namakkal	Vellore	Namakkal	Villupuram
The Nilgiris	Villupuram	The Nilgiris	Virudhunagar
Perambalur	Virudhunagar	Perambalur	

An Additional Mahila Court sanctioned by the Government in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate to Thoothukudi is under the process of constitution.

9.9. Special Courts under Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

For exclusive trial of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning at the following 19 districts:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Chennai	11.	Sivagangai
2.	Coimbatore	12.	Thanjavur
3.	Cuddalore	13.	Tirunelveli
4.	Chengalpattu	14.	Tiruvannamalai
5.	Kanniyakumari @ Nagercoil	15.	Thoothukudi
6.	Madurai	16.	Vellore
7.	Nagapattinam	17.	Villupuram
8.	Salem	18.	Virudhunagar@ Srivilliputhur
9.	Dindigul	19.	Theni
10.	Dharmapuri		

3 Mahila Courts and 9 Fast Track Mahila Courts in the cadre of District Judge in the

following districts are designated as Special Courts for trial of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 in addition to the cases relating to crime against women:-

Mahila Court	Fast Track Mahila Court
Perambalur	Ariyalur
Pudukkottai	Erode
Tiruchirappalli	Karur
	Krishnagiri
	Namakkal
	Ramanathapuram
	Tiruppur
	Tiruvarur
	The Nilgiris

7 Mahila Courts and 13 Fast Track Mahila Courts in the cadre of District Judge, in the following districts are designated as Additional Special Courts for trial of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences

(POCSO) Act, 2012 in addition to the cases relating to crime against women:-

Mahila Court	Fast Track Mahila Court
Coimbatore	Dharmapuri
Cuddalore	Dindigul
Kancheepuram	Nagapattinam
Madurai	Thanjavur
Salem	Thoothukudi
Tirunelveli	Tiruvannamalai
Chennai	Tiruvallur
	Vellore
	Villupuram
	Virudhunagar
	Theni
	Sivagangai
	Kanniyakumari

The Special Court sanctioned by the Government to Tiruvallur District for exclusive trial of cases registered under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is under process of constitution.

9.10.Special Court under Domestic Violence Act, 2005

The Special Court in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate is functioning at Coimbatore District for trial of cases registered under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

9.11.Special Courts for Economic Offences

Three Special Courts for trial of Economic Offences are functioning in the State, i.e., 2 Special Courts in Chennai and 1 Special Court at Madurai, as detailed below:-

District Judge cadre at Chennai	Subordinate Judge (Senior Civil Judge) cadre at Madurai
Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Economic Offences-I, Chennai	Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate, Madurai
Additional Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Economic Offences-II, Chennai	--

9.12. Special Court for Fake Indian Currency and Fake Stamp papers cases

One Special Court in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge (Metropolitan Magistrate) for dealing with cases of Fake Indian Currency and Fake Stamp papers is functioning at Chennai.

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

Three Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge, i.e., one each at Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore, are functioning for trial of offences under the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997.

9.14. Special Courts under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Six Special Courts with Presiding Officers in the cadre of District Judges are functioning to

try cases filed under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, as listed below:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Chennai	4.	Pudukkottai
2.	Madurai	5.	Salem
3.	Coimbatore	6.	Thanjavur

9.15. Special Courts for CBI cases

There are 8 Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge functioning for exclusive trial of Central Bureau of Investigation cases in the State, in which 6 Courts are in Chennai and one Court each at Madurai and Coimbatore.

It includes one Special Court at Chennai to deal with Banks and Financial Institution scam cases.

9.16. Special Court under Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978

One Special Court in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge is functioning at Chennai to try

Crime Branch, C.I.D., cases in Calendar Case No.3876/2009 for the offences punishable under the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978.

9.17. Special Courts under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Eight Special Courts in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge are functioning for exclusive trial of cases registered under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (Central Act 49 of 1988), as listed below:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Chennai	5.	Villupuram
2.	Madurai	6.	Salem
3.	Coimbatore	7.	Sivagangai
4.	Tiruchirappalli	8.	Tirunelveli

9.18. Special Court for CCB and C.B.C.I.D. Metro cases

One Special Court in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge for exclusive trial of Central Crime Branch cases relating to cheating in Greater Chennai Police and Metro Wing of Crime Branch, C.I.D. has been constituted in Chennai.

One more additional Court in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge for exclusive trial of cases registered and investigated by the Central Crime Branch, Greater Chennai Police.

9.19. Special Court for Sandalwood Offences / Forest Offences

One Special Judicial Magistrate Court to deal with sandalwood offences case is functioning at Tirupattur in Tirupattur District. One Special Court in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge is also functioning for trial of forest offences cases at Nagercoil in Kanniyakumari District.

9.20. Special Court for cases under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985

Five Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge, i.e., two each at Chennai and Madurai and one Special Court at Villupuram are constituted exclusively for trial of cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985.

Place	No. of courts
Chennai	2
Madurai	2
Villupuram	1
Total	5

Six Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge, which are functioning to try cases filed under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Pudukkottai, Salem and Thanjavur, have been designated as Special Courts to try the cases registered under

the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, as detailed below:-

Place	No. of Courts
Chennai	1
Madurai	1
Coimbatore	1
Pudukottai	1
Salem	1
Thanjavur	1
Total	6

9.21. Special Courts for cases registered under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987

Two Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning at Chennai (i.e., I Additional Judge and V Additional Judge) for trial of cases registered under the Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 (since repealed).

9.22. Special Courts for trial of Bomb Blast cases

Two Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning for trial of bomb blast cases, one each at Chennai and Coimbatore.

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

9.23. Special Court under Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957

A Special Court in the cadre of District Judge functions at Madurai to deal with the cases of offences filed under the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957.

9.24. Special Courts for trial of criminal cases of MP/MLA

Three Special Courts function in Chennai for trial of criminal cases related to Elected Members of Parliament and Members of Legislature, as detailed below:-

Place of Special Court in the cadre of District Judge	No. of Courts	Place of Special Court in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge	No. of Courts
Chennai	2	Chennai	1

The Government have designated the Principal District and Sessions Courts/District Courts in every Sessions Division in the State as Special Courts and appointed the Principal District and Sessions Judges/District and Sessions Judges as the Judge of the respective Special Court to try all the criminal cases including Sessions cases and cases arising from (i) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989,

(ii) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) 2012, (iii) Exclusive trial of cases of offences against Women, (iv) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, (v) Cases relating to communal clashes, (vi) Bomb Blast cases, as well as cases under Special Acts, Central Acts and State Acts, involving elected Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu.

The Government have established an Additional Special Court at Chennai in the cadre of Assistant Sessions Judge (Senior Civil Judge cadre) having jurisdiction over the entire district of Chennai to try all the criminal cases including sessions cases and Prevention of Corruption Act cases of Magisterial Level offences, as well as cases under Special Acts, Central Acts and State Acts involving elected Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu.

The Government established the following Courts of Judicial Magistrates as Special Courts and appointed the Judicial Magistrates concerned as the Magistrate of the respective Special Court to try all the Magisterial level cases involving elected Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu:-

Name of the District	Name of the Court	Name of the Magistrate's Division
Ariyalur	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Ariyalur	Ariyalur
Coimbatore	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Coimbatore	Coimbatore
Cuddalore	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Cuddalore	Cuddalore
Dharmapuri	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Dharmapuri	Dharmapuri
Dindigul	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Dindigul	Dindigul
Erode	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Erode	Erode
Kancheepuram	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Chengalpattu	Chengalpattu
Kanniyakumari	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Nagercoil	Nagercoil
Karur	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Karur	Karur
Krishnagiri	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Krishnagiri	Krishnagiri

Madurai	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Madurai	Madurai
Nagapattinam	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam
Namakkal	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Namakkal	Namakkal
The Nilgiris	Judicial Magistrate Court, Uthagamandalam	Uthagamandalam
Perambalur	Judicial Magistrate Court, Perambalur	Perambalur
Pudukkottai	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Pudukkottai	Pudukkottai
Ramanathapuram	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Ramanathapuram	Ramanathapuram
Salem	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Salem	Salem
Sivagangai	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Sivagangai	Sivagangai
Thanjavur	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Thanjavur	Thanjavur
Theni	Judicial Magistrate Court, Theni	Theni
Thoothukudi	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Thoothukudi	Thoothukudi
Tiruchirappalli	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli
Tirunelveli	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Tirunelveli	Tirunelveli
Tiruppur	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Tiruppur	Tiruppur
Tiruvallur	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Tiruvallur	Tiruvallur
Tiruvannamalai	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvannamalai

Tiruvarur	Judicial Magistrate Court, Tiruvarur	Tiruvarur
Vellore	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Vellore	Vellore
Villupuram	Judicial Magistrate Court No.I, Villupuram	Villupuram
Virudhu- nagar	Judicial Magistrate Court No.II, Srivilliputhur	Srivilliputhur

9.25. Special Courts for LAOP cases

Six Special Courts in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge are functioning in the State to deal with the cases relating to Land Acquisition Original Petition (LAOP) at the following places:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Ariyalur-2	4.	Vellore-1
2.	Cuddalore-1	5.	Tiruvallur-1
3.	Ranipet-1		

9.26. Special Courts under Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

One Special Court in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate is functioning at Tirunelveli to deal specifically with cases relating to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A Fast Track Court in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate is also functioning exclusively at Saidapet, Chennai to deal with cases relating to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

9.27. Special Courts for Idol Theft cases

The Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate in the cadre of District Judge at Chennai, Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Madurai and the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District, in the cadre of Senior Civil Judge, are designated as Special Court under proviso to section 11(1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, for trial of idol theft cases registered in Idol Wing Police Stations of the Crime Branch, C.I.D., with territorial jurisdiction in the following districts:-

Name of the Court designated as Special Court	Jurisdiction of the Court		
Court of Chief Metropolitan Magistrate at Chennai	Chennai	Dharmapuri	Kallakurichi
	Chengalpattu	Salem	Cuddalore
	Kancheepuram	Namakkal	Perambalur
	Tiruvallur	Erode	Ariyalur
	Vellore	Tiruppur	Nagapattinam
	Ranipet	Coimbatore	Mayiladuthurai
	Tirupathur	Tiruvannamalai	Tiruvarur
	Krishnagiri	Villupuram	The Nilgiris
Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Madurai	Tiruchirappalli	Virudhunagar	Thoothukudi
	Karur	Ramanathapuram	Tenkasi
	Dindigul	Pudukkottai	Kanniyakumari
	Theni	Sivagangai	
	Madurai	Tirunelveli	
Court of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate at Kumbakonam in Thanjavur District	Thanjavur		

9.28. Special Courts for trial of MCOP cases

There are 34 Special Courts functioning in the State to deal with the trial of cases relating to Motor Accident Claims Original Petition (MCOP), as detailed below:-

District Judge cadre		Senior Civil Judge cadre	
Chennai (2)	Cuddalore (2)	Coimbatore (1)	Cuddalore (1)
Dharmapuri (1)	Erode (1)	Dharmapuri (1)	Dindigul (1)
Krishnagiri (1)	Madurai (1)	Erode (1)	Krishnagiri (1)
Salem (1)	Thanjavur (1)	Madurai (1)	Salem (2)
Tiruchirapalli (2)	Tiruppur (2)	Thanjavur (1)	Tiruchirapalli (1)
Tiruvallur (1)	Villupuram (1)	Tirunelveli (1)	Tirupathur (1)
--	--	Tiruvallur (1)	Tiruvanna- malai (1)
--	--	Villupuram (3)	--

9.29. Mobile Courts to try Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

Fourteen Mobile Courts are functioning to deal with petty cases registered under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988) and the cases registered under other enactments, as listed below:-

Place in which Mobile Court in the cadre of Metropolitan Magistrates/Seni or Civil Judge is functioning	No. of Courts	Place in which Mobile Court in the cadre of Civil Judge/Judicial Magistrate is functioning	No. of Courts
Chennai	4	Kancheepuram	1
		Villupuram	1
		Coimbatore	1
		Tiruchirappalli	1
		Madurai	1
		Namakkal	1
		Salem	1
		Erode	1
		Dindigul	1
		Tirunelveli	1

9.30. Disposal of Traffic Challan cases by Mobile Courts

The XXI and XXII Metropolitan Magistrate Courts in Chennai District are functioning as Mobile Courts through virtual mode and 1,62,126 number of Traffic Challan cases were disposed virtually. Fine amount of Rs.88,16,08,290/- have been collected through e-payment gateway.

9.31. Additional Master Courts

There are 10 Additional Master Courts functioning in Chennai City, of which four Courts are for Madras High Court, four for City Civil Court and two Courts for Presidency Small Causes Court.

The retired District Judges or retired Registrar of High Courts are appointed in the Additional Master Courts in the Madras High Court. In the remaining Courts, retired District Judges are appointed in the Additional Master Courts.

These Courts summon the litigant and record evidence in the original side jurisdictional cases and send the cases for hearing before the Courts concerned.

10. Institution, Disposal and Pendency of Cases in High Court of Madras at Chennai including Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai and District Judiciary in the State

Statements showing institution, disposal and pendency of cases in High Court of Madras at Chennai including Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai and District Judiciary in the State are furnished in the Annexure-IV.

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

During the year 2021-2022, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.201 crore for construction of Combined Courts Buildings, quarters for judicial officers and other infrastructural facilities.

In the year 2022-2023, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.442.02 crore for the said purpose.

During the year 2023-2024, the Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.87.88 crore for construction of Combined Courts Buildings, quarters for judicial officers and for other infrastructural facilities, as given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rupees in crore)
1.	Renovation of first floor of the District Legal Services Authority building in Combined Court Building Campus at Chengalpattu and ground floor of Annex Building for accommodating Commercial Courts	1.45
2.	Provision of one Lift with 8 Passenger capacity to the Additional District and Sessions Court building at Dharapuram in Tiruppur District	0.44
3.	Provision of lift facilities to the Combined Court Buildings at Mettur in Salem District, Rasipuram and	1.67

	Tiruchengode in Namakkal District and Pattukkottai and Thiruvaiyaru in Thanjavur District	
4.	Construction of a New Nine Storeyed Building for accommodating various sections of Madras High Court – Revised Administrative Sanction	1.77
5.	Provision of amenities to the newly constructed Conference Hall in the fourth floor at the existing Judges Chamber Block in the Madras High Court	3.77
6.	Provision of electrical amenities to the Combined Courts Building at Tiruppur City	0.59
7.	Construction of Combined Courts Building with Garages and Judicial Officers Quarters at Ambattur – Second Revised Administrative Sanction	0.42
8.	Construction of eight numbers of Apartment Type Judges Bungalows in the premises of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court- Provision of additional amenities to the Apartment Type Judges’ Bungalows	7.88
9.	Renovation and Restoration of ground floor rooms, lounge, dining hall and first floor suits in Madras	2.63

	High Court's Guest House at Malligai Campus in Greenways Road, Chennai	
10.	Conservation and Restoration of Heritage Buildings occupied by District Munsif Court and Judicial Magistrate Court II at Dharmapuri – Revised Administrative sanctions	0.24
11.	Provision of accommodation to the Additional District Judge Court, Judicial Magistrate (FTC) Court, Judicial Magistrate Courts, Nos.I & II at Attur in the existing Combined Courts Building in Salem District	0.29
12.	Enhancement of budgetary provision for maintenance of the Hon'ble Judges Bungalows in the premises of the Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai from Rs.61,59,000/- to Rs.2,24,00,000/- per annum	1.62
13.	Construction of five storeyed building in the Old Law College campus inside the Madras High Court premises	38.55
14.	Construction of V.I.P. and V.V.I.P. Guest House in the premises of Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai, for use of the Hon'ble Judges of the Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble Judges of other High Courts in India	17.60

15.	Construction of public toilet and garage arrangements in the Combined Courts Building Campus at Mettur	0.17
16.	Provision of Hi-wall mounting split AC units at various courts halls and chambers at the District Court Building at Tiruvallur and Poonamalle in Tiruvallur District	1.10
17.	Provision of additional amenities to the ongoing construction works of Combined Courts Building at Nagapattinam	6.48
18.	Construction of Centre for examination of vulnerable witnesses and child witnesses including Court Halls in Combined Court Building at Krishnagiri - Revised Administrative Sanction	0.05
19.	Carrying out Special Repairs to the Judicial Officers Quarters in the Master Plan Complex at Namakkal and the Judicial Officers Quarters at Tiruchengode	0.34
20.	Construction of two single garages in the residential quarters of Additional Special Judge and Judicial Magistrate No.II at Krishnagiri	0.15

21.	Construction of Centre for examination of vulnerable witnesses and child witnesses in Combined Court Building at Lakshmipuram - Revised Administrative Sanction	0.12
22.	Constitution of a District Munsif-cum- Judicial Magistrate Court for the Taluk of Modakurichi at Elumathur - Making necessary arrangements in the Mahalir Self Help Group Building at Elumathur Panchayat, Modakurichi Taluk to accommodate the newly sanctioned District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Court	0.55
TOTAL		87.88

Details of Courts functioning in Own Building, Government Rented Buildings and Private Rented Buildings are furnished below:-

Sl. No.	Categories of Court Buildings	Number of Court Buildings
1.	Own Building	1056
2.	Government Rented Buildings	117
3.	Private Rented Buildings	66
Total		1239

Infrastructure and other facilities are provided by the Government as and when required by the High Court of Madras and Subordinate Judiciary.

12. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

To augment the resources of the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations and for development of infrastructure facilities of the District Courts and Subordinate Courts, the Government of India, Ministry of Law and Justice, Department of Justice is implementing a "Centrally Sponsored Scheme".

The scheme covers construction of court buildings, residential quarters of judicial officers, law chambers, digital computer room and toilet block in the Subordinate Courts to facilitate better delivery of justice.

Under this scheme, the ratio of expenditure shared between the Union and State

Governments has been revised as 60:40 from the year 2015-2016.

In the year 2021-2022, the Government of India had released the 60% Central Assistance of Rs.35.66 crore to this State for implementation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructure facilities of the District and Subordinate Courts. The State Government had sanctioned a total sum of Rs.59.43 crore, which included the State's Share of Rs.23.77 crore (40%).

In the year 2022-2023, as against the Government of India's Central Assistance of Rs.133.85 crore (60%), this Government had sanctioned a total sum of Rs.223.09 crore for implementation of a total of 16 "Ongoing Schemes" and "New Schemes" under the said Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which included

the State Government's share of Rs.89.24 crore (40%).

In the year 2023-2024, the Government sanctioned a total of "9 New Schemes" for implementation under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the year 2022-2023 for expeditious utilization of funds.

13. e-Courts

During the year 2023-2024, Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.57,43,33,887/- towards provision of Local Area Network, Wide Area Network and purchase of Computer and IT peripherals, Laptop and Photocopiers etc., to the High Court of Madras and its Madurai Bench and District Judiciary.

14.e-Stamping for Payment of Court fees

The system of payment of court fee by means of e-Stamping was introduced in the

High Court of Madras and its Madurai Bench in the first phase. The same has also been extended to all Principal District Courts and Sub-ordinate Courts in the State of Tamil Nadu.

This facility can be availed through internet and also through the authorised collection centres and authorised banks by filing application.

The Inspector General of Registration, on behalf of the State, has entered into an agreement with M/s. Stock Holding Corporation of India Limited for implementation of this e-Stamping system.

The High Court of Madras has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the State Bank of India for enabling e-payment of court fee by integrating the Case Information System with SBI e-Pay payment gateway.

As on 01.03.2024, the following amounts have been collected as e-Court fee through e-stamps in Principal Seat at High Court of Madras, Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and District Judiciary.

- Principal Seat at High Court of Madras - Rs.159.48 crore
- Madurai Bench - Rs.36.37 crore
- District Judiciary - Rs.145.37 crore

15. Tamil Law Journal

The bi-monthly Law Journal "Theerpu Thirattu" (Tamil) is made available to the Advocates and the Public at a price of Rs.205/- per copy. In the Budget Estimate, for the year 2024-2025, a sum of Rs.1,29,86,000/- has been provided by the Government.

16. Judicial Academy

- The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy is at Chennai and its two regional centres are at Madurai and Coimbatore.

- The main purpose of the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy is to impart training to the Judicial Officers such as District Judges, Senior Civil Judges and Civil Judges and staff of the Judiciary and to give induction training to the new recruits.

- In the Budget Estimate, for the year 2024-2025, a sum of Rs.9.70 crore has been provided by the Government towards salary, allowances and other expenditure of the academy.

17. Administrator-General and Official Trustee

The Administrator-General and Official Trustee, Chennai, who is in the cadre of District Judge, is in-charge of trust properties, minors trust properties and estates of deceased persons. He is assisted by the Deputy

Administrator-General and Official Trustee in the cadre of Civil Judge.

The Administrator General is maintaining 907 fixed deposits of 39 deceased persons for a total value of Rs.3.65 crore. It is also maintaining Trust Estate of the 39 deceased persons.

The Official Trustee is maintaining 4113 fixed deposits of 160 deceased persons for a total value of Rs.78.17 crore. It is also maintaining Trust Estate of the 160 deceased persons.

The rental income and interest income derived from the Trust Estate and Fixed Deposit of the deceased persons are spent by the Administrator-General and Official Trustee towards the following philanthropic activities:-

- i. Charities and maintenance to the beneficiaries

- ii. Scholarship to the students
- iii. Salary to Estate Staff
- iv. Remitting statutory charges to the Government towards payment of Income Tax and other necessary expenses.
- v. Expenditure towards special donation for articles, medical equipments, etc. as ordered by the Madras High Court.

18. Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund

Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund is instituted for granting financial assistance to the legal heirs / nominees of the deceased Advocates and it is administered by the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. The said fund is governed by Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund Act, 1987. The assistance from the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund given to the beneficiaries under the scheme has been increased from Rs.7 lakh to Rs.10 lakh.

The annual grant sanctioned to the said fund has been increased from Rs.8 crore to Rs.10 crore in the year 2022-2023.

During the year 2022-2023, to enable expeditious settlement of pending death claim applications, the Government sanctioned an one time additional grant of Rs.5,71,92,000/- to the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund.

In the years 2023-2024 and 2024-2025, the Government provided an annual grant of Rs.10 crore under the budget.

19. Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund

Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund instituted for the purpose of providing welfare fund to the Advocates' Clerks is administered by the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry. It is governed by the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund Act, 1999.

On admission as member to the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund Scheme, the Advocate Clerk has to pay an admission of Rs.500/- and subscription fee of Rs.5,000/-. In addition to this, the rate of Clerk Welfare Stamp value is charged at Rs.10/- for augmentation of revenue to the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund.

The financial assistance of Rs.4 lakh is given to the nominee / dependant of the deceased Advocates' Clerks from the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund.

20. Young Advocate Stipend

Stipend of Rs.3,000/- per month is sanctioned to the newly enrolled young Lawyers for two years subject to eligibility. The scheme is implemented through the Director of Legal Studies, Chennai.

The details of monthly stipend of Rs.3,000/- sanctioned to young advocates are mentioned below:-

Year	Expenditure incurred by Government
2021-2022	Rs.4,76,40,000/-
2022-2023	Rs.5,72,58,000/-
2023-2024	Rs.4,24,74,000/-

The Government have framed the following guidelines for eligibility, ineligibility, procedure and verification of application for sanction of stipend to the Young Advocates:-

Eligibilities: -

- i) The applicant shall possess Bachelor Degree in Law.
- ii) The applicant should have studied the said degree in a Government Law College.

- iii) The applicant must have enrolled in the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.
- iv) The applicant shall submit an affidavit attested by the Senior Advocate every six months stating that the applicant is still in active practice.
- v) The applicant shall not exceed 30 years of age on the date of submission of application.
- vi) The applicant is eligible for a stipend of Rs.3,000/- per month for 2 years only.
- vii) The applicant shall have an Aadhar Card/Identify Proof.
- viii) The applicant should be a resident of Tamil Nadu.
- ix) Family income of the applicant should be below Rs.2.5 lakh per annum.

- x) Only one member of a family can avail this stipend ("Family" means Husband, Wife and their Children).

Ineligibilities:-

- i) The applicant who has completed three years of practice are not eligible.
- ii) The applicant possessing a four wheeler in the name of applicant is not eligible.
- iii) Non-Practicing Advocates are not eligible (Non-Practicing Advocate means an Advocate enrolled with Bar Council of Tamil Nadu but is not in actual practice of Law and is engaged in some other public or private job, business contract, etc.)
- iv) The Practicing Advocate, if engaged in other business is not eligible.

21. Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority

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

At present, there are 32 District Legal Services Authorities, 178 Taluk Legal Services Committees and 2 High Court Legal Services Committees functioning in the State.

The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (as amended by Act 59 of 1994) was enacted to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other

disabilities, to organize Lok Adalats on a statutory basis as an Alternative Disputes Resolution Forum, to educate poor sections of the society on their rights and to enable them to get the benefits and privileges given to them in various social welfare legislations and administrative orders.

In the year 2023-2024, the Government provided a total sum of Rs.40.26 crore as grant for the Tamil Nadu Legal Services Authority towards Grants-in-aid, payment of salaries & allowances and payment of compensation under the Tamil Nadu Compensation Scheme for Women Victims/Survivors of Sexual Assault/ Other Crimes, 2018.

21.1. Eligibility Criteria

Persons who satisfy all or any of the following criteria specified in Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 shall be

entitled to receive legal services provided that the Authority concerned is satisfied that such person has a prima facie case to prosecute or to defend : -

- (i) A member of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- (ii) A victim of Human Trafficking or Begar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
- (iii) A Woman or a Child;
- (iv) A Differently abled person;
- (v) A person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
- (vi) An Industrial workman; or

- (vii) In custody, including a custody in a protective home, Juvenile Home, Psychiatric hospital or Psychiatric nursing home; or
- (viii) The annual income which is less than the amount as specified in 12 (h) of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The annual income ceiling prescribed for free legal assistance is Rs.3,00,000/-.

21.2. Legal Aid Counsel Scheme

This scheme lays emphasis for legal aid to the persons in custody for getting release on bail and opposing remand applications, during trial for defence and for preferring appeals or revision in case of adverse orders.

Legal Aid counsels strive to provide legal assistance to the under-trial prisoners produced for remand before Magistrates, pleading no

means to engage counsel under the Legal Aid Counsel Scheme.

The details of the performance of the Legal Aid Counsel Scheme are furnished as below:-

Year	Number of persons provided with legal assistance at remand stage	Number of bail applications filed at remand stage	Number of cases in which bail granted
2021	5,120	2,607	1,866
2022	3,551	2,511	1,640
2023	4,092	1,780	1,549
2024 (upto March 2024)	984	383	274

21.3. Legal Assistance

The Legal Services Authorities / Committees provide assistance to the weaker segments of the society for getting welfare benefits and free legal

assistance to the persons affected in criminal cases and victims in motor vehicle accident cases.

21.4. Lok Adalat

The Lok Adalat is being organized to arrive at a settlement between the parties to a dispute in respect of any case pending before or any matter which is falling within the jurisdiction of any court. Permanent Lok Adalats have been established in 32 districts under section 22B of the Legal Services Authority Act, 1987. National Lok Adalats are being conducted in all the courts in the country right from the Supreme Court of India to the Taluk. In addition to the Regular Lok Adalats, the State Legal Services Authority also conducts National Lok Adalats services.

The details of number of cases settled and their Award amount for the financial years, 2021-2022, 2022-2023 and 2023-2024 are, as follows:-

Financial year	Number of cases settled	Award amount (Rupees)
2021-2022	3,25,445	2676,57,23,025
2022-2023	4,45,397	3420,95,64,005
2023-2024	3,68,256	3191,46,23,092
Total	11,39,098	9288,99,10,122

21.5. Prison Adalat

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

A Legal Aid Clinic is functioning in the Central Prison at Puzhal in Chennai. The Prison Adalat functions every Friday.

In the Prison Legal Aid Cell, petitions are received from the prisoners and the same are being registered in the register maintained in the Legal Aid Cell and follow up action is taken.

The details of the performance scheme are furnished, as below:-

Year/Period	Number of Benches constituted	Cases referred	Cases disposed
2021	10	35	35
2022 (including 19.10.2022)	96	828	405
2023 (including 26.08.2023)	92	803	476
2024 (including 27.03.2024)	93	654	304

As per the direction of the Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, the District Legal Services Authorities and the Taluk Legal Services Committees have also extended their services to the Under-Trial Prisoners. Prison Adalat were conducted throughout the State on 19.10.2022 and the petty offences were settled by the Prison Adalats, as given below:-

Year	Number of Benches constituted	Cases referred	Cases disposed	Released on the Enquiry day itself	
				Male	Female
2022 (19.10.22)	87	727	353	232	8
2023 (26.08.23)	81	742	451	283	1
2024 (27.03.24)	92	651	301	220	4

21.6. Mobile Van

In propagation of legal aid schemes / programmes framed under the Legal Services Authorities Act, as a part of publicity campaign in the State, Mobile Van will be used for conducting Mobile Lok Adalats, legal awareness camps and screening of publicity films using LCD projector.

21.7. Village Legal Care and Support Centre

Under the guidance of National Legal Services Authority, 555 Village Legal Care and Support Centres were established with the help

of District Legal Service Authorities in all villages or for a cluster of villages especially where people face geographical and social barriers for access to the Legal Services Institutions.

Village Legal Care and Support Centre are manned by one panel Lawyer or one Para-Legal Volunteers. They will give suggestions and advice to the public who approach the Centres and they will advise the public to approach the nearest Legal Services Institution, if they need Legal Aid.

21.8. Legal Aid Help Line

A Legal Aid Help Line is functioning in the Satta Udhavi Maiyam Building in Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Chennai. The Advocates are deputed on all working days to attend the calls and to give opinion both in the morning and evening by turn. The litigants can contact the Help Line over phone number

044-25342441 and 9445033363 also contact the toll-free helpline number 1800-4252-441, 1800-4215-100. The calls details of the Legal Aid Help Line are furnished below:-

Year	Number of calls received and attending in the Legal Aid Help Line Number		
	044-25342441	9445033363	1800-4252-441 and 15100
2021	940	1,447	570
2022	938	1,692	70
2023	984	880	286
2024	158	737	454

21.9. Alternative Disputes Resolution Centres

There are 31 Alternative Disputes Resolution Centre functioning in the State and it acts as a hub for all mediation activities such as Lok Adalats and other alternative disputes resolution mechanism, as specified in section 89 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

21.10. Counselling and Mediation Centres

185 Mediation Centres are functioning in the State as an instrumentality for pre-litigative settlements. They provide an alternative system of dispute resolution at the grass-root level.

Year	Number of Cases referred	Number of cases settled
2021	13,592	1,808
2022	16,314	2,440
2023	22,724	2,711
2024 (upto March 2024)	6,595	872

212 Counselling Centres are functioning in the State and the number of cases settled by them is given below:-

Year	Number of cases settled
2021	562
2022	938
2023	811
2024 (upto March 2024)	188

In the Budget Estimate, for the year 2024-2025, a sum of Rs.4.70 crore has been provided by the Government towards grants-in-aid for supporting Mediation and Conciliation Centre under Alternative Disputes Resolution Centres.

22. Directorate of Prosecution

The Directorate of Prosecution plays an integral role and essential part in the administration of Criminal Justice System. The primary objective of the department is not only to conduct prosecution of criminal cases but also to get conviction and to reduce the pendency of criminal cases before the Courts. It is also entrusted with the proper conduct of prosecution of the criminal cases before the Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts, Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Special Courts for MP/MLAs, Special Courts for POCSO Act cases, District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts, Judicial Magistrate Courts, etc. in the State.

The Directorate of Prosecution functions under the Home Department of the Government. The Directorate is headed by a senior prosecuting officer in the rank of Director of Prosecution. The Director of Prosecution is assisted by the Joint Director (Administration) and One Associate Editor (Publications) in the rank of Assistant Director of Prosecution in the Headquarters and 11 Deputy Directors of Prosecution at Chennai, Coimbatore, Cuddalore, Kancheepuram, Madurai, Salem, Sivagangai, Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, Trichy and Vellore in the regional level and 18 Assistant Directors of Prosecution at Alandur, Dharmapuri, Dindigul, Erode, Nagapattinam, Nagercoil, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, The Nilgiris, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi, Villupuram, Virudhunagar, Krishnagiri and Tiruppur in the District level. The Organizational Structure of the Directorate of Prosecution is given in Annexure-V.

The Director of Prosecution is the Administrative Head of the Prosecution Department who facilitates effective coordination among the investigation agency and Prosecuting Officers, supervise the compilation of all statistics furnished by the Deputy Directors of Prosecution and Assistant Directors of Prosecution and to conduct review meetings with the Deputy Directors of Prosecution, Assistant Directors of Prosecution and Additional Public Prosecutors, Special Public Prosecutors for cases filed under POCSO Act, 2012 and MPs & MLAs Special Courts and send periodical reports to the Home Department.

The Joint Director (Administration) works under the administrative control of the Director of Prosecution who will ensure compliance of all instructions of the Director of Prosecution by the officers of the Prosecution Department, make surprise visits to courts and supervise the work

of the prosecutors, conduct confidential enquiry whenever ordered, and also acts as Chairperson of the Vigilance Committee, Contents Committee and the Committee for Sexual Harassment of women at work place (Vishakha Committee).

The Associate Editor (Publication) in the rank of Assistant Director of Prosecution attends the work relating to publication of Tamil Nadu Prosecutors Journal every month for the benefit of all the Prosecuting Officers which carries important criminal judgments and articles in various special laws, thereby updating and equipping the legal knowledge of the law officers which is very useful in conducting prosecution in criminal Cases.

The Deputy Directors of Prosecution are the administrative heads in the respective regions. They shall make surprise visit to the offices of Assistant Director of Prosecution, Additional Public Prosecutor, Assistant Public

Prosecutor Grade-I and Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II in their respective Regions. The Deputy Directors of Prosecution shall issue draft final reports and opinions in all sessions cases of their districts. They will also issue draft final reports and opinions in important cases on the request of Superintendents of Police of districts under their regions. He/She is the Liaison Officer for the courts and the Superintendent of Police.

The Assistant Directors of Prosecution are the administrative head of all prosecuting officers of the respective districts. They shall make surprise visit to the offices of Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I and Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II in their districts. The Assistant Directors of Prosecution shall issue draft final reports and opinions in all sessions cases of their districts. They will also issue draft final reports and opinions in important cases on

the request of Superintendents of Police in the respective districts.

In addition to this, there are 39 Additional Public Prosecutors conducting prosecution of criminal cases in 39 Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts in the State.

There are 3 Special Public Prosecutors in the rank of Additional Public Prosecutor for conducting prosecution of criminal cases in the 3 Special Courts for MPs & MLAs at Chennai.

There are 19 Special Public Prosecutors in the rank of Additional Public Prosecutor for conducting prosecution of criminal cases in the 19 Special Courts for POCSO Act Cases.

There are 97 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I for conducting prosecution of criminal cases in the District Munsif cum Judicial Magistrate Courts; CCIW/CID and EOW Exclusive Courts etc.,

There are 203 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-II for conducting prosecution of criminal cases in the Judicial Magistrate Courts in Mofussil and Metropolitan Magistrate Courts in Chennai.

Apart from the above prosecutors in the Prosecution Department, 4 Additional Legal Advisors in the rank of Deputy Director of Prosecution are working to solve the legal issues in the Directorate of Vigilance and Anticorruption Headquarters, Southern, Eastern and Northern Zones at Chennai, One Senior Legal Advisor in the rank of Deputy Director of Prosecution is working to assist legal issues in the CBCID Headquarters at Chennai, 34 Deputy Legal Advisors in the rank of Additional Public Prosecutor are conducting trial of Vigilance Cases in the Special Courts of Vigilance and Anti-corruption in the State; One Legal Advisor in the rank of Additional Public Prosecutor is

assisting in the legal issues in the Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board Headquarters at Chennai and one Legal Advisor in the rank of Additional Public Prosecutor is assisting in the legal issues in the office of the Commissioner of Revenue Administration and Disaster Management Headquarters at Chennai, on deputation basis.

25 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I are deputed to work as Legal Advisors in the Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Police, Prison, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Food Safety Appellate Tribunal and Commissionerate of Seed Certification.

13 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-II are deputed to work as Legal Advisors in the Departments of Police, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Tamil Nadu Uniformed Services Recruitment Board, Food Safety and Drug Administration, Food Analysis Laboratories, Tamil Nadu Police Academy etc.,

Further, one Personal Assistant to Director of Prosecution, two Superintendents, one Steno Typist Grade-I, one Steno Typist Grade-II, five Assistants, one Steno Typist Grade-III, three Junior Assistants, two typists, one Record Clerk and one Driver are working in the Office of the Director of Prosecution.

During the period between 2021 and 2024, 50 Assistant Public Prosecutors, Grade-II have been selected through the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission. They are now been appointed and functioning in the Prosecution Department.

The total cadre strength of Prosecutors (from the cadre of Director of Prosecution to Assistant Public Prosecutor Grade-II) and Ministerial Staff in the Department of Prosecution as on 30.04.2024 is 812.

23. Department of Government Litigations, Chennai

The Department of Government Litigations is amalgamation of the Offices of the Advocate-General, State Government Pleader and State Public Prosecutor functioning in the High Court, Chennai.

It is functioning under the control of the Advocate General of Tamil Nadu. 14 Unit Offices come under his control. The Unit Offices of the Additional Advocate Generals I, II, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, the State Government Pleader and the State Public Prosecutor are functioning at High Court, Chennai and the unit offices of the Additional Advocate Generals III, VI, Government Pleader and Additional Public Prosecutor are functioning at Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court.

The Department of Government Litigations works with a sanctioned strength of 234 Law

Officers and 375 staff members both in Civil and Criminal Sides at Principal Seat of High Court of Madras and its Bench at Madurai.

24. Legal Cell in Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi

The Legal Cell, Tamil Nadu House, New Delhi is under the administrative control of the Principal Resident Commissioner with the required staff to handle the cases pertaining to the Government of Tamil Nadu filed in the Supreme Court of India.

Five Advocates-on-Record and two Additional Advocate Generals have been appointed to represent and defend the State of Tamil Nadu before the Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

25. Law Officers in the District Courts

The Government appoint Government Pleaders, Additional Government Pleaders, Pleader doing Government works for defending the cases of the Government in the District and Subordinate Courts on the civil side, viz., District and Sessions Court, Additional District Court, Sub Court, District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate's Court and District Munsif's Court on tenure basis, for a period of three years, for every district, based on the recommendations of the District Collector, Principal District Judge, the Superintendent of Police / the Commissioner of Police concerned.

Similarly, the Government appoint Public Prosecutors and Additional Public Prosecutors for prosecution on behalf of the State in the District and Sessions Court including Additional District Court, on tenure basis, for a period of three

years, for every district, as per section 24(3) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

The Government also appoint Special Public Prosecutors to conduct prosecution under section 24 (8) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, before these courts in specific case / cases also.

26. Special Public Prosecutors

Special Public Prosecutors are appointed to the Subordinate Courts in the Districts by the Government on tenure basis for conducting trial of cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Act, 1989 , Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 (TNPID), Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (EC), Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (NDPS), Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act,

1957, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 and Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA).

Further, Special Public Prosecutors / Special Government Pleaders are also appointed by the Government on tenure basis to conduct trial of cases registered at Mahila Court, Special Court for Exclusive trial of Bomb Blast cases, Special Court for Forest offences and Special Court for Land Acquisition cases.

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

The long standing aspiration and demand of this State to authorize the use of State Official Language Tamil in High Court of Madras was not favourably considered by the Full Court of Supreme Court of India during its meeting held on 11.10.2012. Based on the request of the Government of Tamil Nadu, the Union

Government, in its letter dated 04.07.2014, has requested the Chief Justice of India to review the earlier decisions and to convey the consent of the Supreme Court of India. The Chief Justice of India, vide letter dated 18.01.2016, conveyed that the Full Court, after extensive deliberations, disapproved the proposal and reiterated the earlier decisions of the Supreme Court of India.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu during May, 2022 had addressed to the then Hon'ble Chief Justice of Supreme Court and Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to take appropriate steps to declare Tamil as the Official Language of the High Court of Madras and its Madurai Bench in addition to English.

During June, 2022, the Hon'ble Union Minister for Law and Justice, Government of India informed the Hon'ble Chief Minister that the Department of Official language, Minister of

Law and Justice, has requested the then Chief Justice of India to reconsider the proposal for use of Tamil Language in the proceedings of Madras High Court and convey his views / comments at the earliest and the response is awaited.

However, the same demand is being reiterated by the Government of Tamil Nadu to the Union Government persistently and periodically.

28. Conclusion

“No civilization would ever have been possible without a framework of stability. Foremost among the stabilizing factors, more enduring than customs, manners and traditions, are the legal systems that regulate our life in the world and our daily affairs with each other”. Economic growth can be inclusive only if it is tempered by equity and social justice. Equity

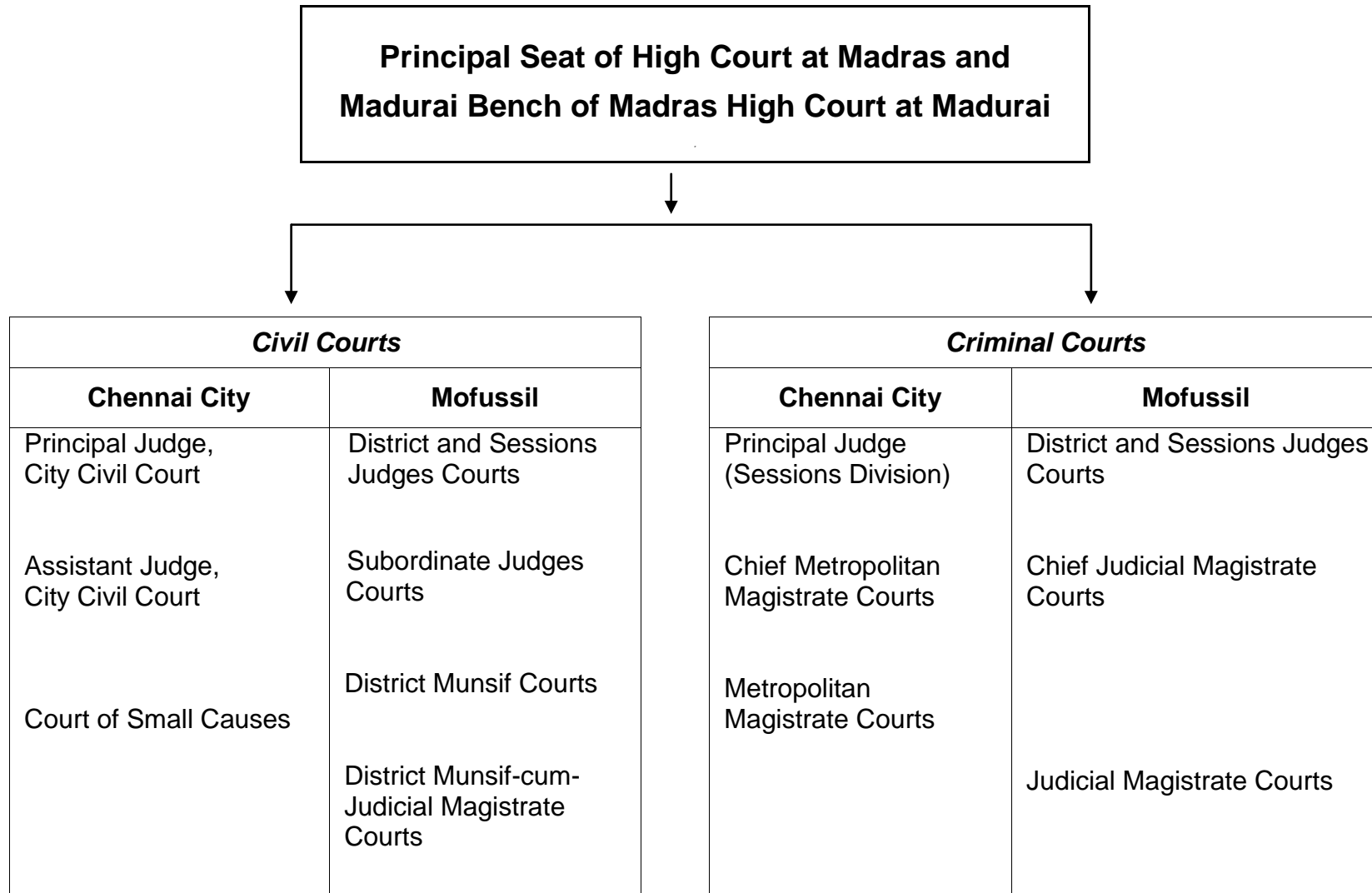
and social justice can be brought about only by the Rule of Law and speedy administration of Justice. The efforts of the State Government in collaboration with the High Court and Subordinate Courts for providing adequate judicial infrastructure and necessary administrative arrangements through financial support and assistance will enable us to give justice, liberty and equality to all our citizens as guaranteed to them by the Constitution of India.

S. REGUPATHY

Minister for Law

ANNEXURE – I

ORGANISATIONAL HIERARCHY OF THE JUDICIARY IN TAMIL NADU



ANNEXURE – II

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

Sl. No.	Name of Courts / Tribunals	District Judge		Senior Civil Judge		Civil Judge / Judicial Magistrate
		District Courts	CBI Courts	C.M.M.	Others	
1.	City Civil Courts	18	6	--	28	1
2.	Court of Small Causes	1	--	--	8	8
3.	Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Courts	2	--	2	30@	9*
4.	Labour Courts	4	--	--	--	--
5.	Industrial Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
6.	Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal	1	--	--	1	--
7.	State Transport Appellate Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
8.	Special Court under Essential Commodities Act	1	--	--	--	--
9.	Administrator General and Official Trustee	1	--	--	--	--
10.	Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee	--	--	--	--	1
11.	Family Courts	8	--	--	--	--
12.	Mahalir Neethimandram	1	--	--	--	--
13.	Special Court under TNPID (in Financial Estt.,) Act, 1997	1	--	--	--	--
14.	Additional Special Courts under N.D.P.S. Act	2	--	--	--	--
15.	Sessions Court for trial of Bomb Blast Cases	1	--	--	--	--
16.	Corporation of Chennai, Chennai Taxation Appeals Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--

17.	Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Chennai	1	--	--	--	--
18.	Secretary, High Court Legal Services Committee, Chennai	1	--	--	--	--
19.	Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chennai	--	--	--	1	--
20.	Deputy Secretary, Tamil Nadu Legal Services Authority	--	--	--	1	--
21.	Special Court for trial of cases under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988	--	--	--	5**	--
22.	Special Courts for MCOP cases / Special Courts for Economic Offences	--	--	--	2	--
23.	Permanent Lok Adalat	1	--	--	--	--
24.	Chairman, Tamil Nadu Waqf Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--
25.	Sessions Judge, Special Court for exclusive trial of Criminal Cases related to elected MPs and MLAs	2	--	--	1	--
26.	Sessions Judge, Special Court for exclusive trial of Criminal Cases under POCSO Act	1	--	--	--	--
27.	Commercial Court, Chennai	1	--	--	--	--
Total		52	6	2	77	19
Total Number of Courts – 156 [District Judges - 58] [Senior Civil Judges - 79] [Civil Judges - 19] @ including two Mobile Courts * including five Fast Track Courts at Magisterial level, two Special Courts for land grabbing cases and one Additional Mahila Court ** including Special Court for Fake Indian Currency / Prize Chit & Money Circulation / CCB / CCB & CBCID						

ANNEXURE – III

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

Sl. No.	Districts	DISTRICT JUDGE				SENIOR CIVIL JUDGE			CIVIL JUDGE			
		District Courts	Labour Courts	Family Courts/ Fast Track Courts	Permanent Lok Adalat	Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts	Subordinate Judge's Courts	District Legal Services Authority	State Transport Appellate Tribunal	District Munsif Courts	Judicial Magistrate Courts	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1.	Ariyalur	2	--	1	1	1	3	1	--	4	4	1
2.	Chengalpattu	2	--	1	--	1	5	--	--	5	9	5
3.	Coimbatore	5	2	2	1	1	7	1	2	10	13	3
4.	Cuddalore	4	1	1	1	1	9	1	--	10	10	4
5.	Dharmapuri	2	--	1	1	1	5	1	--	4	5	2
6.	Dindigul	2	--	2#	1	1	6	1	--	6	7	4
7.	Erode	5	--	1	1	1	7	1	1	8	9	1
8.	Kallakurichi	2	--	--	--	1	4	--	--	9	6	--
9.	Kancheepuram	1	1	1#	1	1	2	1	--	3	3	1
10.	Kanniyakumari	3	--	2#	1	1	7	1	--	9	8	1
11.	Karur	1	--	1	1	1	3	1	--	4	4	2
12.	Krishnagiri	3	1	1	1	1	6	1	--	3	4	3
13.	Madurai	6	1	1	1	2	8	1	2	10	11	2
14.	Mayiladuthurai	1	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	3	3	1
15.	Nagapattinam	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	--	1	2	3
16.	Namakkal	3	--	1	1	1	5	--	--	8	7	--
17.	The Nilgiris	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	--	3	3	2
18.	Perambalur	1	--	1	1	1	1	1	--	2	2	2
19.	Pudukkottai	2	--	1	1	1	5	1	--	3	4	9

20.	Ramanathapuram	2	--	2#	1	1	3	1	--	4	5	3
21.	Ranipet	3	--	--	--	1	2	--	--	2	4	3
22.	Salem	5	1	2#	1	1	7	1	1	10	13	3
23.	Sivagangai	2	--	1	1	1	3	1	--	5	5	4
24.	Tenkasi	1	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	6	3	2
25.	Thanjavur	3	1	2#	1	2	5	1	--	6	7	4
26.	Theni	2	--	2#	1	1	3	1	--	5	5	--
27.	Thoothukudi	3	--	1	1	1	4	1	1	6	10	2
28.	Tiruchirappalli	3	1	1	1	1	9	1	1	11	10	2
29.	Tirunelveli	4	1	2#	1	1	5	1	1	8	9	2
30.	Tirupathur	1	--	--	--	1	3	--	--	4	5	1
31.	Tiruppur	5	--	1	1	1	7	1	1	7	10	2
32.	Tiruvallur	5	--	1	1	1	7	1	--	8	9	4
33.	Tiruvannamalai	2	--	2#	1	1	7	1	--	8	7	2
34.	Tiruvarur	1	--	1	1	1	3	1	--	3	4	4
35.	Vellore	2	2	2#	1	1	4	1	1	4	7	--
36.	Villupuram	3	--	2#	1	1	6	1	--	6	5	3
37.	Virudhunagar	3	--	1	1	1	6	1	--	5	8	3
Total		97	13	43	31	39	177	31	11	213	240	90

including one Fast Track Court in the cadre of District Judge.

ANNEXURE – IV

Statements showing institution, disposal and pendency of cases in High Court of Madras at Chennai including Madurai Bench of the Madras High Court at Madurai and District Judiciary in the State

Year	CIVIL CASES				CRIMINAL CASES				Total pendency of Civil and Criminal cases at the end of the year
	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	Opening Balance	Institution	Disposal	Pendency	
Principal Seat of Madras High Court at Chennai									
2019	183103	59714	72648	170169	20910	40470	41061	20319	190488
2020	170169	32204	38806	163567	20319	25613	26537	19395	182962
2021	163567	46400	59192	151203	19395	30002	33718	15679	166882
2022	151990	54715	71144	134796	15679	41084	40943	15820	150616
2023	133954	60084	73166	120708	13922	35969	37153	12738	133446
Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai									
2019	78194	35972	39347	74819	10797	22706	26088	7415	82234
2020	74819	25860	22058	78621	7415	18604	18185	7834	86455
2021	78621	32608	30698	82380	7834	24756	22636	10718	93098
2022	82380	38327	45548	73022	10718	27684	27568	10907	83929
2023	73022	42704	48581	67145	10907	27866	26443	12330	79475
District and Subordinate Courts									
2019	616179	356201	323026	648084	468107	547719	526214	489600	1137684
2020	647805	219318	148649	717710	489527	338029	281118	546048	1263758
2021	717749	280456	242102	757473	546042	433293	404490	574471	1331944
2022	757354	310868	318254	749365	574481	552650	488651	638554	1387919
2023	749362	293685	320296	722020	638540	560993	545623	653078	1375098

ANNEXURE – V

