



HOME, PROHIBITION AND EXCISE DEPARTMENT

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

**POLICY NOTE
2023 - 2024**

DEMAND No. 3

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Minister for Law

©

Government of Tamil Nadu
2023

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Introduction

The primary objective of our Constitution is to secure speedy justice to all citizens. The welfare of the people shall be the primary concern of a welfare State. Administration of Justice has always been considered as one of the prime functions of any State from time immemorial. This Government is committed to ensure that the independence of Judiciary is maintained and a suitable conducive climate prevails for this purpose. Consequently, the Government has always sought to ensure adequate facilities in terms of buildings,

manpower and other infrastructure to facilitate speedy dispensation of justice to the public.

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

3.1. 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 59 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 20 districts:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Chennai	11.	Krishnagiri
2.	Tiruvallur	12.	Dharmapuri
3.	Kancheepuram	13.	Salem
4.	Vellore	14.	Namakkal
5.	Tiruvannamalai	15.	Erode
6.	Cuddalore	16.	Tiruppur
7.	Villupuram	17.	Coimbatore
8.	Nilgiris	18.	Tiruvarur
9.	Nagapattinam	19.	Ariyalur
10.	Perambalur	20.	Mayiladuthurai

The Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai exercises its jurisdiction over the following 13 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		

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.

3.2. 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.

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

4. Strength of the Courts

4.1. 1330 Courts including Special Courts are now functioning in the State. Out of these, 151 Courts are functioning in Chennai City and 1179 Courts are functioning in other Districts.

The details 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 status of the sanctioned strength, working strength and vacancies, is provided in the following table:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Sanctioned strength	Working strength	Vacancies as on 13.03.2023
1.	District Judge	343	267	76
2.	Senior Civil Judge	355	299	56
3.	Civil Judge	651	494	157
	Total	1349	1060	289

4.2. During the year 2023, recruitment to the 45 vacancies in the posts of District Judge (Entry level) and 245 vacancies (arrived for the year 2021) in the posts of Civil Judge will be done by direct recruitment through the Recruitment Cell of the High Court, Madras and the Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission respectively.

5. Constitution of new Courts

During the year 2022-2023, 29 new courts have been sanctioned at a total cost of Rs.84.84 crore with 1021 newly sanctioned posts, as given below:-

Sl. No.	Type of Courts sanctioned	Number of Courts	Place/District
1.	Additional District Judge's Court in the cadre of District Judge	1	Arokkonam
2.	Special Court for trial of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the cadre of District Judge	1	Salem
3.	District and Sessions Court	6	1. Kallakurichi 2. Tenkasi 3. Ranipet 4. Kancheepuram 5. Mayiladuthurai 6. Tirupathur
4.	Subordinate Judge's Court	9	1. Bodinayakkanur 2. Musiri 3. Seergazhi

			4. Vandavasi 5. Tirukkoilur 6. Kodumudi 7. Sankarapuram 8. Srivaikuntam 9. Tambaram
5.	Special Court for exclusive trial of cases registered by Central Crime Branch, Greater Chennai Police in the cadre of Subordinate Judge	1	Chennai
6.	Chief Judicial Magistrate's Court	1	Udhagamandalam
7.	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate's Court	9	1. Anaicut 2. Kalvarayan Hills 3. Kunrathur 4. Vandalur 5. K.V. Kuppam 6. Modakurichi 7. Viralimalai 8. Kilpennathur 9. Watrap
8.	District Munsif's Court	1	Cheranmahadevi
	Total	29	

6. Civil and Criminal Courts at Chennai

6.1. 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.

6.2. 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 V and VI Courts are functioning exclusively as Motor Accident Claims Tribunals.
- The Chief Judge and Judges of II, III and IV Courts have also been

empowered to try cases under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

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

6.3. 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.

7. District Courts

7.1. There are 92 District Courts (including 49 Additional District Courts, 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 the respective divisions. They exercise civil appellate jurisdiction over the district and inspect the subordinate courts in their respective divisions.

7.2. There are 33 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.

7.3. There are 173 Subordinate Judge's Courts functioning in the State, 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.

7.4. There are 210 District Munsif Courts functioning in the State and are exercising pecuniary jurisdiction up to Rs.1 lakh. They are Rent Controllers of their respective territorial jurisdictions. Each District Munsif Court has defined territorial jurisdiction and exercise small causes jurisdiction up to Rs.20,000/-.

7.5. There are 237 Judicial Magistrate Courts 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.

7.6. 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 82 District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts functioning in the State.

8. Special Courts

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

The following four Special Courts are functioning in the State for trial of cases registered under the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955:-

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

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

The Special Courts are functioning in the State to try cases registered under the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 in the following districts:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Villupuram	8.	Theni
2.	Sivagangai	9.	Tiruvannamalai
3.	Dindigul	10.	Perambalar
4.	Ramanathapuram	11.	Thoothukudi
5.	Virudhunagar @ Srivilliputhur	12.	Vellore
6.	Pudukkottai	13.	Cuddalore
7.	Namakkal		

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

The Government also sanctioned 6 Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge for trial of cases under the aforesaid act one each at Coimbatore, Kancheepuram @ Chengalpattu,

Tiruvarur, Tiruppur, Kanniyakumari @ Nagercoil and Salem.

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

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

8.4. 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 are functioning at the following places:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Chennai	9.	Sivagangai
2.	Coimbatore	10.	Thanjavur
3.	Cuddalore	11.	Tirunelveli
4.	Kancheepuram @ Chengalpattu	12.	Tiruvannamalai

5.	Kanniyakumari @ Nagercoil	13.	Thoothukudi
6.	Madurai	14.	Vellore
7.	Nagapattinam	15.	Villupuram
8.	Salem	16.	Virudhunagar@ Srivilliputhur

Four more Special Courts at Dindigul, Dharmapuri, Theni and Tiruvallur Districts have been sanctioned to try the above act cases.

8.5. Commercial Courts

5 Commercial Courts are functioning to deal with the cases under the Commercial Court Act, 2015. 3 Courts in the cadre of District Judge, i.e., one each at Chennai, Salem and Coimbatore. 2 Courts in the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division), i.e., one each at Salem and 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) in Kancheepuram District @ Chengalpattu.

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 (Senior Division) 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 within the territorial jurisdiction of the respective Courts and act as Commercial Appellate Courts to deal with the appeal arising from the Commercial Courts at the 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.

8.6. Labour Courts

Seventeen Labour Courts and one Industrial Tribunal are functioning in the State, to adjudicate labour disputes and claim petitions filed by parties. The details of Courts are given in Annexure-III.

8.7. Family Courts

Forty Family Courts are functioning in the State 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 including 7 Additional Family Courts are functioning at Chennai and one Additional Family Court at Coimbatore. The details of Courts are given in Annexure-III.

8.8. Magalir Neethimandram (Mahila Courts)

Ten Magalir Neethimandram (Mahila Courts) and 22 Fast Track Mahila Courts in the cadre of District Judge are functioning in the State for exclusive trial of cases of "Crime against Women" and 32 Additional Mahila Court in the cadre of Judicial Magistrate for trial of cases of "Crime against Women". The details of Courts are given in Annexure-III.

8.9. Special Court under Domestic Violence Act, 2005

The Special Court functioning at Coimbatore District tries cases filed under the Domestic Violence Act, 2005.

8.10. Special Courts for Economic Offences

Three Special Courts for trial of Economic Offences, i.e., two Special Courts at Chennai and one at Madurai, are now functioning.

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

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

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

Three Special Courts, 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.

8.13. Special Courts under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955

Six Special Courts are functioning to try cases 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

8.14. Special Courts for CBI cases

There are 8 Special Courts 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. The details of Courts are given in Annexure-III.

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

One Special Court is functioning at Chennai to try Crime Branch, C.I.D., cases in

C.C. No.3876/2009 for the offences punishable under the provisions of the Prize Chits and Money Circulation Scheme (Banning) Act, 1978.

8.16.Special Courts under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Eight Special Courts 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

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

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

8.18. Special Court for Sandalwood Offences / Forest Offences

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

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

Five Special Courts, i.e., two each at Chennai and Madurai and one Special Court at Villupuram are functioning for trial of cases registered under the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985. Six Special Courts, which are functioning to try cases under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Pudukkottai, Salem and Thanjavur, have been conferred with powers to try the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act cases also.

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

Two Special Courts 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).

8.21. Special Courts for trial of Bomb Blast cases

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

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

A Special District Court functions at Madurai to deal with the cases of offences under the Mines and Minerals (Development & Regulation) Act, 1957 (Central Act 67 of 1957).

8.23. Special Courts for trial of land grabbing cases

Twenty six Special Courts including two Special Courts at Chennai City have been sanctioned for trial of land grabbing cases. Among them, 23 Special Courts are functioning now. The details of Courts are given in Annexure-IV.

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

Two Special Courts in the cadre of District Judge and one Additional Special Court in the cadre of Civil Judge (Senior Division) for trial of criminal cases involving elected Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu are functioning at Chennai. Besides this, the Judicial Magistrates in the districts are vested with powers for trial of criminal cases involving elected Members of Parliament and Members of Legislative Assembly of Tamil Nadu.

8.25. Special Courts for trial of MCOP cases

There are 30 Special Courts functioning in the State to deal with the trial of cases relating to Motor Accident Claims Original Petition (MCOP). In addition to this, 8 more Special Courts to deal with MCOP cases have been sanctioned.

8.26. Special Courts for LAOP cases

Six Special Courts 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	3.	Vellore-2
2.	Cuddalore-1	4.	Tiruvallur-1

8.27. Special Courts under Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

Two Special Courts are functioning in the State to deal with cases relating to Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

8.28. Special Courts for Idol Theft cases

One Special Court in the cadre of Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate is functioning in Thanjavur District at Kumbakonam to deal with cases relating to Idol Theft cases.

8.29. Fast Track Courts

There are 39 Fast Track Courts functioning in the State to clear the pendency of criminal cases in the Judicial Magistrate Courts in this State. The details of Courts are given in Annexure-III.

8.30. Additional Master Courts

There are 10 Additional Master Courts functioning in the 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.

8.31. Mobile Courts to try Motor Vehicles Act, 1988

Twelve Mobile Courts are functioning to deal with petty cases registered under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 (Central Act 59 of 1988) and

the cases registered under other enactments, as listed below:-

Sl. No.	Districts	Sl. No.	Districts
1.	Chennai-2	7.	Namakkal
2.	Kancheepuram	8.	Salem
3.	Villupuram	9.	Erode
4.	Coimbatore	10.	Dindigul
5.	Tiruchirappalli	11.	Tirunelveli
6.	Madurai		

9. 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 1,12,347 number of Traffic Challan cases were disposed virtually. Fine amount of Rs.43,89,04,870/- have been collected through e-payment gateway.

10. Administrator-General and Official Trustee

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

10.2. The Administrative 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 person.

10.3. 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 person.

10.4. 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.

11. Court Managers

Based on the recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission on Grant-in-aid under improvement in justice delivery, the posts of Court Manager were created by the Government during March, 2011. The posts are being filled up from among the eligible candidates possessing M.B.A. degree qualification. They assist the Judges to perform their administrative duties, thereby enabling them to devote more time to their judicial functions.

At present, forty one posts of Court Manager in the cadre of Assistant Registrar have been sanctioned to assist the Principal Seat at Madras and Madurai Bench of Madras High Court and the Principal District & Sessions Judges Courts.

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

12.1. During the year 2022-2023, a sum of Rs.572.71 crore was sanctioned for construction of Combined Court Buildings, quarters for judicial officers and for other infrastructural facilities, as given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Amount (Rupees in crore)
1.	Construction of new nine storeyed building for housing various sections of Madras High Court	20.25
2.	Provision of Air Conditioning System for 12 Nos of Old Court Halls, Chambers and Rest room, P.A room, Waiting Hall, Conference Hall and Library in the Madurai Bench of Madras High Court at Madurai	6.74
3.	Renovation of the main building and annexe building in the campus of the Combined Court Building at Chengalpattu	2.39
4.	Revised Administrative Sanction for construction of combined court building consisting of 10 numbers of	1.85

	Court Halls and construction 5 numbers of Judicial Officers' Quarters at Pollachi in Coimbatore District	
5.	Construction of compound wall around the Combined Court Building at Virudhunagar in Virudhunagar District	0.46
6.	Provision of paver block arrangements and drainage facility in and around the Combined Court Building and Judicial Magistrate Court No.I at Gobichettipalayam in Erode District	0.83
7.	Special repair works to Public Toilet and construction of Two Wheeler shed at Combined Court Campus at Pattukkottai in Thanjavur District.	0.11
8.	Construction of Multi-Storeyed Combined Court Building in the 3.34 acres owned by the Judicial Department, for accommodating 60 Court Halls of the Subordinate Judiciary	315.00
9.	Provision of amenities (Civil works) and EI and power mains (Electrical works) to the Corporation Community Hall Building for accommodating the Commercial Court and Commercial Appellate Court.	0.96
10.	Provision of approach road to the Combined Court Building and Guest House, Staff canteen, Garage and	53.58

	Two wheeler shed at Chengam in Tiruvannamalai District.	
11.	Provision of Additional Court Halls and other arrangements to the various floors of the newly constructed Metropolitan Magistrate Court at Saidapet in Chennai District.	1.28
12.	Special repair improvements by providing separate service connections, rewiring to the Bar Association in Law Chamber Building and providing separate individual service connections to the Law Chambers to the District Court Campus, Madurai.	0.43
13.	Construction of lift arrangements for Differently abled persons in the Combined Court Building campus at Tiruvannamalai.	0.78
14.	Provision of lift facilities to the combined court buildings at Vedasandur in Dindigul, Sathuvachari in Vellore and Tiruvallur in Tiruvallur District.	0.78
15.	Provision of approach road to the Combined Court Buildings and compound wall around the Judicial Officers' quarters at Sholinghur.	0.47
16.	Provision of additional amenities to the VIP Guest House for Judicial Officers at Thanjavur.	0.80
17.	Construction of an Additional Court Building comprising basement stilt	166.00

	and three floors above the stilt to accommodate 18 Court Halls – Administrative Sanction of Rs.166.00 crore.	
	Total	572.71

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

Sl. No.	Categories of Court Buildings	Number of Court Buildings
1.	Own Building	1036
2.	Government Buildings	106
3.	Private Rented Buildings	73
	Total	1215

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

13. Centrally Sponsored Scheme

To augment the resources of the State Governments / Union Territory Administrations and for development of infrastructure facilities

for 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 the construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of Judicial Officers in the Subordinate Courts to facilitate better delivery of justice. Under this scheme, the ratio of expenditure shared between the Union and State Governments has been revised as 60:40 from the year 2015-2016.

Under this scheme, the Government of India has released a sum of Rs.133.85 crore to this Government for the year 2022-2023. This Government has sanctioned a total sum of Rs.223.09 crore for implementation of "Ongoing Schemes" and "New Schemes" under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which includes the State Government's 40% share of Rs.89.24 crore.

14. e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project

14.1. The e-Courts Integrated Mission Mode Project is one of the National e-Governance Projects being implemented in High Courts and District / Subordinate Courts of the Country. The main objectives of the project are:-

- ❖ To help judicial administration of the courts in streamlining their day-to-day activities
- ❖ To assist judicial administration in reducing the pendency of cases
- ❖ To provide transparency of information to the litigants
- ❖ To provide access to legal and judicial databases to the Judges.

14.2. Under the e-Courts Mission Mode Project, the Hon'ble e-Committee of the Supreme Court of India, has taken up computerisation of Subordinate Courts all over India.

- Under Phase-I, Computers and IT peripherals were supplied and installed in 675 Subordinate Courts in the State.
- Subsequently, the Government sanctioned a total cost of Rs.8.97 crore for purchase of Computers and IT peripherals to 500 Subordinate Courts.
- Under Phase-II, Computers and IT peripherals were supplied and installed in 1032 Subordinate Courts in the State.

14.3. The Government have accorded administrative sanction for a sum of Rs.98 lakh for purchase of 75 numbers of Desktop

Computer with UPS, 75 Nos. of Duplex Printer and 150 Nos. of Multifunction Device, for use of the Hon'ble Judges.

14.4. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.83.84 lakh towards procurement of Laptops and Printers for use of the newly recruited 64 Judicial Officers in the State of Tamil Nadu.

15. Information & Communication Technology

- The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.2.06 crore for procurement of All-in-One Desktop Computers to Hon'ble Judges of the Madras High Court.
- The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.20.61 lakh towards Microsoft Team Video Conferencing Licence for use of the Hon'ble High Court Judges.

- The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.5.73 lakh for purchase of 437 Bio Metric Machines.
- The Government sanctioned a sum of Rs.3.56 lakh for Local Area Network facility to Sholinghur Combined Court Building, Vellore District.
- The Government sanctioned as sum of Rs.2.68 lakh for Local Area Network facility to Sriperumbudur Combined Court Building, Kancheepuram District.

16. 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. e-Stamping has also been extended to all Principal District Courts and the Subordinate Courts. The public can avail this

facility through internet and also through the authorised collection centres and authorised banks by filing applications. Permission was also granted to sell the non-judicial e-stamps from the counter of authorized collection centres for use of the public.

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 01.03.2023, the following amount has 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.110.41 crore
- Madurai Bench – Rs.27.41 crore
- District Judiciary – Rs. 45.42 crore

17. 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". The provision made under the Budget Estimate, 2023-2024 for the Administration of Justice under "Charged" is Rs.353.18 crore and the "Appropriation" is Rs.1394.21 crore.

18. Tamil Law Journal

The bi-monthly Law Journal "Theerpu Thirattu" (Tamil) is made available to the Advocates and the Public.

19. Judicial Academy

- 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.

- There are three Judicial Academies, one at Chennai and two regional centres at Madurai and Coimbatore.
- The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy and the Hon'ble High Court of Madras along with the National Judicial Academy conducted the South Zone-II Regional Conference on Contemporary Judicial Departments and Strengthening Justice through Law & Technology, on 25th and 26th of February, 2023, at Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy, Chennai.
- The Government have sanctioned Rs.28.51 lakh for purchase of a Bus for use of the Judicial Academy.

20. 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 in his D.O. letter dated 12.05.2022 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.

The Hon'ble Union Minister for Law and Justice, Government of India in his D.O. letter dated 30.06.2022 has informed the Hon'ble Chief Minister that on the request of Department of Official language, Minister of Law and Justice, vide D.O. letter, dated 21.05.2021 has requested the CJI 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 from CJI in the matter is awaited.

However, the same demand is being reiterated by the Government of Tamil Nadu

to the Union Government persistently and periodically.

21. Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund

The financial assistance given to the legal heirs / nominees of the deceased Advocates from the Tamil Nadu Advocates Welfare Fund is at present Rs.10 lakh, which is increased from Rs.7 lakh and the annual grant to the above fund is Rs.10 crore, which is also increased from Rs.8 crore.

During 2022-2023, due to insufficient fund, many death claim applications were kept pending. To overcome this, the Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.5,71,92,000/- to the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Welfare Fund administered by the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry.

22. 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.

During the financial year 2021-2022 monthly stipend of Rs.3,000/- was sanctioned to the 1000 young advocate at an expenditure of Rs.30 lakh.

During the financial year 2022-2023 monthly stipend of Rs.3,000/- was sanctioned to the 426 young advocate at an expenditure of Rs.12.78 lakh.

23. 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. In order to augment the fund administered by the Bar Council of Tamil Nadu and Puducherry, the Government have revised the sources of income by increasing the admission and subscription fee to Rs.5,500/- and rate of Clerk Welfare Stamp value at Rs.10 respectively when they join as member of the Tamil Nadu Advocates' Clerks Welfare Fund Scheme.

24. Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority

24.1. The Government have constituted Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, 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, 150

Taluk Legal Services Committees and 2 High Court Legal Services Committees functioning in the State.

24.2. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 (as amended by Act 59 of 1994) was enacted to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities, to organize Lok Adalats on a statutory basis as an Alternative Disputes Resolution Forum, to educate poorer sections of the society on their rights and to enable them to get the benefits and privileges given to them in various social welfare legislations and administrative orders.

In the year 2022-2023, the Government provided a total sum of Rs.31.33 crore as grant for the Tamil Nadu Legal Services Authority

towards Grants-in-aid, payment of salaries and allowances and for payment of compensation under the Tamil Nadu Compensation Scheme for Women Victims / Survivors of Sexual Assault / Other Crimes, 2018.

24.3. 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;
- (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/-.

24.4. 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. Performance details of the Legal Aid Counsel Scheme are furnished below:-

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
3551	2511	1640

24.5. Alternative Disputes Resolution Centres

There are 31 Alternative Disputes Resolution Centre functioning in the State and it 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.

24.6. Counselling and Mediation Centres

184 Mediation Centres and 38 Counselling Centres are functioning as an instrumentality for pre-litigative settlements. They provide an alternative system of dispute resolution at the grass-root level.

In the year 2022, the Counselling Centres have settled a total number of 170 cases, as given below:-

Number of Counselling Centres functioning	Number of cases settled
184	170

In the year 2022, the Mediation Centres have settled a total number of 2,440 cases, as given below:-

Number of Mediation Centres functioning	Number of cases settled
38	2,440

24.7. 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, victims in motor vehicle accident cases.

24.8. 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 and 2022-2023, are, as follows:-

Financial year	Number of cases settled	Award amount (Rupees)
2021-2022	3,12,379	2370,33,90,219
2022-2023	4,29,028	2865,48,89,395
Total	7,41,407	5235,82,79,614

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

Period	Number of Benches constituted	Cases referred	Cases disposed
January, 2022 to December, 2022 (including 19.10.2022)	96	828	405

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:-

Number of Benches constituted	Cases referred	Cases disposed	Released on day itself	
			Male	Female
87	727	353	232	8

24.10. 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.

24.11. 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.

24.12. 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 also contact the toll-free helpline number 1800-4252-441. The calls details of the Legal Aid Help Line are furnished below:-

Legal Aid Help Line Number	Number of Calls received and attended
044-25342441	746
9445033363	1,263
1800-4252-441 and 15100	137

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

The Department of Government Litigations is functioning under the overall administrative control of the Advocate General of Tamil Nadu. 14 Unit Offices come under his control. The Unit

Offices of the Additional Advocate Generals I, II, IV, V, VII, VIII, IX, the Public Prosecutor, the State Government Pleader 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. Two Additional Advocate Generals are appointed to defend the cases of the State Government before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, New Delhi.

26. Directorate of Prosecution

26.1. 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.

26.2. The Directorate of Prosecution functions under the Home Department of the Government. The Department is headed by a senior prosecuting officer in the rank of Director of Prosecution. She 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 16 Assistant Directors of Prosecution at Alandur, Dindigul, Erode, Krishnagiri, Nagapattinam, Nagercoil, Namakkal, Perambalur, Pudukottai, Ramanathapuram, The Nilgiris, Thiruvallur, Thiruvannamalai, Thoothukudi, Villupuram and Virudhunagar in the District level. The Organizational Structure of the Department of Prosecution is given in Annexure-V.

26.3. 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 POCSO and MPs & MLAs Special Courts and send periodical reports to the Home Department.

26.4. 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 working women (Vishakha Committee).

26.5. 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.

26.6. 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 session 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

26.7. 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.

26.8. In addition to this, there are 31 Additional Public Prosecutor conducting prosecution of criminal cases in 31 Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts in the state.

26.9. 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.

26.10. There are 16 Special Public Prosecutors in the rank of Additional Public Prosecutor for conducting prosecution of criminal cases in the 16 Special Courts for POCSO Act Cases.

26.11. 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.,

26.12. 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.

26.13. Apart from the above prosecutors in the Prosecution Department, there are 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 Prosecutors 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.

26.14. 25 Assistant Public Prosecutors Grade-I are deputed to work as Legal Advisors in the Departments of Vigilance and Anti-corruption, Police, Prison, Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Food Safety Appellate Tribunal, Commissionerate of Seed Certification.

26.15. 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.,

26.16. 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, one Record Clerk and one Driver are working in the Office of the Director of Prosecution.

26.17. 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 31.03.2023 is 804.

27. Special Public Prosecutors

27.1. Special Public Prosecutors are being 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 (Central Act No.33 of 1989), the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interest of Depositors (In Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 (TNPID), Essential Commodities and Narcotic Drugs Psychotropic Substances (EC & NDPS) Act, Human Rights Act, 1993, the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957, Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, 1987 and POTA Act, 2002.

27.2. 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, Exclusive trial of Bomb Blast cases, Forest offence cases, Land grabbing cases and Land Acquisition cases.

27.3. The Government also appoint Special Public Prosecutors to conduct prosecution before the courts in specific case / cases also.

28. 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

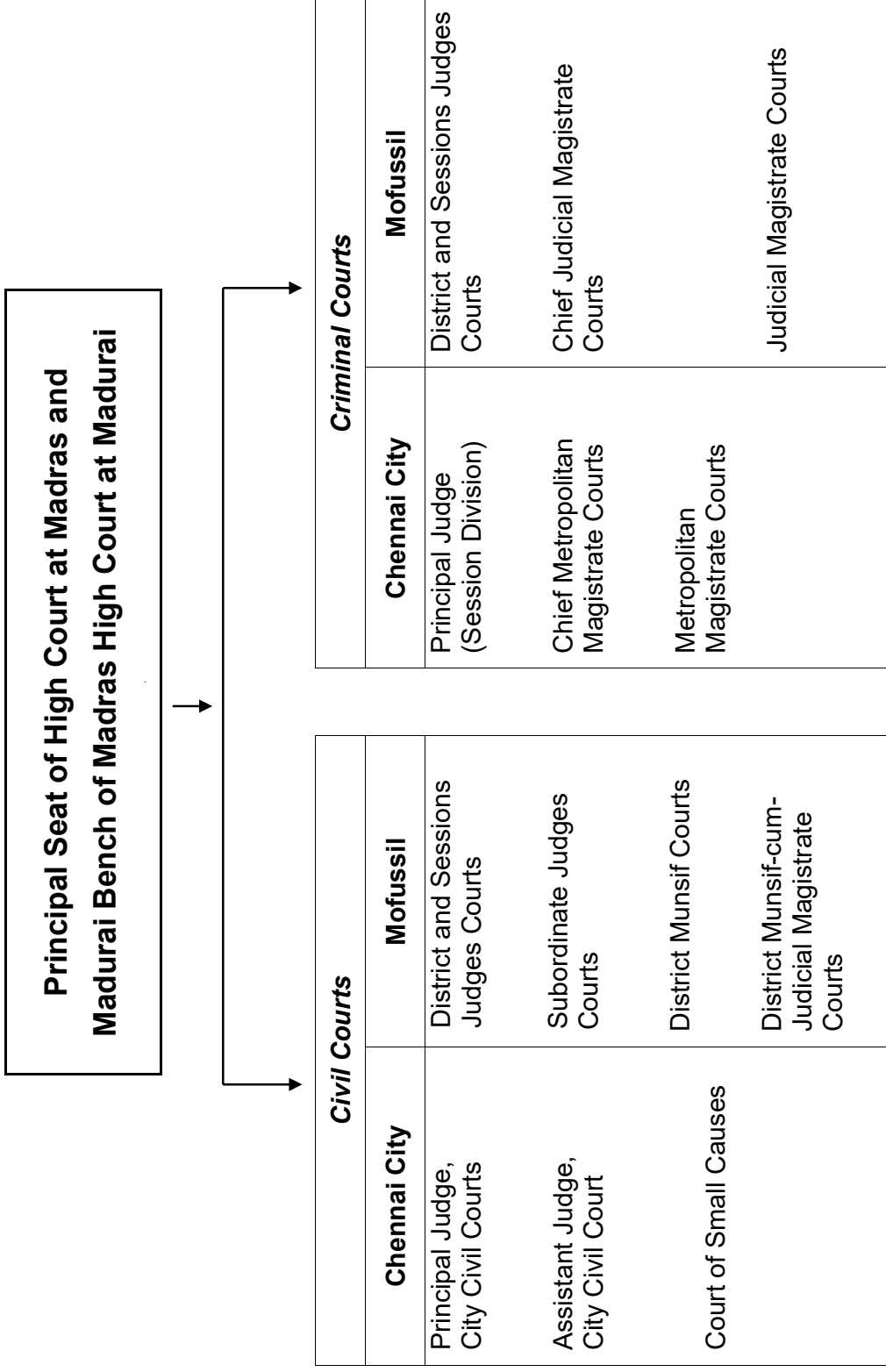
justice for all. The present Government, in its endeavour has taken all measures to provide adequate infrastructure facilities to achieve speedy, social and economic justice by maintaining the independence of Judiciary.

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	--	1	26@	8*	
4.	Labour Courts	4	--	--	--	--	
5.	Industrial Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--	
6.	Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal	1	--	--	1	--	
7.	State Transport Appellate Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--	
8.	Special Court under Essential Commodities Act	1	--	--	--	--	
9.	Administrator General and Official Trustee	1	--	--	--	--	
10.	Deputy Administrator General and Official Trustee	--	--	--	--	1	
11.	Family Courts	8	--	--	--	--	
12.	Mahalir Neethimandram	1	--	--	--	--	
13.	Special Court under TNPID (in Financial Estt.) Act, 1997	1	--	--	--	--	
14.	Additional Special Courts under N.D.P.S. Act	2	--	--	--	--	
15.	Sessions Court for trial of Bomb Blast Cases	1	--	--	--	--	
16.	Corporation of Chennai, Chennai Taxation Appeals Tribunal	1	--	--	--	--	
17.	Member Secretary, Tamil Nadu State Legal Services Authority, Chennai	1	--	--	--	--	

18.	Deputy Secretary, Tamil Nadu, Legal Services Authority	--	--	--	1	--	--
19.	Secretary, District Legal Services Authority, Chennai	--	--	--	1	--	--
20.	Special Court under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988	--	--	--	5**	--	--
21.	Special Courts for MCOP cases / Special Courts for Economic Offences	2	--	--	2	--	--
22.	Permanent Lok Adalat	1	-	-	--	--	--
23.	Chairman, Tamil Nadu, Waqf Tribunal	1	-	-	--	--	--
24.	Sessions Judge, Special Court for exclusive trial of Criminal Cases related to elected MPs and MLAs	2	-	-	1	--	--
25.	Sessions Judge, Special Court for exclusive trial of Criminal Cases under POC SO Act	1	--	--	--	--	--
26.	Commercial Court, Chennai	1	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	53	6	1	73	1	18
Total Number of Courts – 151 [District Judges - 59] [Senior Civil Judges - 74] [Civil Judges - 18] @ including two Mobile Courts * including five Fast Track Courts at Magisterial level, two Special Courts for land grabbing cases and one Additional Mahila Court ** including Special Court for Fake Indian Currency / Prize Chit & Money Circulation / CCB / CCB & CBCID							

ANNEXURE – III

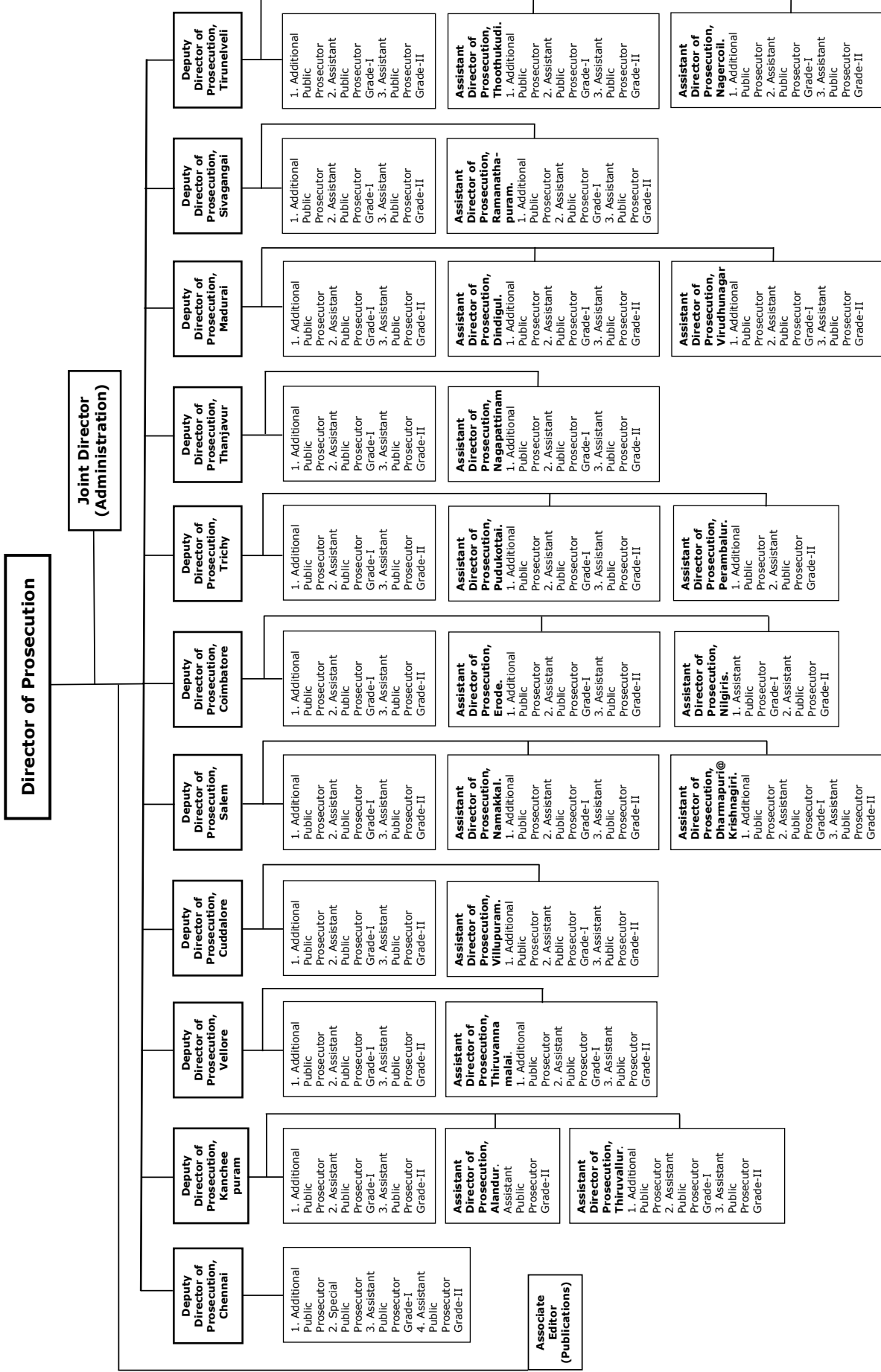
SI.No.		DETAILS SHOWING NUMBER OF COURTS/TRIBUNALS FUNCTIONING IN THE DISTRICTS OF TAMIL NADU																									
		District Judge										Senior Civil Judge							Civil Judge								
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)
	Districts	District Courts	PCR/SC&ST Act Courts	Bomb Blast/Communal Clashes Cases	Labour Courts	E.C. Act/N.D.P.S. Act Cases	Special Courts CBI Cases / TNPID Act Cases	Family Courts/Fast Track Courts	Mahalir Neethimandram	Special Courts-MCOP Cases	Permanent Lok Adalat	Special Court for POCSO Act	Commercial Courts / Spl Court for Mines & Minerals	Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts	Sub Courts	Special Courts to try MCOP Cases	Special Courts-LAOP Cases	Prevention of Corruption Act Cases	District Legal Services Authority	State Transport Appellate Tribunal	Commercial Courts	District Munsif Courts	Judicial Magistrate Courts	Fast Track Courts/ Additional Mahalir Neethimandram	Special Courts-Land Grabbing Cases	Mobile Courts	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate Courts
1.	Ariyalur	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	3	--	2	--	1	--	--	4	4	1	--	--	1
2.	Coimbatore	5	--	1	2	1*	2##	2	1	--	1	1	1	1	7	1	--	1	1	1	1	10	14	3#	1	1	2
3.	Cuddalore	4	1	--	1	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	9	1	1	--	1	--	--	10	10	1#	1	--	4
4.	Dharmapuri	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	5	1	--	1	1	--	--	4	5	2#	1	--	2
5.	Dindigul	2	1	--	--	--	--	2###	1	--	1	--	--	1	6	1	--	1	1	--	--	6	7	2#	--	1	4
6.	Erode	5	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	7	1	--	1	1	1	--	8	9	3#	1	1	1
7.	Kancheepuram	3	--	--	1	--	--	2###	1	--	1	1	--	1	7	--	--	1	1	--	--	8	12	3#	--	1	5
8.	Kanniyakumari	3	--	--	--	--	--	2###	1	--	1	1	--	1	7	--	--	1	1	--	--	9	8@	3#	--	--	2
9.	Karur	1	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	--	--	1	3	--	--	1	1	--	--	4	4	2#	1	--	2
10.	Krishnagiri	3	--	--	1	--	--	1	1	1	1	--	--	1	6	1	--	1	1	--	--	3	4	2#	1	--	3
11.	Madurai	6	1*#	1**	1	3*	2##	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	8	1	--	1	1	2	--	7	11	3#	1	1	2
12.	Nagapattinam	2	--	--	--	--	--	1	1	--	1	1	--	1	4	--	--	1	1	--	--	4	5	3#	--	--	3

ANNEUXRE – IV

DETAILS OF SPECIAL COURTS FOR LAND GRABBING CASES

SI.No.	Name of the District	No. of Courts	SI.No.	Name of the District	No. of Courts
1.	Chennai	2	12.	Salem	1
2.	Coimbatore	1	13.	Thanjavur	1
3.	Cuddalore	1	14.	The Nilgiris	1
4.	Dharmapuri	1	15.	Theni	1
5.	Erode	1	16.	Tiruchirappalli	1
6.	Karur	1	17.	Thoothukudi	1
7.	Krishnagiri	1	18.	Tirunelveli	1
8.	Madurai	1	19.	Tiruppur	1
9.	Namakkal	1	20.	Tiruvallur	1
10.	Perambalur	1	21.	Villupuram	1
11.	Ramanathapuram	1	22.	Virudhunagar	1
TOTAL			23		

ANNEXURE-V





Quarters for Judicial Magistrate (Special Court for land grabbing cases) and Judicial Magistrate (Mobile Court) in the Master Plan Complex at Namakkal in Namakkal District at a cost of Rs. 118.90 Lakhs



Centre for Examination of Vulnerable Witnesses and Child Witnesses in combined court buildings campus at Master Plan Complex Karur in Karur District at a cost of Rs. 347.13 Lakhs



Combined Court Building at Pochampalli in Krishnagiri District at a cost of Rs. 585.90 Lakhs

