

DEMAND NO.3

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

POLICY NOTE 2003-2004

I. INTRODUCTION

As said by George Washington “ Administration of Justice is the firmest pillar of a Nation”.

“Justice is truth in action”, said Benjamin Disralli. The judiciary in this State plays a significant role in securing justice and upholding the rule of law. The system of independent judiciary reached full maturity in independent India and was given enough legal backing by the constitution of India. In Tamil Nadu, the growth and development of judiciary in terms of infrastructure and performance have been significant. The Government of Tamil Nadu have always been keen that the independence of judiciary is maintained and a suitable climate is ensured for that purpose. The Government is committed to provide adequate facilities in terms of buildings, manpower and other infrastructure so that quick justice is offered to the litigant public.

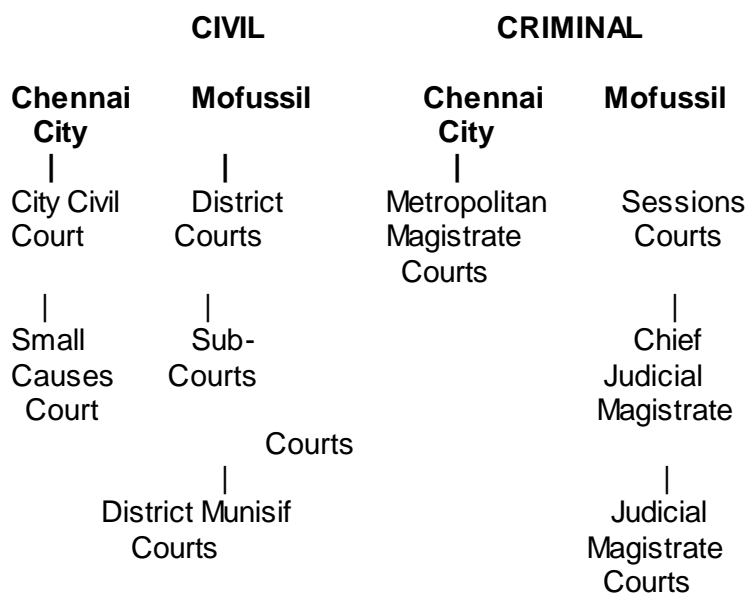
II. ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AND ITS OUTLINE IN TAMIL NADU

The organisational structure of judiciary in Tamil Nadu is outlined below :-

The Supreme Court of India, New Delhi is the apex court of our country having its supremacy of jurisdiction over all High Courts functioning in the States in India.

The state level hierarchical chart in Tamil Nadu is given below:-

HIGH COURT MADRAS



In addition to these regular courts, the following courts/offices have also been established under the provisions of the various Acts:

1. Official Assignee, High Court, Chennai.
2. Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai.
3. Labour Courts at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore, Tirunelveli, Cuddalore, Salem, Tiruchirapalli and Vellore.
4. Industrial Tribunal, Chennai.
5. Family Courts at Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem.
6. Special Courts for protection of civil rights.
7. Special Courts for trial of Economic Offences at Chennai and Madurai.
8. Designated courts under "TADA" Act.
9. Special Court at Chennai to try Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act cases.
10. Special Courts at Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai to try C.B.I. cases.
11. Mahila Courts (Magalir Neethimandram) at Chennai and Coimbatore.
12. Special Court for exclusive trial of bomb blast cases at Chennai and Coimbatore.
13. Special Court for the trial of cases on communal clashes at Madurai.
14. Special Courts for trial of Essential Commodities Act cases and NDPS Act cases.
15. Fast Track Courts.

The categorywise details of Judicial Officers in Tamil Nadu is shown in Annexure.I.

III. CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURE

The expenditure of judiciary is classified as "Charged" and "Voted".

Charged:

1. High Court Judges and Registrars, Establishment consisting of the original and Appellate Sides, Translation and Printing Department, the Law Reporters and Establishments, the Assistant Registrars, Pondicherry and establishment relating to extension of jurisdiction to pondicherry.

Voted:

1. The Civil and Sessions Court including the City Civil Courts, Chennai
2. Court of Small Causes, Chennai
3. Courts of Metropolitan Magistrates, Chennai
4. The Subordinate Criminal Courts
5. The Administrator General and Official Trustee, Madras
6. Government Legal Advisers and Counsels.
7. The Special Courts.
8. The Editor and Staff, Publication of Tamil Law Journal, Chennai.

IV. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES

The fathers of our constitution have made it obligatory on the part of the State Government to provide necessary funds to the Judiciary, so as to enable this constitutional body to function independently and effectively. The Government of Tamil Nadu have provided the necessary financial and other support to the judiciary which was only Rs.146.36 crores in 2000-2001 has been stepped upto Rs.170.68 crores in 2003-2004.

The details of expenditure and receipts derived by way of fines etc. are spelt out below:

EXPENDITURE

YEAR	AMOUNT IN LAKHS
2000-2001	14,635.89
2001-2002	15,145.33
2002-2003 (Revised Estimate)	16,672.54
2003-2004 (Budget Estimate)	17,067.68

RECEIPTS

0070. Other Administrative Services - 01. Administration of Justice		0030.Stamps – Judicial
Year	Amount in lakhs	Amount in lakhs
2000-2001	2160.40	4224.22
2001-2002	2547.32	5935.03
2002-2003	3027.22	5239.77
2003-2004	3317.04	7100.00

V. JURISDICTION OF COURTS

(i) Civil Courts

The jurisdiction of the City Civil Court is fixed under the Madras City Civil Court Act, 1892.

The territorial Jurisdiction of the City Civil Court, Chennai extends over the whole of the City of Chennai. The City Civil Court exercises pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs.10,00,000/- and Appellate jurisdiction upto Rs.3,00,000/- . The City Civil Court is also functioning as the Sessions Court for the Chennai Sessions Division.

The Chief Judge and the other judges of court of Small Causes are exercising Small Causes powers under the presidency Small Causes Courts Act, 1882.

The jurisdiction of the civil courts in the mofussil is fixed under the Tamil Nadu Civil Courts Act, 1873.

The District Judges are the Sessions Judges of the respective Divisions. They are also functioning as Special Tribunals under certain special enactments such as the Employees State Insurance Act, the Estate Abolition Act and the Motor Vehicles Act. They exercise civil appellate jurisdiction upto Rs.3,00,000/-.

The Civil Judges (Senior Division) exercise unlimited pecuniary jurisdiction on the original side. Their jurisdiction is defined under the Civil Courts Act. They are also exercising appellate powers in respect of appeals arising from and out of the decisions of the District Munsifs functioning in their respective territorial jurisdiction upto the value of Rs.30,000/-. They are also functioning as Assistant Sessions Judges.

The Civil Judges (Junior Division) exercise pecuniary jurisdiction upto Rs.30,000/-. They are exercising Small Causes Jurisdiction also upto Rs.20,000/-.

(ii) District Munsif Courts

The Jurisdiction of the District Munsif Courts extends over one or more Taluks and the jurisdiction of Sub-Courts, extends over one or more Munsif Courts. In the case of District and Sessions Court, its jurisdiction extends over one or more Revenue Districts. The District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrates try both Civil and Criminal Cases.

(iii) Criminal Courts

The Metropolitan Magistrates are exercising jurisdiction with reference to the Police Stations in the City of Chennai.

The Additional District Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrates are exercising the jurisdiction on the Subordinate Criminal Courts in their Districts. In addition to their administrative work, the Additional District Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrates are

empowered under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 to hear appeals made over to them by the District and Sessions Judges before whom certain appeals may be filed under the provisions of the said Code. Judicial Magistrates try Criminal Cases arising in the Taluk under their jurisdiction.

(iv) High Court

The High Court exercises writ jurisdiction and original jurisdiction in civil matters. It has appellate jurisdiction also both in Civil and Criminal matters. On the original side, the High Court tries suits above the value of Rs.10,00,000/- arising within the City of Chennai. The High Court is also exercising extended jurisdiction over the Union Territory of Pondicherry.

VI. JUDICIAL ACADEMY

The Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy has been established and is functioning at the Government Bungalow "Malligai". The Government have sanctioned Rs.4.50 crores for construction of a new building. It offers Refresher Courses and orientation programmes to the District Judges, Sub-Judges and District Munsifs and Training Programme to the newly recruited District Munsifs. During June 2002, the Government accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.6,87,146/- towards the purchase of Swaraj Mazda STD Bus for use of the Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy. In July 2002, the Government accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.5 lakhs for meeting the expenditure in conducting the training programme / refresher courses for the year 2002-2003.

VII. CONSTRUCTION OF COURT BUILDINGS

The Government has been providing the required infrastructural facilities to the Judiciary. Upto 31.12.2001, the Government have accorded administrative sanction for construction of buildings to the courts, accommodation to Judicial Officers etc., at an estimated cost of Rs.116.44 crores for implementation with assistance from Government of India on 50:50 basis. The High Court of Madras has now requested to sanction, inter alia, the construction of new court buildings in place of those which are, in dilapidated condition and sent a comprehensive priority list of 74 schemes for Rs.140/- crores. This Government have decided to implement this scheme with central assistance spread over a period of 3 years and hence forwarded this priority list to the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs, Government of India for their clearance.

VIII. ROLE OF FAST TRACK COURTS IN DISPOSAL OF LONG PENDING COURT CASES

The High Court, Madras and other subordinate courts in the state function very effectively and concentrate much on disposal of pending cases in the courts. The statistics on institution, disposal and pendency of cases as on 31.12.2002 are furnished in Annexure.II.

On the recommendation of the XI Finance Commission to clear heavy backlog of cases, especially long pending sessions cases and other criminal cases in the

subordinate courts in the State, 49 Fast Track Courts have been constituted. The Financial allocation for these Fast Track Courts upto 2004-2005 is Rs.14.12 crores.

The details about the long pending cases tried and disposed off by the Fast Track Courts from the date of constitution to 30.9.2002 are furnished below :-

		Total Number of cases handled	No. of cases disposed off
i)	From the date of constitution to 30.6.2002	18,262	6,150
ii)	During July,2002	19,667	2,110
iii)	During August,2002	20,407	1,430
iv)	During September,2002	23,021	2,376
	Total	81,357	12,066

The performance of the Fast Track Courts in regard to disposal of old and long pending cases is commendable.

IX. NEW COURTS CONSTITUTED DURING LAST YEAR

i) Mahila Courts (Mahalir Neethimandram)

While presenting the Budget 2002-2003, the Honourable Minister for Finance announced on the floor of the House that two Mahila Courts, one at Chennai and the other at Coimbatore to deal exclusively with cases relating to offences against women will be constituted during the next financial year. Accordingly, orders were issued for the constitution of 2 Mahila Courts, one at Chennai and the other at Coimbatore headed by District and Sessions Judges for speedy trial and disposal of cases of offences committed against women and also cases under other social laws enacted by the Central and State Governments for the protection of women. The Mahila Courts at Chennai and Coimbatore started functioning with effect from 5.7.2002 and 6.7.2002 respectively. The additional expenditure involved in the constitution of two Mahila Courts is Rs.15,46,220/- recurring per annum and Rs.10,16,700/- non-recurring.

ii) Other Courts

i) One Additional Sub-Court at Cuddalore and one Additional District Munsif Court each at Chidambaram and Virudhachalam have been inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice, High Court, Madras on 10.1.2003. These courts have started functioning.

ii) The Government have also sanctioned the constitution of a Judicial Magistrate Court at Sankarapuram in Villupuram District by shifting the Judicial Magistrate Court No.II, Kallakurichi. This Court has also started functioning at Sankarapuram.

X. HIGH COURT BENCH AT MADURAI

The establishment of the High Court Bench at Madurai will be a boon to the litigant public hailing from southern part of the state like Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, Kanniyakumari Districts etc. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.44.31 crores for construction of buildings and the construction work is nearing completion. The Government have also accorded additional sanction for a sum of Rs.768.13 lakhs for providing furniture, air-conditioning, false ceiling, construction of compound wall etc. These works are now in progress and expected to be completed shortly.

XI. COMPUTERISATION OF COURTS

i) High Court, Madras

The cause lists of cases and Judgment Information System have been created and copies of the Bail Orders/Anticipatory Bail Orders and interim orders are issued through Computers. 40 Personal Computers were purchased at a cost of Rs.45,72,000/- and installed in the Home Offices of all the Hon'ble Judges with Internet facilities.

Further 63 computers and printers with necessary peripherals have been installed in the High Court for use of the Personal Assistants to Hon'ble Judges for feeding the Judgments in Computer and for retrieval of the same for issuing the Final Orders/Judgments through computers to the Advocates and the litigant public without delay. Altogether, a sum of Rs.1.09 crores have so far been sanctioned by the Government for computerisation of High Court, Chennai.

The Government have also accorded sanction for an expenditure of Rs.32.90 lakhs for opening of facilitation counters at the High Court, Madras.

ii) City Civil Courts, Chennai

It is proposed to computerise all the City Civil Courts in Chennai at a total estimate of Rs.2.44 crores. Sanction has been accorded for the incurring of an expenditure for Rs.82.00 lakhs towards the work relating to computerisation of the City Civil Courts, Chennai for the first phase under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The following applications will be implemented during Phase-I:-

- i) Cause List
- ii) Certified Copies
- iii) Personal Information System
- iv) Creation of Judicial Database
- v) Facilitation Centre
- vi) Judicial Officers Personnel Information System
- vii) File monitoring system

On completion of the above works, other works contemplated in the second phase of the project work will be taken up for implementation.

iii) High Court Bench at Madurai

It is proposed to computerise the High Court Bench at Madurai at an estimated amount of Rs.2.54 crores. A sum of Rs.18,86,186/- has already been sanctioned to meet out the initial expenditure required for this scheme.

XII. NEW INITIATIVES

In accordance with the direction of the Supreme Court of India, the Government have decided to grant the scale of pay to the Judicial Officers in this State as recommended by the First National Judicial Pay Commission with effect from 1.7.96. Accordingly, orders revising the pay scale of Subordinate Judicial Officers have been issued on 31.3.2003 inspite of difficult financial position of the State.

During February, 2001 the government accorded sanction for the construction of building (1+2 storeys) in the High Court campus at a cost of Rs.1.00 crore to accommodate Post Office, Computer Block and Library. As, it was felt that the building under construction is not sufficient and therefore, it is proposed to sanction the construction of additional library block at an estimated cost of Rs.152 lakhs.

The Government have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.30.00 lakhs for supply of Law books and Journals to the High Court during 2002-2003. Similarly the Government have also accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.35.00 lakhs for supply of Law Books and Journals to the Subordinate Courts during the year 2002-2003.

With the objective of providing a separate building to the Legal Services Authority, the Government have accorded sanction for a sum of Rs.1.85 crores for construction of buildings in the High Court Campus to the Legal Services Authority.

Apart from the above, the Government have proposed to implement the following new schemes during the year 2003-2004 under Part.II Scheme :

LIST OF PART-II SCHEMES FOR 2003-2004

Name of the schemes	Recurr-ing expen- diture	Non-Recurring xpenditure	Total
(Rupees in lakhs)			
Courts – Civil and Criminal – Bifurcation of Madurai Judicial District into Madurai Theni Judicial District – Constitution of District and Sessions Court, Additional District Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate Court, Sub-Court, District Munsif Court and Judicial Magistrate Court at Theni for Theni Judicial District.	85.07	38.66	123.73
Courts – Conversion of	--	5.69	5.69

single phase service connection in 34 quarters of Judicial Officers in Thanjavur, Thoothukudi, Cuddalore, Vellore, Tirunelveli, Madurai, Nagapattinam, Dharmapuri District and Chief Metropolitan Magistrate Court at Egmore in Chennai			
Buildings – Nagapattinam District – Provision of Generator in the District Court Buildings, Nagapattinam	--	0.53	0.53
Buildings – Courts – Nagapattinam District – Magistrate Courts at Mannargudi conversion of existing Madras terraced roof of the court buildings into RCC roof.	--	5.00	5.00
Total	85.07	49.88	134.95

XIII. OTHER AREAS OF INTEREST

i) TAMIL NADU STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY

The Legal Services Authority Act, 1987 (as amended by the Act 59/1994) was enacted to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society. To discharge the above functions, the State Legal Services Authority, District Legal Services Authorities, Taluk Legal Services Committees and High Court Legal Services Committee have been constituted and functioning effectively.

FUNCTIONS OF STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY:

It shall be the duty of the State Legal Services Authority :-

- (i) to give effect to the policy and directions of the central authority.
- (ii) to provide legal service to persons who satisfy the criteria laid down under this Act.
- (iii) to conduct Lok Adalats (including Lok Adalats for High Court cases)
- (iv) to undertake preventive and Strategic legal aid programmes.

- (v) to perform such other functions as the State Authority may, in consultation with the Central Authority, fix by regulations.

FUNCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITIES AND TALUK LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEES.

It shall be the duty of every District Legal Services Authority :-

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

FUNCTIONS OF HIGH COURT LEGAL SERVICES COMMITTEE:

- (i) To provide Legal Services to persons in proceedings before the High Court
- (ii) To perform such other functions, as the State Legal Services Authority may fix by regulations.

LOK ADALATS

The State and District Authorities and the Taluk Legal Services Committees are empowered to organise Lok Adalats.

Lok Adalats shall have jurisdiction to determine and to come at a compromise or settlement between the parties to a dispute in respect of.

- (a) any case pending before any court; or
- (b) any matter which is falling within the jurisdiction of any court for which the Lok Adalat is organised but has not been brought before the court.

Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be final and no appeal shall be made to any court against the award.

The total number of Lok Adalats held upto 31.12.2002 was 10,255.

The total number of cases settled upto 31.12.2002 were 1,25,698 of which 1,06,378 were accident claims.

Periodical Legal Aid cum Legal Literacy promotion camps are held in rural areas.

The State Legal Services Authority is now functioning in the premises of the High Court. The Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs.1.85 crores for the construction of a new building for the State Legal services Authority.

ii) Directorate of Prosecution:

The Directorate of Prosecution supervises the prosecution of cases and monitors the functioning of the Law Officers and prosecuting officers attached to the Metropolitan Magistrate Courts, Judicial Magistrate Courts and Chief Judicial Magistrate Courts spread all over the State. The Director of Prosecution, who is the head of the Directorate of Prosecution, is assisted by unit officers. The Director of Prosecution is appointed from the I.P.S. cadre in the rank of Additional Director General of Police.

There are 11 Deputy Directors of Prosecution and 14 Assistant Directors of Prosecution, who are supervising the work of the Assistant Public Prosecutors under their control. They are rendering legal opinion on various matters and furnish draft charge in police cases and also maintaining liaison with the Police and Judiciary.

The Public Prosecutors and Additional Public Prosecutors are appointed on tenure basis by the Government to attend prosecution of cases before the respective District Sessions Court/Additional District Sessions Court. The total number of cases disposed upto 31/12/2002 was 1,36,097/-

iii) Administrator General and Official Trustee, Chennai

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

iv) Department of Government Litigations

The Department of Government Litigations comprising of offices of Advocate General, Additional Advocate General, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, designating the Advocate General as Head of the Department, is functioning since 1997. The four Law Officers function as separate units. The Advocate General, Additional Advocate General, the Government Pleader and the Public Prosecutor will be the appointing and disciplinary authorities in respect of the units under their respective control. The above Department is placed under the overall control of the Home Department in the Secretariat except for appointment of Law Officers of the High Court.

XIV. ENFORCEMENT OF TAMIL NADU PROTECTION OF INTERESTS OF DEPOSITORS (IN FINANCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS) ACT, 1997

Our State is the first State in the country to have a special legislation to protect the interest of the depositors who lost their hard earned money with the non-banking financial institutions. The Economic Offences Wing-II is handling cases arising out of the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments)

Act, and Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance. A Special Court was constituted at Chennai to try cases arising out of the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors Act. Based on the proposals received from the Inspector General of Police (Economic Offences Wing-II), the Government are issuing ad-interim orders of attachment of properties of the defaulted financial institutions for realising the dues to the depositors. As on 31.12.2002, the Government have passed ad-interim orders of attachment of properties of 140 defaulted Financial Establishments under the following two Acts as detailed below:-

1) T.N.P.I.D., Act, 1997	-	105
2) Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance, 1944	-	35

Total	-	140

The investigation by Economic Offences Wing Unit revealed that in the above defaulted Financial Institutions about 11,92,742 depositors have deposited a sum of Rs.1991.53 crores. So far, a sum of Rs.429.15 crores have been repaid to 7.5 lakhs depositors. Moreover, properties approximately worth of Rs.1588.78 crores are identified in the above cases for attachment. 717 cases have been registered under the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 1997 by the Economic Offences Wing. In respect of 15 cases, judgments have been pronounced by the Special Court and these cases ended in conviction. Out of the ad-interim orders issued in respect of the cases covered by Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, 95 original applications praying for absolute attachment were filed by the Competent Authority and Additional Commissioner of Land Administration in the Special Court.

During the implementation of the Tamil Nadu Protection of Interests of Depositors (in Financial Establishments) Act, certain deficiencies/short-comings are experienced both by the investigating agency and implementing agency and consequently there is delay in settlement of the amount due to the depositors. The Government are pursuing vigorous action to rectify the inherent defects in the Act in the interest of the depositors.

XV.CONCLUSION

To sum up, the Judicial System in Tamil Nadu has been well organized and facilities given are fairly adequate. At the same time, the Government are fully aware that the growing needs are manifold to meet the demands of the litigant public. In short, the Government will provide facilities and create a climate enabling the judicial system to maintain its independence and render speedy relief and remedy to the litigant public.

D.JAYAKUMAR
Minister for Law and Information Technology

ANNEXURE-I**CATEGORY WISE DETAILS OF THE JUDICIAL OFFICERS IN TAMIL NADU**

Sl.No.	Districts	District Judge	Addl. District Judge cum Chief Judicial Magistrate	Sub-Judge	District Munsif	District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate	Judicial Magistrate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	Chennai City	30	-	33	-	26	-
2.	Chengal-pattu	1	1	7	10	5	13
3.	Coimba-tore	2	1	9**	7	4	14
4.	Cuddalore	1	1	7	6	6	8
5.	Dharma-puri	2	2	4	3	6	5
6.	Dindigul	1	1	3	5	2	5
7.	Erode	2	1	8	10	2	9
8.	Kanniya-kumari	1	1	5	9	1	7
9.	Karur	1	1	2	3	-	4
10.	Madurai	2	1	9**	7	3	12
11.	Nagapat-tinam	1	1	5	8	-	9
12.	Namakkal	1	1	1	4	1	4
13.	Nilgiris	1	-	1	1	3	1
14.	Peram-balur	1	1	1	4	-	3
15.	Puduk-kottai	1	1	1	3	2	3
16.	Ramana-thapuram	1	1	2	3	4	3
17.	Salem	2	1	6*	6	1	12
18.	Sivaganga	1	1	2	4	4	3
19.	Thanjavur	1	1	6	8	2	6
20.	Thoothu-kudi	1	1	2	6	2	6
21.	Tiruchi-rappalli	1	1	5*	7	1	9
22.	Tirunelveli	2	1	8*	11	4	9
23.	Tiruvan-namalai	1	1	4	7	3	5
24.	Vellore	1	1	4	8	4	14
25.	Villupuram	1	1	6	15	2	9
26.	Virudhu-nagar	1	1	4	3	3	6
Total		61	25	145	158	91	179

* Including one post of Chairman, Taxation Appeals Tribunal of Municipal Corporation

** Including one post of Chairman, Taxation, Appeals Tribunal of Municipal Corporation and one post of Judicial Member Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal.

ANNEXURE – II

STATEMENT SHOWING THE INSTITUTION, DISPOSAL & PENDENCY OF CASES IN THE HIGH COURT, MADRAS AND IN THE SUBORDINATE COURTS (CIVIL) IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU DURING THE PERIOD FROM 1.1.2002 TO 31.12.2002.

Sl.No.	Name of the Courts	No. of cases pending at the beginning of the year	No. of cases Instituted or received during the year	Total No. of cases	No. of cases disposed of	No. of cases pending at the end of the year
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
I.Civil						
1.	High Court, Madras.	314562	170337	484899	151323	333576
2.	City Civil Court, Madras.	91947	57621	149568	78303	71265
3.	Court of Small Causes, Madras.	47100	44709	91809	55009	36800
4.	District Courts.	16866	89972	106838	90246	16592
5.	I Additional District Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrates Courts.	12064	20427	32491	21894	10597
6.	Sub Courts.	182770	176008	358778	194094	164684
7.	District Munsif Courts.	179253	234360	413613	259995	153618
TOTAL		844462	793434	1637996	850864	787132
1.	I.Criminal High Court, Madras.	33258	53213	86471	51738	34733
2.	Sessions Courts.	14117	17500	31617	15845	15772
3.	Additional District Judge-cum-Chief Judicial Magistrate.	203339	695287	898626	708176	190450
4.	Metro-politan Magistrate Courts, Madras.	79429	224697	304126	230916	73210
TOTAL		330143	990697	1320840	1006675	314165