

Government of India
Ministry of Law & Justice
(Department of Justice)

Jaisalmer House, 26-Man Singh Road,
New Delhi 110011.

Dated: 19th August 2021

Revised Guidelines

Subject: Implementation of Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for the Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary – Revision of guidelines

The undersigned is directed to say that the Department of Justice has been implementing the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary since 1993-94 to augment the resources of the State Governments for construction of court buildings and residential accommodation of judicial officers / judges covering District and Subordinate Courts. The existing guidelines issued vide O.M. of even number dated 28.01.2021 is revised and substituted as follows:

Objectives of the Scheme

2. The scheme aims at improving the physical infrastructure of the Subordinate Courts as also the housing needs for judicial officers of District and Subordinate Courts in the country with a view to facilitate better justice delivery.

Coverage of the Scheme

3. The Scheme covers all States and Union Territories. The Scheme covers construction of court buildings and construction of residential accommodation for Judges and Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts in the States. The scheme includes 3 new elements - construction of lawyers halls, toilet complexes

and digital computer rooms for the convenience of lawyers & litigants. The unit rates of the new elements are as under:

- i. Construction of Lawyers' Halls in all the District and Subordinate Courts @ Rs.0.80 crore for each Lawyer Hall.
- ii. Construction of toilet complex in all the District and Subordinate Court @ Rs.5.40 lakh for each toilet complex.
- iii. Construction of Digital Computer Rooms in all the District and Subordinate Court @ Rs.0.80 crore for each Digital Computer Room.

The Scheme does not cover construction of High Court buildings. The Scheme allows new construction and up-gradation or renovation of such existing court buildings but does not allow routine maintenance or upkeep. The central assistance to States/UTs is restricted to the budgetary provision available under the scheme during the financial year. However, States/UTs are free to spend additional amount as per their requirement from their own resources. This Centrally Sponsored Scheme is not a reimbursement scheme.

Fund Sharing Pattern under the Scheme

4. In accordance with Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance DO letter no. 32/PSO/FS/2015 dated 28.10.2015 the fund sharing pattern under the Scheme was revised from the year 2015-2016. Fund sharing is applicable in the ratio of 60:40 between Centre and the State except Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Tripura, Nagaland, Manipur and Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand, where the ratio of 90:10 applies. For Union Territories the central assistance made available is without the fund sharing requirement. The revised fund sharing was communicated to all State Governments and High Courts vide Order no. J. 13011/5/2007- JR dated 15th December, 2015.

Conditions for release of grants to the States/UTs under the Scheme

5. The allocation of funds to the States/UTs depends upon overall availability of funds with the Central Government under the Scheme as per budgetary allocation and with the understanding that the States have made adequate provision in their State Budget for meeting their prescribed State Share. The funds will be released to the State Governments/UTs in two instalments during a financial year. State Governments/UTs will raise demand/request for funds under the Scheme. The States/UTs are required to mandatorily comply with the following requirements for release of grants:-

- a. Demand/request for grant should be based on the Action Plan developed for construction of court buildings with digital computer rooms, lawyers halls, toilet complexes and residential accommodations for Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts. The Action Plan should include the name of the project and location of the project for which the CSS funds are to be utilized:
- b. It has to be ensured by the States/UTs that the aforesaid projects proposed to be taken up by them are disabled friendly and meet the requisite norms/accessibility standards as laid down by CPWD/Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities, Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment, from time to time.
- c. The States should/UTs should plan their projects having regard to Covid 19 guidelines, and make appropriate provisions for social distancing, provision for holding meetings/sittings through Video conferencing.
- d. The Disaster Management Action Plan has to be in place for all the buildings, as per norms notified by the Government from time to time.
- e. It has to be ensured that all prescribed norms for making these structures disaster compliant have been adopted by the States/UTs .
- f. Submission of Utilisation Certificate for previous grants released to the States/UTs, along with utilization of prescribed State Share;

- g. Timelines (start date and end date) of the construction projects to be clearly indicated by the State and adhered by all implementing agencies.
- h. Release of funds to be done only after land is available, all clearances are in place and a certificate to this effect is provided by the State.
- i. The projects (completed, under construction and proposed) are geo-tagged on Nyaya Vikas 2.0 portal by the 5th day of every month.
- j. No court halls/residential units will be sanctioned to any State beyond the working strength of Judicial Officers (JOs).
- k. Sanctioning of new projects to States will be linked to the performance of the State/UT in completion of previous projects.
- l. The States/UTs should clearly indicate whether the Central and corresponding State share of funds has been utilized for a new project or an ongoing new construction project or an ongoing project involving renovation/modernization of old/dilapidated structures.
- m. The projects should be executed as per Scheme guidelines, approved Action Plan and specifications. Execution of project works should be economical, efficient and timely.
- n. It should be ensured that non permissible works under the CSS are not taken up and there is no diversion of funds e.g. for purchase of land, hiring/purchase of vehicles etc.
- o. State level and Centre level Monitoring Committee will ensure timely completion of these projects. Status of all projects (including time & cost overrun of projects) will also be put before both the Monitoring Committees.
- p. Release of funds will be made incumbent upon completely updated State data on Nyaya Vikas Portal. The data may be updated by the 5th day of every month.
- q. Only the Nyaya Vikas Portal data will be used for State and Centre level Monitoring Committee.
- r. Maintenance and upgradation expenses of infrastructure will not be covered under the scheme.
- s. Adoption of the new PFMS system and designation of a single nodal agency (SNA) for implementing each CSS in terms of Department of Expenditure's OM no. 1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020 has to be ensured.

6. In addition to the above, the following weight-age criteria will be considered for allocation of funds to the States/UTs under the Scheme in order to ensure scientific and criteria based distribution of funds amongst States:

Sl. No.	Criteria/Parameter	Weightage (in %)
1	Number of Court Halls left for construction with reference to the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers in the State/UT	40%
2	Number of Residential Units left for construction with reference to the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers in the State/UT	40%
3	Working strength of Judicial Officers with reference to the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers in the State/UT	10%
4	Pendency of 10 years and more old cases in subordinate judiciary	10%
	Total	100%
The formula for calculating yearly State Share based on the above parameters has been added as Annexure 1 .		
Though calculation as per above parameter will be done w.r.t. the sanctioned strength, but no court halls/residential units will be sanctioned to any State beyond the working strength of Judicial Officers (JOs).		

7. Purpose: The first two parameters no 1 and 2 identified above are the two components of infrastructure covered under the scheme, namely required number of court halls and residential units in a State. Therefore, these two parameters have been provided more weight-age. Upon calculation if the weightage in these two parameters comes to 'zero' then the remaining parameters will not be considered, since the State/UT would have saturated the number of court halls and residential units to the level of sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers in the State/UT.

8. Parameter no 3 relating to working strength of Judicial Officers with reference to the sanctioned strength of Judicial Officers in the State/UT will be considered as an incentive and carries 10% weight-age for those States who fill up vacancies faster. Parameter no 4 which deals with pendency of 10 years or more old cases in subordinate judiciary has another 10% weight-age and States having

lower number of such cases will be considered as an incentive for better performance in pendency reduction. Therefore, while requirement for court halls and residential units of two States may be similar, the State filling up more vacancies and disposing more 10-year-old cases will be given preference in terms of allocation of funds from the Scheme.

Procedure for submitting proposals to the Department of Justice

9. Department concerned in the State Government dealing with judicial infrastructure in the State shall submit proposals each year to the Department of Justice for seeking financial assistance under the Scheme for new and on-going projects. The proposal should necessarily include the following:

- i. District-wise details of on-going projects for construction of court buildings and residential buildings including infrastructure components, such as, Court Hall, Judge's Chamber, Office room, Library, Canteen, lawyers halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms etc.
- ii. Requirement of funds for on-going projects,
- iii. District-wise details of new projects for construction of court buildings and residential buildings including infrastructure components, such as, Court Hall, Judge's Chamber, Office room, Library, Canteen, lawyers halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms etc.
- iv. Requirement of funds for new projects,
- v. Total requirement of funds for on-going and new projects, indicating Central share and State share.
- vi. Certificate that no UCs (for both central and state share) due are pending
- vii. Certificate that encumbrance free land and other clearances for the projects are available.

- viii. Certificate that all safety precautionary measures as per Disaster Management Action Plan have been taken into account.
- ix. Certificate that prescribed disabled friendly/accessibility standards have been adopted.
- x. Certificate that proposal for new Court Hall and residential Units does not exceed the working strength of JOs.
- xi. Timelines (start date and end date) for the projects have been indicated.
- xii. State share of the funds proposed has been indicated.
- xiii. Geotagging status of projects has been indicated.
- xiv. Details/status of construction of projects sanctioned in previous year(s) has been indicated.

Timeline for submission of proposals

10. The States/UTs should submit their proposals with the above details by 30th of June every year. If any State/UT fails to submit their proposal within the stipulated time the funds will be reallocated to other needy States/UTs by 30th of September of that year.

Monitoring and Evaluation

11. In addition to the existing monitoring mechanisms, two Monitoring Committees will be constituted at the Central and State level each to monitor progress and timely completion of projects and to facilitate coordination between the various Departments officials. These Committees will hold meetings either in person or through video conference. The Committee details are as follows:

11.1 High Court Level Monitoring Committee in the State: The Committee will be chaired by the Chief Justice of the respective High Court

and shall consist of the Registrar General of the High Court, Portfolio Judges, Law/Home Secretary of the State and, Secretary of the State PWD. The Committee will review the physical and financial progress of the construction of court halls, lawyers halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms and residential units for judicial officers every 6 months. The Committee shall have the following responsibilities:

- (a) Overall monitoring of the implementation of the Scheme in the State.
- (b) Check the quality of execution of works for maintaining quality standards.
- (c) Monitor adherence to the timelines in respect of the project from time and time.
- (d) Oversee implementation of the project without time and cost overruns.
- (e) Review status of all projects (including time & cost overrun of projects)

11.2 Central Level Monitoring Committee in the Department of Justice:

The Committee will be chaired by Secretary (Department of Justice, GoI) and will comprise of representatives from all States (Department of Law/Home, High Courts and PWD), concerned Joint Secretary (Department of Justice, GOI), Financial Advisor (Ministry of Law and Justice, GoI) and concerned Deputy Secretary (Department of Justice) will be the Convenor. The Committee will review the physical and financial progress of the construction of court halls lawyers halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms, and residential units for judicial officers every 6 months. The Committee shall have the following responsibilities:

- (a) Periodically review the progress of the approved projects.
- (b) Take necessary steps to ensure achievement of the objectives of the Scheme
- (c) Review UCs submitted by States/UTs.

- (d) Review status of all projects (including time & cost overrun of projects)

New Initiatives: Online Monitoring System

12. An online monitoring system namely Nyaya Vikas Portal for better asset management by enabling data collection on progress, completion of court halls and residential units under construction has been developed by the Department of Justice with technical assistance from the National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), ISRO along with a web portal and mobile application for geo tagging of assets and monitoring of physical and financial progress of projects sanctioned under the scheme. The mobile application and web portal after pilot testing are currently available for online monitoring. The States/UTs are required to upload/update data and photographs regularly. The different stages of monitoring are as follows:

- Stage 1: The mobile application will be used by a surveyor at the field to capture photographs of court halls, lawyers halls, toilet complexes and digital computer rooms /residential units for geo tagging and entering basic information regarding the progress of the project.
- Stage 2: An approver/moderator at the District level will verify the progress entered by the surveyor through the web portal and approve the details submitted by the surveyor.
- Stage 3: A State level user will add financial details related to the projects in the State including cost estimate, funds utilized and utilization certificate for each financial year.
- Stage 4: At the Central Level, the Department of Justice will use the web portal to monitor the details entered by the State and add details of funds released to the States in each financial year.

13. The objective of on-line monitoring system is to ensure that financial and physical status of projects should progress corresponding to each other. To improve the online monitoring mechanism, the Nyaya Vikas portal has been upgraded to version 2.0 with role and responsibilities assigned at the Central and State level.

Role of Central User:

- Can manage and view projects with search option.
- Projects can be deleted by Central User.
- Customised reports of the projects started or completed between given dates can be generated.
- Can upload and manage the important documents shown on the home page.
- Can upload and manage the Image Gallery Photos shown on the home page.

Role of State Users:

- The funds to a project can be allocated dynamically for each financial year.
- While allocating the funds, system automatically shows the available funds which are released from the central user for ease of allocation.
- The estimate of a project can be updated by the state user whenever the estimated cost for a project changes.
- For Reports, the expenditure of a project is calculated by the Utilisation Certificate (UC) details uploaded by the State User.
- The facility to upload single UC with expenditure details for multiple projects is available.
- Approver/Moderator User can approve the project status through the mobile app.

Norms and Specifications

14. The Department of Justice has developed norms and specifications for construction of court halls. The norms and specifications have been calculated based on recommendations of the National Court Management Systems Committee of the Supreme Court in the Baseline Report on Court Development Planning System, existing norms and practice being followed by different State Governments and certain CPWD norms. These norms and specifications have been attached as **Annexure 2**.

Provision of flexi-funds:

15. Following the guidelines issued by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance vide OM 55(5)/PF-II/2011) dated 6.9.2016, the State Governments/UTs have been provided flexibility to meet local needs and requirements within the overall objective of any given scheme at the sub-head level.

Under the above scheme Flexi Fund means that States/UTs if they so desire can set aside the funds allocated (25% in case of States and 30% in case of UTs), including Central and State share, as Flexi-fund to be spent on any sub-scheme or innovation or component that is in line with the overall aim and objective of the approved Centrally Sponsored Scheme. States can use the fund to meet local requirements in areas affected by internal security disturbances or to undertake mitigation or restoration activities in case of natural calamities. For the sake of clarity, it is reiterated that the fund sharing pattern of flexi funds will be same, as prescribed for the CSS, as already indicated in para no. 4 above.

Objectives of Flexi-Funds:

- (i) To meet local needs and requirements e.g. customization required with respect to local conditions of weather, climate etc. or meet specific local demands like Lawyers' Building and Consultation Lounge, Litigants Waiting Hall, Library Complex etc.

(ii) To pilot innovation to improve efficiency e.g. customization of the building for ICT enablement, provide sound proofing and making it acoustic friendly;

(iii) To undertake mitigation/restoration in case of natural calamities like earthquake, floods, storm or tsunami or to satisfy local requirements in areas affected by internal security disturbances e.g. repair of damage to the court buildings on account of the above.

Fund Allocation and Approval

1. States/UTs if they so desire can set aside the funds allocated (25% in case of States and 30% in case of UTs), including the central and state share, for any given scheme in a financial year) as Flexi Fund to be spent on any sub-scheme or component or innovation that is in line with the overall aim and objectives of the approved Scheme.
2. The States/UTs, who want to avail of the Flexi-Fund facility, should constitute a State Level Sanctioning Committee (SLSC) to sanction projects or activities under the flexi-fund component. However, participation of the concerned Central Ministry would be mandatory in the SLSC before the flexi-fund facility is invoked under any Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The constitution of the committee is suggested as under:

Chief Secretary of the State	Chairman
Secretary, PWD	Member
Secretary, Finance	Member
Secretary, Law	Member
Secretary, Planning	Member
Representative of the High Court	Member
Representative of Department of Justice	Member

3. It may be noted that the name, acronym and the logo are the core feature of any Centrally Sponsored Scheme. These must be retained for the Flexi Fund component as well. If the States/UTs change any of these core features, the central contribution will cease and the Flexi Fund component will become a purely state scheme.

Use of Flexi-Funds

1. The Flexi-Fund would continue to be part of the parent Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It may be operated at the level of the Scheme, Sub-Scheme and its Components, but not at the level of the Umbrella Program. However, it would be permissible to use Flexi-Funds to converge different schemes under an umbrella program to improve efficiency and effectiveness of outcomes.
2. It may also be noted that the purpose of Flexi-Funds is to enable the States to satisfy local needs and undertake innovations in areas covered by the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Flexi-funds should not be used to substitute State's own schemes and project expenditures. It should also not be used for construction/repair of offices/residences for government officials, general publicity, purchase of vehicles/furniture for offices, distribution of consumer durables/non- durables, incentives/rewards for staff and other unproductive expenditures.

Monitoring, Evaluation & Audit

1. Web-based reporting for the use of Flexi-Funds may be designed by adding modules to the existing MIS. Outcomes (medium term) and outputs (short term) should be part of the MIS along with pictures/images and good practices to ensure greater transparency and learning across States.
2. Evaluation of Flexi-Funds may be done through the existing evaluation mechanism, including those set by the Ministries, NITI Aayog, or by independent third parties. Terms and conditions for evaluation may be

designed in such a manner that outcomes of the Scheme as a whole, as well as the flexi-funds are well identified and measurable.

3. Flexi-funds within each CSS will be subject to the same audit requirements as the parent Centrally Sponsored Scheme, including audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General.

Clarification and Dispute Resolution

16. In case of any doubt relating to implementation of the Scheme as per these revised guidelines, States/UTs are free to contact Department of Justice for clarification or explanation. However, in case of any dispute, the decision of Department of Justice will be final.

Date of effect

17. These guidelines will replace the existing guidelines dated 28.01.2021 and will be effective from date of issue.

18. These instructions issue with the approval of the competent authority.



(Premlata Kaushik)
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Encl: As above

To
The Chief Secretaries
All State Governments/UTs

Calculation for Provisional Allocation of Central Share to States and UTs

Note: 10% of the Total BE allocated for the scheme is earmarked for the States of the North Eastern Region, therefore calculation for NER has been shown separately.

Parameter 1: Number of Court Halls left for construction (weightage 40%)

LH1= No. of Court Halls left in State/UT1;

TH1=Total No. of Court Halls required in State/UT1 calculated as $[(\text{Sanctioned Strength of Judges in the State}) - (\text{Available Court Halls} + 0.5 * \{\text{Under Construction Court Halls}\})]$

LH2= No. of Court Halls left in State/UT2;

TH2= Total No. of Court Halls required in State/UT2 calculated as $[(\text{Sanctioned Strength of Judges in the State}) - (\text{Available Court Halls} + 0.5 * \{\text{Under Construction Court Halls}\})]$

THn= Total No. of Court Halls required for all State/UTn calculated as TH1+TH2 +...THn

Share Quotient of State 1 = $LH1/THn * 3600 = QS1$

Share Quotient of State 1 NER = $LH1(NER)/THn(NER) * 400 = QS1$

Parameter 2: Number of Residential Units left for construction (weightage 40%)

LR1= No. of Residential Units in State/UT 1;

TR 1=Total No. of Residential Units for the State/UT1 calculated as $[(\text{Sanctioned Strength of Judges in the State}) - (\text{Available Residential Units} + 0.5 * \{\text{Under Residential Units}\})]$

LR2= No. of Residential Units in State/UT2;

TR 2= Total No. of Residential Units for the State/UT2 calculated as $[(\text{Sanctioned Strength of Judges in the State}) - (\text{Available Residential Units} + 0.5 * \{\text{Under Construction Residential Units}\})]$

TRn= Total Quotient for Requirement of Residential Units for the

Share Quotient of State = $LR1/TRn * 3600 = QS2$

Share Quotient of State 1 NER = $LR1(NER)/TRn(NER) * 400 = QS2$

Parameter 3: Working Strength of Judicial Officers (weightage 10%)

WS1= Working Strength in State/UT1;

SS1= Sanctioned Strength in State/UT1

WS 2= Working Strength in State/UT2;

SS2= Sanctioned Strength in State/UT2

WSn = Working Strength in State/UTn;
SSn= Sanctioned Strength in State/UTn

Total Cumulative-WS1/SS1+WS2/SS2+...WSn/SSn

Share quotient of State 1 = $\frac{WS1/SS1*900}{\text{Total Cumulative}}=QS3$

Share Quotient of State 1 NER= $\frac{WS1(NER)/SS1(NER)*100}{\text{Total Cumulative(NER)}}=QS2$

Parameter 4: Quotient of Pendency of more than 10 year old cases in State
(Weight-age=10%)

Share of State/UT1= (State1 Pendency 10 yr. old cases/ Total Pendency of 10 yr. old cases in the country)* 900= QS4

Share of States of NER=(State NER1 Pendency 10 yr. old cases/Total Pendency of 10 yr. old cases in NER)*100=QS4

Share Quotient of State = QS1+QS2+QS3+QS4

Share of State 1= (Share Quotient of State 1) * (Total Budget Allocation BE in FY- 10% of Total Budget Allocation BE in FY) /9000

Share of State 1 of NER= (Share Quotient of State 1 of NER)* (10% of Total Budget Allocation BE in FY)/1000

Note on Uniform Norms and Specifications under the CSS

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Infrastructure for the Subordinate Judiciary was introduced in 1993-94. The Cabinet has approved continuation of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary up to 31.3.2020 to be implemented in Mission mode through the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms with stipulation that standard norms and specifications be formulated for court buildings and residential units of judicial officers of subordinate judiciary. The approved scheme has an outlay of Rs. 3320.00 crores. The existing scheme has been extended upto 31.03.2021. Department of Justice has developed these Standard Norms and specifications to ensure efficient allocation of funds in future and may be utilized for such under construction projects where land has been allocated and the construction is yet to begin.

These norms and specifications have been developed on the basis of the recommendations made by the National Court Management Systems Committee of the Supreme Court in the Baseline Report on Court Development Planning System, information provided by different State governments and certain CPWD norms. The Additional facilities mentioned below are common facilities to be made available in each court complex. Calculation of total built up area for model court complexes with 4, 6, 8 and 10 court rooms based on the norms and specifications below have been provided as **Annex A1** for ease of reference.

For the purpose of fixing norms and specifications, the States have been divided into two categories namely A and B. Category A comprises of States where the sanctioned strength of judicial officers of Subordinate Judiciary is more than 500 and pendency of cases in Subordinate Judiciary is above 3 lakhs and Category B comprises of States where the sanctioned strength of judicial officers is less than 500 and pendency of cases in Subordinate Judiciary below 3 lakhs. A list showing the sanctioned strength and pendency is attached as **Annex B**. The funds for construction of the court halls and the residential units shall be given as per the provisions of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the Development of Judicial Infrastructure under which the funding pattern is 60:40 between the Central and State Government and 90:10 for states in the North Eastern Region and the Himalayan States. The cost estimates for construction will be as per Schedule of Rates of the PWD Departments or the department/agency undertaking construction under CSS of the respective States. The share of Government of India shall be limited; whichever is lower of the actual cost estimate and unit cost estimate as calculated hereafter.

Norms and Specifications

Court Halls

No.	Category	A ⁽¹⁾ (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B ⁽²⁾ (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms
1	Principal District Judge/DJ	144	3891600	128	3459200	NCMS and State Information
2	Addl. District Judge/CJM	144	3891600	128	3459200	
3	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	70	1891750	70	1891750	
4	Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	70	1891750	70	1891750	
Total		428	1,15,667,00	396	1,07,01,900	
(*27025 per sq. mt.)						

Additional Facilities

No	Facilities	A ^I (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B ^{II} (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms	
1	Judge's Chamber	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	540500	15	405375	Existing State Norms and CPWD Handbook
		Addl. District Judge/CJM	20	540500	15	405375	
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	15	405375	15	405375	
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	15	405375	15	405375	
2	Office Room	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	540500	15	405375	
		Addl. District Judge/CJM	20	540500	15	405375	
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	15	405375	15	405375	
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	15	405375	15	405375	
3	Conference/Meeting Room	1 in each District Level Court	70	1891750	60	1621500	
		1 in each Taluka Level Court	60	1621500	50	1351250	

4	Judge's Library	100	2702500	90	2432250
5	Lawyer's Library	145	3918625	120	3243000
6	Record Room/Malkhana	230	6215750	230	6215750
7	Waiting Room	100	2702500	100	2702500
8	Computer Room	30	810750	30	
9	Canteen	70	1891750	70	1891750
10	Bar Room	80	2162000	60	1621500
11	Toilets (Male)	10	270250	10	270250
12	Toilet (Female)	10	270250	10	270250
13	Lockup	20	540500	20	540500
14	Total Area	1065	2,87,81,625	970	2,62,14,250
Total Cost (*27025 per sq. mt.)					

^[1] States with Sanctioned Strength of more than 500: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala (Lakshadweep), Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry), Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal (including Andaman and Nicobar), Delhi

^[2] States with Sanctioned Strength below 500: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Terms and Conditions:-

1. The above norms shall be used for the purposes of determining allocation of funds to States under the CSS.
2. The norms specified for the sizes of the court halls and office rooms are as specified in the NCMS report. All States must attempt to adhere to these minimum standards prescribed by the Supreme Court's NCMS committee.
3. The rates have been calculated taking into consideration the schedule of rates used by the CPWD.
4. If any State wishes to use norms higher than those prescribed above, the additional cost will have to be borne by the State government.
5. If any State wishes to use norms lower than those prescribed above, the allocation will be based on actual norms as specified in the proposal submitted by the State.
6. States building bye laws should be complied with.
7. No supervision charge will be permitted to be paid to any agency undertaking the construction and further the sanction order approving the project should be uploaded on the website of the respective State PWD and a copy should be sent to the Department of Justice.
8. Identification and allocation of land for construction of court halls will be the responsibility of the State government and wherever the land is at premium the

court complexes as suggest by the NCMS Committee report could be multi-storied.

9. Special attention should be paid to ensure availability of sufficient parking, public facilities and drinking water for litigants, accessibility for the differently-abled and safety features in compliance with existing bylaws of the State.
10. The norms and specifications for construction of residential units may be as per the existing norms in the States

Different Categories of Court Complex

1. Court Complex with 4 Court Rooms

A court complex with 4 court halls and additional facilities –one court on each floor, with a minimum of 2 (1 –Female, 1-Male) accessible public toilets on each floor.

Court Halls

No.	Category	A ^[3] (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B ^[4] (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms
1	Principal District Judge/DJ	144	38,91,600	128	34,59,200	NCMS and State Information
2	Addl. District Judge/CJM	144	38,91,600	128	34,59,200	
3	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	70	18,91,750	70	18,91,750	
4	Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	70	18,91,750	70	18,91,750	
Total		428	1,15,667,00	396	1,07,01,900	
(*27025 per sq. mt.)						

Additional Facilities

No	Facilities	A' (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B'' (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms	
1	Judge's Chamber	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375	Existing State Norms and CPWD Handbook
		Addl. District Judge/CJM	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375	
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	15	4,05,375	15	4,05,375	
		Civil Judge	15	4,05,375	15	4,05,375	

		(Jr. Div.)				
2	Office Room	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375
		Addl. District Judge/CJM	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)	15	4,05,375	15	4,05,375
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)	15	4,05,375	15	4,05,375
3	Conference/Meeting Room	1 in each District Level Court	70	18,91,750	60	16,21,500
		1 in each Taluka Level Court	60	16,21,500	50	13,51,250
4	Judge's Library		100	27,02,500	90	24,32,250
5	Lawyer's Library		145	39,18,625	120	32,43,000
6	Record Room/Malkhana		230	62,15,750	230	62,15,750
7	Waiting Room		100	27,02,500	100	27,02,500
8	Computer Room		30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750
9	Canteen		70	18,91,750	70	18,91,750
10	Bar Room		80	21,62,000	60	16,21,500
11	Toilets (Male)		10	2,70,250	10	2,70,250
12	Toilet (Female)		10	2,70,250	10	2,70,250
13	Lockup		20	5,40,500	20	5,40,500
14	Total Area		1065	2,87,81,625	970	2,62,14,250

Total Cost (*27025 per sq. mt.) in Rs.

^[3] States with Sanctioned Strength of more than 500: Andhra Pradesh and Telangana, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala (Lakshadweep), Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu (including Pondicherry), Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal (including Andaman and Nicobar), Delhi

^[4] States with Sanctioned Strength below 500: Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Chandigarh, Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli

One Court Complex with 4 court halls and additional facilities

No.	Infrastructure	A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)
1	4 Court Halls	428	1,15,667,00	396	1,07,01,900
2	Additional Facility	1065	2,87,81,625	970	2,62,14,250
Total		1493	4,03,48,325	1366	3,69,16,150
Total Cost (*27025 per sq. mt.) in Rs.					

2. Court Complex with 6 Court Rooms

A court complex with 6 court rooms may consist of 1 court of the Principal District Judge, 1 courts of the Additional District Judge and 2 courts of the Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) and 2 courts of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)

Court Halls

Sl. No.	Category	A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms
1	Principal District Judge/DJ	144	38,91,600	128	34,59,200	NCMS and State Information
2	Addl. District Judge/CJM	144	38,91,600	128	34,59,200	
3	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) *2	140**	37,83,500	140**	37,83,500	
4	Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) *2	140**	37,83,500	140**	37,83,500	
Total		568	1,53,50,200	536	76,75,100	
Total Cost (*27025 per sq. mt.) in Rs.						

** the size of one court hall will be between 70-80 sq. mt. in larger states and 60-70 sq. mt. in smaller states.

Additional Facilities

No	Facilities		A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms
1	Judge's Chamber (including toilets)	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375	Existing State Norms and CPWD Handbook
		Addl. District Judge/CJM	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375	
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) *2	30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750	
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) *2	30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750	
2	Office Room	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375	

		Addl. District Judge/CJM	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)*2	30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)*2	30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750
3	Conference/Meeting Room	1 in each District Level Court	70	18,91,750	60	16,21,500
		1 in each Taluka Level Court	60	16,21,500	50	13,51,250
4	Judge's Library		100	27,02,500	90	24,32,250
5	Lawyer's Library		145	39,18,625	120	32,43,000
6	Record Room/Malkhana		230	62,15,750	230	62,15,750
7	Waiting Room		100	27,02,500	100	27,02,500
8	Computer Room		30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750
9	Canteen		70	18,91,750	70	18,91,750
10	Bar Room		80	2,10,62,000	60	16,21,500
11	Toilets (Male) (10)*4		40	10,81,000	40	10,81,000
12	Toilet (Female) (10)*4		40	10,81,000	40	10,81,000
13	Lockup		20	5,40,500	20	5,40,500
14	Total Area		1185	3,20,24,625	1090	2,94,57,250
Total Cost (*27025 per sq. mt.)						

One Court Complex with 6 court halls and additional facilities					
Sl. No.	Infrastructure	A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)
1	6 Court Halls	568	1,53,50,200	536	76,75,100
2	Additional Facility	1185	3,20,24,625	1090	2,94,57,250
Total Built Up Area		1753	4,73,74,825	1626	3,71,32,350
Total Cost (*27025 per sq. mt.)					

3. Court Complex with 8 Court Rooms

A court complex with 8 court halls may include 1 court of the Principal District Judge, 2 courts of the Additional District Judge and 2 courts of the Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) and 3 courts of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) The number toilets will be increased to 2 for females 2 for males on each floor with a total of 6 toilets for women and 6 toilets for men.

Court Halls

No.	Category	A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms
1	Principal District Judge/DJ	144	38,91,600	128	34,59,200	NCMS and State Information
2	Addl. District Judge/CJM*2	288 **	77,83,200	256**	69,18,400	
3	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) *2	140**	37,83,500	140**	37,83,500	
4	Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) *3	210**	56,75,250	210**	56,75,250	
	Total	782	2,11,33,550	734	1,98,36,350	

** the size of one court hall for ADJ will be between 144-150 sq. mt. and 128-134 sq. mt. and for Civil Judge 70-80 sq. mt. in larger states and 60-70 sq. mt. in smaller states.

Additional Facilities

No.	Facilities	A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms	
1	Judge's Chamber (including toilet)	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375	Existing State Norms and CPWD Handbook
		Addl. District Judge/CJ M*2	40	10,81,000	30	8,10,750	
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)*2	30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750	
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)*3	45	12,16,125	45	12,16,125	
2	Office Room	Principal District Judge/DJ	15	4,05,375	15	4,05,375	
		Addl. District Judge/CJ M*2	30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750	
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)*2	30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750	
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)*3	45	12,16,125	45	12,16,125	
3	Conference/Meeting Room	1 in each District Level	70	18,91,750	60	16,21,500	

		Court				
		1 in each Taluka Level Court	60	16,21,500	50	13,51,250
4	Judge's Library		100	27,02,500	90	24,32,250
5	Lawyer's Library		145	39,18,625	120	32,43,000
6	Record Room/Malkhana		230	62,15,750	230	62,15,750
7	Waiting Room		100	27,02,500	100	27,02,500
8	Computer Room		30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750
9	Canteen		70	18,91,750	70	18,91,750
10	Bar Room		80	21,62,000	60	16,21,500
11	Toilets (Male) (10)*6		60	16,21,500	60	16,21,500
12	Toilet (Female) (10)*6		60	16,21,500	60	16,21,500
13	Lockup		20	5,40,500	20	5,40,500
14	Total Area		1280	3,45,92,000	1190	3,21,59,750

One Court Complex with 8 court halls and additional facilities					
No.	Infrastructure	A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)
1	8 Court Halls	782	2,11,33,550	734	1,98,36,350
2	Additional Facility	1280	3,45,92,000	1190	3,21,59,750
Total		2062	5,57,25,550	1924	5,19,96,100
Total Cost in Rs. (*27025)					

4. Court Complex with 10 Court Rooms

A court complex with 10 court rooms may have 1 court of the Principal District Judge, 3 court of the Additional District Judge and 3 courts of the Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) and 3 courts of Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) The number toilets will be increased to 10 for Women and 10 for Men.

Court Halls

S. No.	Category	A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms
1	Principal District Judge/DJ	144	38,91,600	128	34,59,200	NCMS and State Information
2	Addl. District Judge/CJM*3	450**	1,21,61,250	384**	1,03,77,600	
3	Civil Judge (Sr. Div.) *3	210**	56,75,250	210**	56,75,250	
4	Civil Judge (Jr. Div.) *3	210**	56,75,250	210**	56,75,250	
Total		1014	2,74,03,350	932	2,51,87,300	
Total Cost in Rs. (*27025)						

** the size of one court hall for ADJ will be between 144-150 sq. mt. and 128-134 sq. mt. and for Civil Judge 70-80 sq. mt. in larger states and 60-70 sq. mt. in smaller states.

Additional Facilities

Sl. No	Facilities	A (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	B (sq. mt.)	Unit Cost* (in Rs.)	Basis for Suggested Norms	
1	Judge's Chamber (including toilets)	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375	Existing State Norms and CPWD Handbook
		Addl. District Judge/CJM*3	60	16,21,500	45	12,16,125	
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)*3	45	12,16,125	45	12,16,125	
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)*3	45	12,16,125	45	12,16,125	
2	Office Room	Principal District Judge/DJ	20	5,40,500	15	4,05,375	
		Addl. District Judge/CJM*3	60	16,21,500	45	12,16,125	
		Civil Judge (Sr. Div.)*3	45	12,16,125	45	12,16,125	
		Civil Judge (Jr. Div.)*3	45	12,16,125	45	12,16,125	
3	Conference/Meeting Room	1 in each District Level Court	70	18,91,750	60	16,21,500	
		1 in each Taluka Level Court	60	16,21,500	50	13,51,250	
4	Judge's Library	100	27,02,500	90	24,32,250		
5	Lawyer's Library	145	39,18,625	120	32,43,000		
6	Record Room/Malkhana	230	62,15,750	230	62,15,750		
7	Waiting Room	100	27,02,500	100	27,02,500		
8	Computer Room	30	8,10,750	30	8,10,750		
9	Canteen	70	18,91,750	70	18,91,750		
10	Bar Room	80	21,62,000	60	16,21,500		
11	Toilets (Male) (10)*10	100	27,02,500	100	27,02,500		
12	Toilet (Female) (10)*10	100	27,02,500	100	27,02,500		
13	Lockup	20	5,40,500	20	5,40,500		
14	Total Area	1445	3,90,51,125	1330	3,59,43,250		

One Court Complex with 10 court halls and additional facilities

Sl. No.	Infrastructure	A (sq. mt.)	B (sq. mt.)
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1	10 Court Halls	1014	2,74,03,350	932	2,51,87,300
2	Additional Facility	1445	3,90,51,125	1330	3,59,43,250
Total Built Up Area		2459	6,64,54,475	2262	6,11,30,550
Total Cost in Rs. (*27025)					

Other General Suggestions

A court building may incorporate a number of facilities in addition those mentioned above to address the needs of judges, lawyers and litigants such as accessible lift^[5], ramps^[6], steps and stairs^[7], handrails^[8] etc. Circulation area may be determined based on the existing State PWD norms or reference may be made to the CPWD norms^[9].

^[5] **Accessible Lift:** A minimum of one 13 passenger lift is required having all barrier free provision. As provided in 'A handbook of planning of office buildings', published by Directorate General, Central Public Works Department, February, 2013 page 54.

^[6] **Ramps:** Gentle slope: 1:12 max: 1800 x 1800 landing after 9m of travel distance. • Width: 1800mm or more. • Handrails to be on both sides and at two levels – 760mm and 900mm. Extend 300mm beyond top and bottom of ramp. • Warning tile should be placed at 300mm before and the ramp edges. As provided in 'A handbook of planning of office buildings', published by Directorate General, Central Public Works Department, February, 2013 page 51.

^[7] **Steps and Stair:** Uniform risers: 150mm and tread: 300mm. • Stair edges should have 50mm wide, bright/ contrast colour band • Maximum height of a flight between landings to be 1200mm. • Landing should be 1200mm clear of any door swing. • The steps should have an unobstructed width of at least 1200mm. • Continuous handrails on both sides including the wall (if any) and at two levels 760mm and 900mm. • Warning tile to be placed 300mm at the beginning and at the end of all stairs. • Nosing should be avoided. As provided in 'A handbook of planning of office buildings', published by Directorate General, Central Public Works Department, February, 2013 page 51.

^[8] **Handrails:** Handrails/ Grab bars are extremely important features and must be designed to be easy to grasp and to provide a firm and comfortable grip so that the hand can slide along the rail without obstruction. Handrails should be circular with a diameter of 38mm, at least 50mm clear two levels –760mm and 900mm from the finished floor, extend by at least 300mm. As provided in 'A handbook of planning of office buildings', published by Directorate General, Central Public Works Department, February, 2013 page 51.

^[9] **Circulation Area:** Corridors should have an unobstructed width of 1800mm. • Level differences should be beveled. • Thresholds and gratings should not be more that 10mm. • Protruding objects (more that 100mm from the wall) to be placed either in a niche or above 2100mm from the floor. • Open spaces below ramps, escalator and stairs should be blocked out completely by protective guard rails, raised curbs or marked with a tactile surface. As provided in 'A handbook of planning of office buildings', published by Directorate General, Central Public Works Department, February, 2013 page 54.