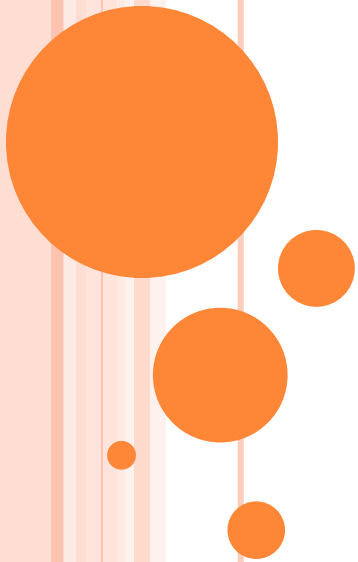


BUILDING MANAGEMENT



*"Our work must reflect our heart-felt response to the work.
Let us have excellence in work, highly disciplined
and responsiveness to the institution
and Justice delivery System."*



WHAT IS BUILDING MANAGEMENT

- A building management system (BMS) is a control system that can be used to monitor and manage the mechanical, electrical and electromechanical services in a facility. Such services can include power, heating, ventilation, air-conditioning, physical access control, pumping stations, elevators and lights.



BENEFITS OF BMS

- Good control of internal comfort conditions
- Possibility of individual room control
- Increased staff productivity
- Effective monitoring and targeting of energy consumption
- Improved plant reliability and life
- Effective response to Heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC)-related complaints
- Save time and money during the maintenance



AUGMENTING OF INFRASTRUCTURE

- Increase in the number of Judicial Officers will have to be accompanied by proportionate increase in the number of court rooms. The existing court buildings are grossly inadequate to meet even the existing requirements and their condition particularly in small towns and mofussils is pathetic. A visit to one of these Courts would reveal the space constraints being faced by them, over-crowding of lawyers and litigants, lack of basic amenities such as regular water and electric supply and the unhygienic and insanitary conditions prevailing therein.



THE NATIONAL COMMISSION TO REVIEW THE WORKING OF THE CONSTITUTION

- The National Commission to review the working of the Constitution noted that judicial administration in the Country suffers from deficiencies due to lack of proper planned and adequate financial support for establishing more Courts and providing them with adequate infrastructure.



District Wise

LIST OF COURTS FUNCTIONING IN OWN BLDG. / OTHER GOVT. BUILDING / RENTED BUILDING OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDICIARY IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU

SL. NO.	STATE	DISTRICT	TOTAL	OWN BLDG.	OTHER GOVT. BLDGS	RENTED BLDG.
1	TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI	113	113	0	0
2		ARIYALUR	12	8	0	4
3		COIMBATORE	44	43	1	0
4		CUDDALORE	41	38	0	3
5		DHARMAPURI	20	8	5	7
6		DINDIGUL	25	20	0	5
7		ERODE	38	31	0	7
8		KANCHEEPURAM	30	25	0	5
9		KANNIYAKUMARI	28	26	1	1
10		KARUR	15	15	0	0
11		KRISHNAGIRI	21	19	0	2
12		MADURAI	49	46	0	3
13		NAGAPATTINAM	18	17	0	1
14		NAMAKKAL	19	19	0	0
15		NILGIRIS	14	10	0	4
16		PERAMBALUR	8	8	0	0
17		PUDUKOTTAI	13	13	0	0
18		RAMANATHAPURAM	17	15	0	2
19		SALEM	42	42	0	0
20		SIVAGANGA	20	19	0	1
21		THANJAVUR	32	28	0	4
22		THENI	18	16	0	2
23		THIRUCHIRAPPALLI	39	37	0	2
24		THOOTHUKUDI	25	23	0	2
25		TIRUNELVELI	46	38	3	5
26		TIRUPPUR	28	23	0	5
27		TIRUVALLUR	37	18	3	16
28		TIRUVANNAMALAI	24	14	8	2
29		TIRUVARUR	16	12	0	4
30		VELLORE	49	48	0	1
31		VILLUPURAM	48	38	1	9
32		VIRUDHUNAGAR	24	20	0	4
		TOTAL	973	850	22	101

consolidated

LIST OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS QUARTERS IN THE STATE OF TAMIL NADU

SL. NO.	STATE	DISTRICT	TOTAL	OWN	RENT
1	TAMIL NADU	CHENNAI			
2		ARIYALUR	133	120	13
3		COIMBATORE	12	4	8
4		CUDDALORE	47	18	29
5		DHARMAPURI	42	25	17
6		DINDIGUL	20	4	16
7		ERODE	27	12	15
8		KANCHEEPURAM	40	22	18
9		KANNIYAKUMARI	32	13	19
10		KARUR	29	18	11
11		KRISHNAGIRI	15	4	11
12		MADURAI	22	13	9
13		MADURAI	53	22	31
14		NAGAPATTINAM	18	8	10
15		NAMAKKAL	21	13	8
16		NILGIRIS	14	7	7
17		PERAMBALUR	8	4	4
18		PUDUKOTTAI	13	8	5
19		RAMANATHAPURAM	17	7	10
20		SALEM	46	28	18
21		SIVAGANGA	20	12	8
22		THANJAVUR	33	25	8
23		THENI	18	12	6
24		THIRUCHIRAPPALLI	39	24	15
25		THOOTHUKUDI	26	16	10
26		TIRUNELVELI	49	20	29
27		TIRUPPUR	28	10	18
28		TIRUVALLUR	38	12	26
29		TIRUVANNAMALAI	25	15	10
30		TIRUVARUR	17	9	8
31		VELLORE	51	38	13
32		VILLUPURAM	50	24	26
	VIRUDHUNAGAR	24	13	11	
	TOTAL	1027	580	447	

ALLOCATION OF FUNDS -JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- *Judicial independence cannot be interpreted only as a right to decide a matter without interference.* If the institution of Judiciary is not **independent resource-wise** and/or in relation to funds, from the interference of the Executive, judicial independence will become redundant and inconsequential.
- **Meagre allocation of funds** by the Government are grossly inadequate to meet the requirements of judiciary. Unlike in other departments of the Government, **more than half of the amount which is spent on Indian Judiciary is raised from the Judiciary itself through collection of court fees, stamp duty and miscellaneous matters.**
- There is need for greater allocation of funds for planning, creation, development and maintenance of judicial infrastructure.




CONCURRENT LIST OF SCHEDULE 7 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

- **Entry 11A** was introduced in the Concurrent List of **Schedule 7** of the Constitution of India in **1977 vide 42nd Amendment Act of 1976**. By this Amendment, subject of “Administration of Justice; constitution and organization of all Courts, except Supreme Court and High Courts” was brought in the Concurrent List of the Constitution. It has become incumbent on the Central Government to make sufficient and appropriate provisions in Budget, keeping in view the Central Laws so as to share the burden of States. As far as possible, the sharing between Centre and the State should be in the **ratio of 50-50 %**.



CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME FOR DEVELOPMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN JUDICIARY

- There is a plan scheme of the Government – Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure in Judiciary, which includes construction of court buildings and residential accommodation for Judges/Judicial Officers, covering High Courts and subordinate Courts. **The Central Government's share is restricted to the funds made available by the Planning Commission and the expenditure under the Scheme is shared by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis.** It is seen that sometimes State Governments do not release matching grant. Consequently, central grant is not released and **either the Scheme lapses or it does not take off.** State Governments should release the matching grant, so that Central Government share of the grant can also be utilized.
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ROLE OF STATE GOVERNMENT

- For the development of judicial infrastructure, time has come when States should provide requisite resources to the Judiciary without cutting/rejecting the demands made by it so that it is able to smoothly discharge its judicial functions. Legislature enacts new legislations and increases the workload of Judiciary and, on the other hand, Executive holds back funds and facilities as required for administration of Justice which **tantamounts to interference in the administration of justice**. One Branch of the Constitution should not ideally decline the needs of another parallel Branch thereby creating difficulties in discharge of its constitutional responsibilities.



D2 - SEAT
PROPOSALS PENDING WITH THE GOVERNMENT FOR CONSTRUCTION OF COURT BUILDING AND QUARTERS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Sl. No	R.O.C. No.	Addressed on	Particulars	No. of Cts.	No. of Qtrs.	Estimate Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
1	4458/2012/D2	12.03.2015 / 11.01.2016	Construction of building for the Court and Quarters for District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate at Needamangalam - Land Cost of Rs.1,62,74,310/, for transferring the land measuring an extent of 0.14.0 hectare in T.S.No.27/4 belonging to Yamunambal Chatram to the Judicial Department.			1.63
2	236/2002/D2	08/05/2015 / 07.01.2016	Construction of Combined Court Building and Quarters for Judicial Officers at Pollachi - Sanction of land cost for Rs.3,49,31,026/- for the land measuring an extent of 3.30 Acres in S.F.No.142 of Sangampalayam village, Pollachi, Coimbatore, for payment to Pollachi Municipality.			349.31
3	964/2011/D2	23.04.2015 / 18.01.2016	Construction of court building at Saidapet , Chennai	3		635.80
4	3707-A/1991/D2	23.04.2015 / 02.03.2016	Construction of Combined Court building and quarters at Sivakasi , Vidudhunagar District.	6	6	1616.56
5	3252/1982/D2	02.11.2015 / 02.03.2016	Construction of Combined Court building at Tiruppur , Tiruppur District.	16	-	3382.5
6	3831/2011/D2	23.09.2015/ 06.01.2016	Construction of Combined Court building at Thanjavur , Thanjavur District.	16	-	3218
7	4313/1982/D2	30.09.2015 / 16.02.2016	Construction of Combined Court Building and quarters for Judicial Officers at Tenkasi , Tirunelveli District.	6	5	1694.00
8	67-A/2015/D2	23.09.2015 / 11.01.2016	Construction of additional three floors over the second floor of Additional block of buildings to accommodate five Court halls in Egmore Court complex, Chennai	5	-	869
9	3710/1992/D2	23.09.2015 / 06.01.2016	Construction of balance portion of Combined Court building at Thoothukudi , Thoothukudi District.	3	-	444.4
10	2882-A/2007/D2	29.10.2015 / 18.01.2016	Construction of Combined Court Building and quarters for Addl. District Munsif at Manamudurai , Sivagangai District.	2	1	599

Sl. No	R.O.C. No.	Addressed on	Particulars	No. of Cts.	No. of Qtrs.	Estimate Cost (Rs. in lakhs)
11	3143-A/1988/D2	05.11.2015 / 27.01.2016	Construction of 7 more courts with Two wheeler shed and Garages and 8 quarters in the Combined Court building at Tiruvallur , Tiruvallur District.	7	8	2350.76
12	3096-A/2001/D2	05.11.2015 / 18.01.2016	Construction of Combined Court Building and quarters for District Munsif and Judicial Magistrate at Sathankulam , Thoothukudi District	2	2	555.28
13	3379-B/2002/D2	05.11.2015 / 19.01.2016	Construction Combined Court Building and quarters for Judicial Officers at Aundipatti , Theni District.	2	2	528
14	4094-B/2003/D2	05.11.2015 / 18.01.2016	Construction of one more court hall with office in the second floor over the existing combined court building for accommodating the Fast Track Court (Magisterial Level) at Alandur , Kancheepuram District.	1	-	110
15	1899/2001/D2	08.01.2016 / 04.02.2016	Construction of building for the Court and Quarters for District Munsif-cum-Judicial Magistrate at Kamudhi - Sanctioning Rs.1,51,02,540/ (land cost) for transferring the land measuring an extent of 2.70 acres in S.No.105/2, Kottaimedu Village, Kamudhi to the Judicial Department	-	-	151.03
16	1303-A/2010/D2	30.11.2015 / 11.01.2016	Construction of twelve guest rooms in the third floor of the Judicial Academy building, Raja Annamalai Puram, Chennai.	-	-	388.60

G.O.SANCTIONED FOR CONSTRUCTION OF COURT BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Name of place	G.O. Nos. Home (Courts III) Department and date	SANCTIONED AMOUNT (Rs. In lakhs)
1	DINDIGUL	PALANI	704, dated 10.8.2010	382.59
2	TIRUNELVELI	SANKARANKOIL	731, dated 16.08.2010	381.47
3	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	78, dated 01.02.2011	2264.81
4	KANNIYAKUMARI	ERANIEL	132, dated 23.02.2011	265.43
5	TIRUVALLUR	TIRUVALLUR	137, dated 24.02.2011	1227.66
6	DHARMAPURI	PALACODE	283, dated 25.05.2011	261.83
7	DHARMAPURI	DHARMAPURI (for land)	319, dated 09.06.2011	1.08
8	NAGAPATTINAM	SIRKALI (for legal aid office)	386, dated 13.07.2011	3.63
9	COIMBATORE	VALPARAI	389, dated 14.07.2011	285.49
10	RAMANATHAPURAM	TIRUVADANAI	70, dated 13.01.2012	187.43
11	SALEM	METTUR	99, dated 24.01.2012	496.72
12	CHENNAI	EGMORE	134, dated 13.02.2012.	868.19
13	VILLUPURAM	TINDIVANAM	482, dated 25.06.2012	1731.69
14	THOOTHUKUDI	VILATHIKULAM	326, dated 27.04.2012	155.04
15	VILLUPURAM	TINDIVANAM	482, dated 25.06.2012	1731.69
16	KRISHNAGIRI	DENKANIKOTTAI	415, dated 08.06.2012	177.66
17	NAGAPATTINAM	MAYILADUTHURAI	967, dated 13.12.2012	1041.60
18	CUDDALORE	TITTAGUDI	967, dated 13.12.2012	483.50
19	RAMANATHAPURAM	MUDHUKULATHUR	967, dated 13.12.2012	497.31
20	SIVAGANGAI	ILAYANGUDI	495, dated 12.07.2013	206.51
21	THENI	PERIYAKULAM	G.O. 4 (D) No. 31, dated 28.04.2013	653.76
22	KANNIYAKUMARI	NAGERCOIL	809, dated 08.10.2013	1550.47
23	VILLUPURAM	GINGEE	163, dated 25.02.2014	930.00
24	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	MUSIRI	796, dated 05.11.2014	470.80

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Name of place	G.O. Nos. Home (Courts III) Department and date	SANCTIONED AMOUNT (Rs. In lakhs)
25	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	THURAIYUR	796, dated 05.11.2014	375.03
26	ERODE	KODUMUDI	796, dated 05.11.2014	352.00
27	VILLUPURAM	ULUNDURPET	796, dated 05.11.2014	1068.13
28	TIRUVARUR	THIRTHURAIPOONDI	796, dated 05.11.2014	368.50
29	TIRUNELVELI	SIVAGIRI	796, dated 05.11.2014	307.45
30	NAGAPATTINAM	SIRKALI	796, dated 05.11.2014	530.20
31	VILLUPURAM	VILLUPURAM (CENTRAL RECORD ROOM)	796, dated 05.11.2014	29.70
32	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	796, dated 05.11.2014	3709.85
33	CUDDALORE	PORTONOVO	796, dated 05.11.2014	268.00
34	TIRUVANNAMALAI	CHEYEAR	796, dated 05.11.2014	772.90
35	VIRUDHUNAGAR	SATTUR	796, dated 05.11.2014	382.80
36	TIRUNELVELI	TIRUNELVELI (ONLY QTRS.)	796, dated 05.11.2014	613.80
37	CHENNAI	SAIDAPET (ONLY QTRS.)	796, dated 05.11.2014	368.00
38	KARUR	KARUR (ONLY QTRS.)	796, dated 05.11.2014	173.50
39	VELLORE	SATHUVACHARI	872, dated 28.11.2014	1756.64
40	KANCHEEPURAM	MADHURANTHAGAM	873, dated 28.11.2014	926.39
41	NAGAPATTINAM	NAGAPATTINAM	874, dated 28.11.2014	1710.19
42	PUDUKOTTAI	KEERANUR	1010, dated 30.12.2014	229.00
			606, dated 18.08.2015	20.76
43	PUDUKOTTAI	THIRUMAYAM	257, dated 04.08.2015	280.00
44	TIRUVARUR	NANNILAM	573, dated 04.08.2015	374.38
45	TIRUNELVELI	SANKARANKOIL (Internal & External Amenities to the CCB)	572, dated 04.08.2015	48.50

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Name of place	G.O. Nos. Home (Courts III) Department and date	SANCTIONED AMOUNT (Rs. In lakhs)
46	TIRUNELVELI	CHERANMAHADEVI	591, dated 11.08.2015	364.10
47	THENI	BODINAYAKANUR	731, dated 19.10.2015	656.67
48	KANCHEEPURAM	TIRUKALIKUNDRAM	830, dated 18.11.2015	348.70
49	ERODE	PERUNDURAI	948, dated 23.12.2015	709.50
50	DHARMAPURI	DHARMAPURI	959, dated 28.12.2015	3420.00
51	TIRUNELVELI	AMBASAMUDRAM	170, dated 12.02.2016	723.41
52	TRICHY	MANAPPARAI	171, dated 12.02.2016	780.00
53	TIRUNELVELI	NANGUNERI	172, dated 12.02.2016	471.90
54	THANJAVUR	ORATHANADU	195, dated 17.02.2016	248.60
55	DINDIGUL	NATHAM	196, dated 17.02.2016	339.00

INAUGURATION OF COURT / COMBINED COURT BUILDINGS AND POST ATTACHED QUARTERS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Sl. No.	District	Name of place	No. of Courts	No. of Quarters	G.O. Nos. Home (Courts III) Department and date	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Date
1	VELLORE	GUDIYATHAM	3	-	251, dated 13.02.2008	440.00	27.02.2010
2	DHARMAPURI	HARUR	2	--	1180, dated 08.08.2007	135.00	19.12.2010
3	NAMAKKAL	NAMAKKAL	8	5	248, dated 13.02.2008	1056.00	23.01.2011
4	KARUR	KARUR	8	3	245, dated 13.02.2008	1000.00	19.02.2011
5	TIRUVANNAMALAI	ARANI	3	2	252, dated 13.02.2008	397.00	27.02.2011
6	CUDDALORE	PANRUTI	2	2	362, dated 30.03.2007	228.00	06.03.2011
7	ERODE	ERODE	4	5	250, dated 13.02.2008	542.00	23.04.2011
8	KANCHEEPURAM	ALANDUR	3	3	386, dated 26.03.2008	473.10	01.07.2011
9	TIRUVALLUR	POONAMALLEE	3	1	268, dated 18.02.2008	402.00	12.09.2011
10	THENI	UTHAMAPALAYAM	3	2	399, dated 18.05.2009	517.35	05.11.2011
11	SALEM	SANKARI	4	1	399, dated 18.05.2009	562.00	29.01.2012
12	DHARMAPURI	PENNAGARAM	1	1	805, dated 15.09.2009	178.96	04.02.2012
13	VELLORE	ARAKKONAM	2	1	879, dated 13.10.2009	282.80	11.03.2012
14	CUDDALORE	CUDDALORE	10	2	339, dated 11.03.2008	1002.00	26.03.2012
15	THOOTHUKUDI	THOOTHUKUDI	7	3	340, dated 11.03.2008	888.00	01.04.2012
16	NAMAKKAL	TIRUCHENGODE	3	2	1132, dated 30.12.2009	432.57	01.04.2012
17	VIRUDHUNAGAR	ARUPPUKOTTAI	3	3	247, dated 13.02.2008	383.00	07.04.2012
18	TIRUNELVELI	VALLIYOOR	4	3	821, dated 23.09.2009	392.00	15.04.2012
19	KANNIYAKUMARI	PADMANABHAPURAM	4	--	842, dated 30.09.2009	447.00	21.04.2012
20	ERODE	BHAVANI	4	2	399, dated 18.05.2009	472.86	21.04.2012
21	TIRUVARUR	TIRUVARUR	5	3	732, dated 28.08.2009	1085.4	30.06.2012

Sl. No.	District	Name of place	No. of Courts	No. of Quarters	G.O. Nos. Home (Courts III) Department and date	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Date
22	ERODE	KANGEYAM	2	--	830, dated 25.09.2009	288.90	14.07.2012
23	NAMAKKAL	RASIPURAM	3	2	732, dated 16.08.2010	402.76	14.07.2012
24	VELLORE	AMBUR	2	1	869, dated 09.10.2009	230.75	06.10.2012
25	SALEM	ATTUR	4	3	709, dated 24.08.2009	567.50	13.10.2012
26	DINDIGUL	PALANI	3	1	704, dated 10.08.2010	357.34	27.10.2012
27	VELLORE	KATPADI	2	2	638, dated 16.07.2010	321.99	16.12.2012
28	VELLORE	RANIPET	3	--	381, dated 20.04.2010	365.00	16.12.2012
29	THANJAVUR	KUMBAKONAM	10	10	371, dated 20.03.2008	997.00	17.03.2013
30	THOOTHUKUDI	TIRUCHENDUR	2	1	804, dated 15.09.2009	233.6	31.03.2013
31	KANNIYAKUMARI	KUZHITHURAI	6	1	382, dated 20.04.2010	563.86	06.04.2013
32	NAGAPATTINAM	VEDARANYAM	1	1	320, dated 09.06.2011	201.82	24.05.2013
33	KARUR	KULITHALAI	4	1	953, dated 09.11.2009	410.54	08.06.2013
34	THANJAVUR	THIRUVAIYARU	2	--	665, dated 12.08.2009	191.65	26.06.2013
35	PUDUKKOTTAI	ARANTHANGI	2	--	253, dated 13.02.2008 173, dated 19.03.2013 (RAS)	330.00 415.00	15.09.2013
36	SIVAGANGAI	SIVAGANGAI	6	--	249, dated 13.02.2008 532, dated 19.09.2011 (RAS)	797.50 77.43	09.10.2013
37	RAMANATHAPURAM	PARAMAKUDI	3	--	246, dated 13.02.2008	213.00	12.02.2014
38	DHARMAPURI	PALACODE	2	-	283, dated 25.05.2011	288.86	15.03.2014
39	TIRUVANNAMALAI	TIRUVANNAMALAI	12	-	1117, dated 24.12.2009	1451.44	23.08.2014
40	COIMBATORE	METTUPALAYAM	1		142, dated 24.02.2011 854, dated 02.11.2012	178.70 40.30	22.11.2014

Sl. No.	District	Name of place	No. of Courts	No. of Quarters	G.O. Nos. Home (Courts III) Department and date	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. In lakhs)	Date
41	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	TIRUCHIRAPPALLI	18	3	78, dated 01.02.2011 1003, dated 25.11.2013	2264.81 261.79	07.03.2015
42	SALEM	METTUR	4	4	99, dated 24.01.2012	496.72	25.04.2015
43	TIRUNELVELI	SANKARANKOIL	4	2	731, dated 16.08.2010	381.47	28.05.2015
44	TIRUVALLUR	TIRUVALLUR	7	2	137, dated 24.02.2011	1227.66	29.05.2015
45	NAGAPATTINAM	MAYILADUTHURAI	6	6	967, dated 13.12.2012	1041.60	14.06.2015
46	KRISHNAGIRI	DENKANIKOTTAI	1	1	415, dated 08.06.2012	177.66	20.09.2015
47	CUDDALORE	TITTAGUDI	2	2	967, dated 13.12.2012	483.50	26.09.2015
48	KANNIYAKUMARI	ERANIEL	2		132, dated 23.02.2011	265.43	09.10.2015
49	RAMANATHAPURAM	MUTHUKULATHUR	2	2	967, dated 13.12.2012	497.31	07.11.2015
50	VELLORE	SATHUVACHARI		6	872, dated 28.11.2014	318.91	07.01.2016
51	COIMBATORE	VALPARAI	1	1	389, dated 14.07.2011	285.49	31.01.2016

CONSTRUCTION WORK UNDER PROGRESS FOR COMBINED COURT BUILDINGS AND QUARTERS FOR JUDICIAL OFFICERS

Sl. No.	DISTRICT	Name of place	No. of Courts	No. of Quarters	G.O. Nos. Home (Courts III) Department and date	SANCTIONED AMOUNT (Rs. In lakhs)
1	CHENNAI	SAIDAPET	-	8	796, dated 05.11.2014.	368.00
2		EGMORE	7	-		
3	DINDIGUL	DINDIGUL	14	12	134, dated 13.02.2012	1550.00
4	ERODE	KODUMUDI	1	1	796, dated 05.11.2014.	3709.85
5	KANCHEEPURAM	MADURANTHAGAM	3	2	796, dated 05.11.2014	352.00
6	KANNIYAKUMARI	ERANIEL	-	1	873, dated 28.11.2014	926.39
7		NAGERCOIL	12	5	132, dated 23.02.2011	37.79
8	NAGAPATTINAM	NAGAPATTINAM	-	8	809, dated 08.10.2013	1550.47
9	PUDUKKOTTAI	KEERANUR	1	1	874, dated 28.11.2014	176.21
10	SIVAGANGAI	ILAYANGUDI	1	-	1010, dated 30.12.2014	229.00
11	THENI	PERIYAKULAM	4	-	495, dated 12.07.2013	174.40
12		BODINAYAKANUR	2	2		
13	TRICHY	MUSIRI	2	1	731, dated 19.10.2015	656.67
14		THURAIYUR	2	-	796, dated 05.11.2014	470.80
15	TIRUNELVELI	TIRUNELVELI	-	10	796, dated 05.11.2014	375.03
16		SIVAGIRI	1	1	796, dated 05.11.2014	613.80
17	TIRUVARUR	THIRUTHURAIPOONDI	2	-	796, dated 05.11.2014	307.45
18	TIRUVANNAMALAI	CHEYYAR	4	2	796, dated 05.11.2014	368.50
19	VELLORE	SATHUVACHARI	8	-	796, dated 05.11.2014	772.90
20	VILLUPURAM	KALLAKURICHI	7	3	872, dated 28.11.2014	1437.73
21		TINDIVANAM	8	4	718, dated 26.08.2009.	754.22
22		GINGEE	4	-	482, dated 25.06.2012	1731.69
23		ULUNDURPET	4	2	163, dated 25.02.2014	799.28
TOTAL			87	63	796, dated 05.11.2014	1068.13
						19084.07

THE OBLIGATION OF THE STATE TO ESTABLISH COURTS AND PROVIDE INFRASTRUCTURE

- Article 39A forming part of Part IV reads thus:--
"39A. Equal justice and free legal aid.--The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities."



PURSHOTTAM MANOHAR KAMONE V. STATE OF MAHARASHTRA 2001(4) MH.L.J. 320

- "6. It is no longer debatable and rather it is well settled that the speedy justice is an ingredient of Article 21 of the Constitution of India and, therefore, each litigant has a fundamental right of a speedy justice. **That being so, it is the corresponding obligation of the State to constitute sufficient number of courts, Tribunals and forums so that a litigant, who has knocked the door of the Court or Tribunal, is able to get justice speedy.**"



S.C. ADVOCATES-ON-RECORD V. UNION OF INDIA, AIR 1994 SC 268

- As observed by the Apex Court with reference to Article 216 of the Constitution of India, which deals with the constitution of High Courts, "This is essential to ensure speedy disposal of cases, to 'secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice' - a directive principle 'fundamental in the governance of the country' which, it is the duty of the State to observe in all its actions; and to make meaningful the guarantee of fundamental rights in Part III of the Constitution."



BRIJ MOHAN LAL V. UNION OF INDIA AND OTHERS MANU/SC/0316/2012

- "136. However, as far as functioning of the courts i.e. dispensation of justice by the courts is concerned, the Government has no control over the courts. Further, in relation to matters of appointments to the judicial services of the States and even to the higher judiciary in the country, the Government has some say, however, the finances of the judiciary are entirely under the control of the State. It is obvious that these controls should be minimised to maintain the independence of the judiciary. **The courts should be able to function free of undesirable administrative and financial restrictions in order to achieve the constitutional goal of providing social, economic and political justice and equality before law to the citizens.**"



HUSSAINARA KHATOON V. STATE OF BIHAR

MANU/SC/0121/1979

- It is also the constitutional obligation of the Apex Court to enforce setting up new Court buildings and Court houses providing more staff and equipment to the Courts and to take all measures calculated to ensure speedy trial. The Apex Court in the said decision observed that the **Government cannot plead financial or administrative inability to avoid its constitutional obligation to provide speedy trial to an accused.**



NEED TO PREPARE A SCHEME CONSIDERING THE CONSTITUTIONAL OBLIGATIONS

- The State Government will have to take appropriate policy decision laying down a standard procedure to be adopted for sanctioning proposals for construction of the Court buildings/judicial quarters as well as the financial approval to the estimates. A procedure is also required to be laid down for the grant of approvals to the work of repairs or additions and alterations to the existing buildings. The State Government will have to lay down the procedure with a view to ensure that all the approvals are granted within a **time bound limit considering the Constitutional obligation** of the State to provide infrastructure to the Judiciary.



**THE FOLLOWING COMPONENTS ARE TO BE PROVIDED IN
THE COURT BUILDINGS AS RECOMMENDED BY THE
NATIONAL JUDICIAL INFRASTRUCTURE PLAN**

1. Judges Chamber including steno room, rest room & toilet
COURT HALL SIZE
(a) District Judge / Sub Judge cadre - 1200 sq.ft.;
(b) District Munsif / Judicial Magistrate cadre - 1000 sq.ft.)
2. Court office
3. Property room
4. Police lock up room
5. Police waiting room
6. Computer room
7. Sheristadar room
8. Records room
9. Head clerk room
10. Public prosecutor room
11. Government pleader room
12. Legal aid room
13. Staff toilet (gents & ladies)
14. Public toilet (gents & ladies)
15. Toilet for differently abled person
16. Copyist room
17. Deputy Nazir room
18. Dispensary
19. Assistant Public Prosecutor room
20. Ramp for differently abled person

COMMON FACILITIES

1. Mediation, Legal, Counseling hall
2. Post office extension counter
3. Bank extension counter
4. Internet, fax, STD
5. Electrical room
6. Bar Association room
7. Library
8. Litigant waiting room (male & female)

SERVICES AREAS

1. Stair case
2. Corridor
3. Lift for differently abled person
4. Judges lift
5. Lift
6. Public waiting near court hall

COMPONENT FOR A COURT HALL OF SIZE 1200 SQ.FT. OR 110 SQ.M.

1. Judges Chamber including rest & toilet	- 48 sq.m.
2. Court office	- 54 sq.m.
3. Property room	- 36 sq.m.
4. Police lock up	- 18 sq.m.
5. Police waiting	- 18 sq.m.
6. Computer room	- 18 sq.m.
7. Sheristadar	- 18 sq.m.
8. Records	- 36 sq.m.
9. Head clerk	- 18 sq.m.
10. Public prosecutor	- 18 sq.m.
11. Government pleader	- 18 sq.m.
12. Legal aid	- 18 sq.m.
13. Staff toilet (gents & ladies)	- 30 sq.m.
14. Public toilet (gents & ladies)	- 36 sq.m.
15. Toilet for differently abled person	
16. Copyist	- 36 sq.m.
17. Deputy nazir	- 36 sq.m.
18. Steno	- 15 sq.m.
19. Assistant Public Prosecutor	- 15 sq.m.


COMMON FACILITIES

1. Mediation, legal, counselling hall	- 54 sq.m.
2. Post office	- 18 sq.m.
3. Bank	- 18 sq.m.
4. Internet, fax, STD	- 18 sq.m.
5. Electrical room	- 18 sq.m.
6. Bar Association	- 54 sq.m.
7. Library	- 36 sq.m.
8. Litigant waiting (male & female)	- 36 sq.m.

SERVICES AREAS

1. Stair case
2. Corridor
3. Lift for differently abled person
4. Judges lift
5. Lift
6. Public waiting near court hall
7. Ramp for differently abled person

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR POOR MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS

- Attitude of users and misuse of available facilities.
 - Insufficient funds for maintenance jobs.
 - Difficulty in procurement of spare parts due to unavailability for funds.
 - Inadequate training and development of maintenance personal.
 - Use of poor quality components and materials.
 - Persistent breakdown through indiscipline and ignorance.
 - Absence of planned maintenance programmes.
 - Lack of successful maintenance programmes by the maintenance department.
 - Lack of skilled personal in maintenance department.
 - Natural deterioration due to age and environment.
 - Non adoption of appropriate maintenance cycle for building maintenance.
 - No long term arrangements for the supply of required parts for replacement.
 - Complexity of designs and non involvement of maintenance experts during design stage.
 - Reluctance of maintenance staff about innovation support.
 - Frequent shortage of materials and spare parts due to absence of efficient inventory system etc.
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EFFICIENT IN HOUSE MANAGEMENT

○ CLEANLINESS:-

- Cleanliness in and around the Court premises and maintain the Court premises neatly.
- See that the Court men meant for cleaning the Court are first used for Court purpose and then only could be used for residence of the Officer.
- Take personal interest in ensuring cleanliness and maintaining atleast a small garden.

○ ELECTRICITY:-

- There has to be thrift in usage of electricity.
- Where there is huge billing of electricity, all possible steps are to be taken to conserve the electricity and to reduce the high billing.

○ FURNITURE:-

- Repairing of rickety furniture is essential. You can consolidate the estimate for repairing the furniture and address to the High Court.

○ GOOD DRINKING WATER:-

Ensure that good drinking water available for the litigant public,

○ LIBRARY :-

Books that are supplied are to be neatly covered and kept in order. Librarian is to be suitably instructed to maintain the Law Journals and other periodicals supplied to the Courts.



- In evolving the design for any civil structure the location of toilet, electrical points, placement of internal furniture, entry/exist ways etc shall be finalized and these locations should not be modified during execution. So that, the plumbing lines, electrical points, fixtures, etc, can be places in line with the drawings approved by the authorities concerned. And, the periodical maintenance can also be carried out by referring the plan.
- In respect of toilets, sunken slabs are to be provided by taking due care, with recommended water proofing system and the inner face of all the 5 sides shall be plastered and checked for leak proof.
- The next one is construction of Over head Tanks (OHT). The OHT should be constructed and the inlet, outlet and over flow pipelines are to be placed in the OHT with 100% water proofing.
- The other aspect is carelessness in fixing rain water down fall pipes. Further the poor quality of pressed tiles used on the terrace over the weathering course. If any one of the pressed tile is damaged , during rainy season it will receive rainwater and dampness in the roof ceiling will be observed. Hence, care shall be taken in laying best quality pressed tiles with proper gap in between and painted with proper water proofing compound.
- Further, the periphery of the building shall be proved with pavement for a width of atleast 1.20m from the external walls, so that the stagnation of water during rainy season could be avoided, so that, dampness to the outer walls could be avoided.
- Proper leveling of the site within the premises of any building shall be done, in such a way that there shall not be any stagnation of water within the building and rues waters may be connected to rainwater harvesting system properly.
- As and when any cracks are notices, in the walls/slabs, they shall be observed for a while. If it develops then suitable restoration work shall be taken to safeguard the structure from further development of such things.


- As and when the hinges/tower bold/aldrop etc peel off from doors/windows/ventilators shall be replaced immediately so that the joinery items could be preserved from further damages.
- Wind stays, door stoppers, door closures etc shall be provided whereas found necessary so that the life span of all the fixtures could be optimized.
- Good quality electrical items of works to be executed at the time of new construction itself.
- Proper earthing shall be given without any omission from the EB panel board to all the electrical switch points.
- As and when any damages to switches or fittings are seen, they shall be replaced immediately, so that any possible short circuits, **life threatening for the users could be avoided.**
- The fire fighting system such as fire hydrant, fir alarm, smoke detectors, sprinkles etc which are essentially requires for public buildings as per NBC- 2005 shall be provided in consultation with Director of Fire & Rescue Services Department Authorities ,without any lapse.
- Periodical checking of leakages in roof, plumbing lines, electrical lines shall be done. Especially, prior to monsoon period.
- All the Civil works, plumbing, electrical item of works shall be done at initial level and also in maintenance work using skilled workers.
- Usage of well trained experts will help in proper maintenance of buildings, which will definitely increase the life span of the buildings.

ALL INDIA JUDGES ASSOCIATION V. UNION OF INDIA

- Supreme Court of India in the matter of, “All India Judges Association v. Union of India” took up Interlocutory Application No. 279 of 2010 and has passed various directions, from time to time, to monitor development of infrastructure in Subordinate Judiciary.



COURTING A GREAT HONOUR

- *District court bags 'best state government office award 2005'*
 - TIRUCHI: Setting an example worthy of emulation, the district court in the city has bagged 'clean and green best state government office Award-2005', instituted by the Tiruchi District Exnora.
 - The annual award is in recognition of the beautification of the campus in the recent past, by creating gardens and planting shady trees, at the initiative of the Principal District and Sessions Judge, S. Vimala. The Portfolio Judge, Justice P. D. Dinakaran of the Madras High Court, provided motivation to judicial officials here in this regard.
 - Gardens with decorated horticultural plants and above all the colour-washing of the whole campus reflect the facelift. Only recently, a compound wall was constructed for the premises. Beautification of the entrance with new gates has given it a tidy appearance.
 - The authorities have also initiated steps to set right the clock tower atop the main building of the court, and are thankful to the district administration, the Public Works Department and the City Corporation, for extending their fullest cooperation.
 - Once the authorities constructed additional toilets and made drinking water available for the litigant public, the campus could well become a 'model', opine visitors.
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CONCLUSION

- To achieve best results, High Courts will have to put in place strict monitoring systems, if required, even setting up Infrastructure Bench. If independence of Judiciary has to be ensured, sufficient resources are required to be made available at its disposal for proper discharge of obligations.
- It is, therefore, necessary to phase out the old and out-dated court buildings, replace them by standardized modern court buildings coupled with addition of more court rooms to the existing buildings and more court complexes. In order to ensure that the new buildings meet all the requirements of the courts and their officers, it is desirable to prepare standard building plans and construct buildings accordingly.



THANK U

