

PART D.—THE TRANSLATION OF CERTAIN
VERNACULAR DOCUMENTS PRESENTED TO THE
HIGH COURT

What documents
to be translated
and at whose ex-
pense.

1. Such vernacular documents filed in the High Court in its civil appellate or civil revisional, civil writ jurisdiction, as may from time to time be prescribed by the Court* shall be translated, and, subject to Rule 4, the expense of such translation shall be paid by the appellant or petitioner.

Agency for
translation and
scale of charges.

2. The translation shall be made and certified by such agency as the Court may from time to time appoint, and the maximum total charge shall not exceed rupees seven for one thousand words.

Initial deposit.

"3. (1) On the admission of an appeal, revision petition or civil writ petition, to a hearing, the appellant or the petitioner shall deposit within a period of 15 days from the date of such admission; the amount required to defray the cost of translation of the vernacular documents, if any.

(2) If the deposit under sub-rule (1) is deemed insufficient to cover the cost of translation, the Registrar or the Joint Registrar or the Deputy Registrar, may, by a notice in writing, require that such further deposit as seems to him necessary shall be made within 15 days of the service of notice.

*The following vernacular documents are required to be trans-lated

- (1) Memorandum of appeal.
- (2) Petition for revision.
- (3) Annexures to such memorandum or petition.
- (4) Copies of decrees, judgments or orders.
- (5) Application for-
 - (i) review or judgments of High Court ;
 - (ii) appointment of guardian ad litem;
 - (iii) appointment of new parties or representative of existing or deceased parties ;
 - (iv) re-admission of case for
 - (a) non-appearance ; or
 - (b) non-payment of translation, printing or process-fees;
 - (v) stay of execution of decrees ;
 - (vi) transfer;
 - (vii) alteration of dates of hearing ;
 - (viii) compliance with or connected with the rules relating to the preparation of printed records.
- (6) Returns to orders of remand of the High Court.
- (7) Objections to orders of remand of High Court,
- (8) Deed of compromise,

(3) If the deposit under the foregoing rules be not made within the period prescribed, the case shall, on the expiry of that period, be laid before a Judge for orders who may, in his discretion grant further time or dismiss the appeal or the revision or the writ petition. The Judge may further in his discretion discharge or modify any ad-interim order passed earlier in the case. The case shall be laid before a Judge every time the default is repeated.

(4) The Registrar or the Joint Registrar or the Deputy Registrar shall refund the deposit or the unexpended balance to the party by whom the deposit was made, in those cases which are disposed of by compromise or otherwise, before the translation of the vernacular documents or where this deposit exceeds the actual charges."