

- (1) பக்கங்கலின் எண்ணிக்கை 46.
 (2) புதுக்கித் திருப்பிய நாள் 9. 1988.
 (3) ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர் சுருக்கொப்பம் long

தமிழ்நாடு ஆவணக் காப்பகம்.

தமிழ்நாடு அரசு

நித்த துறை

அரசாணை எண். மு. கோப்புத் தாள் எண்.	3008	அச்சகம் பலவகை
நாள் :	16.11. 1883	198

மடிக்கவோ கண்டபடி கையாளவோ கூடாது

ஆவண. கா-1-18,006-15-6-87.

அ. மு. ஆதாரங்குறிப்பவர்

16TH NOVEMBER 1883, SE. 3008, JUDICIAL.

3008

3008

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

From G. MACKENZIE, Esq., Officiating Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Madras, Appellate side, to the Acting Chief Secretary to Government, dated Madras, 24th September 1883, No. 3102.

I have the honor to forward, herewith ten copies of the High Court Administration report of civil justice for the year 1882, and to state that the report of the administration of criminal justice for 1882 will be submitted in a few days.

ORDER—dated 16th November 1883, No. 308, Judicial.

The foregoing report reviews the operations of the civil courts in this presidency, viz., those of the High court and the courts subordinate thereto, during the year ending with the 31st December 1882. Paragraphs 1 to 109 deal with the work done by the High court; and much of the matter contained therein, as well as of that to be found in the subsequent portions of the report, consists of figured statements, which may perhaps in future be consolidated by adopting special statements based on the forms prescribed by the Government of India. By this means the length of the report can be curtailed considerably. The periods taken into consideration for purposes of comparison vary for the different courts. The Governor in Council is of opinion that, as far as possible, a uniform period of five years may for this purpose be adopted for all the courts; the actuals for each of such years, in the case of the High court, and the averages for the same period, in the case of other courts, being compared with the actuals for the year under report. The Honorable the Judges will be requested to give effect to the foregoing suggestion.

2. The work of the High court is distributable under the following heads:—

- (a) Original suits.
- (b) References.
- (c) Miscellaneous applications.
- (d) Insolvency
- (e) Execution

The septennial averages and the actuals for 1881-82 of the work under each of the foregoing heads are set forth in the following statement, which will show that the

income and outturn of work during years:—

fell short of the returns in the preceding

Nature of work.	INSTITUTIONS.				FEE.				DISPOSALS.				ARREARS.			
	Average.		Actuals.		Average.		Actuals.		Average.		Actuals.		Average.		Actuals.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
(a) Original suits	722	494	407	208	754	635	585	533	370	520	221	236				
(b) References	21	16	12	62	64	42	22	17	12	39	37	37				
Applications—																
(c) Miscellaneous	43	71	64	51	87	77	42	74	66	9	13	21				
(d) Insolvency	113	134	105	207	231	234	144	161	169	63	68	65				
(e) Execution	272	204	..	..	311	246	..	273	162	..	33	64				

Of the suits instituted, 178, i.e. 43 per cent., would have been cognizable by a district munsif in the munsifal; fifty-four could have gone to the Presidency court of Small Causes had that court possessed its present enhanced jurisdiction (Rs. 2,000) throughout the year, but that enhancement took effect in July 1882 only. It appears, however, that seventeen of the suits filed in the High court between July and December last could have been instituted in the local munsif court. The explanation given at paragraph 14 as to the influx of such suits does not adequately account for the existing state of things—which the Governor in Council considers to be mainly due to the light institution fee on plaints levied at the High court where a uniform fee of Rs. 30 is charged on plaints, while in the Small Cause court the plaintiff had until recently to pay an institution fee of 12½ per cent. on the pecuniary value of his claim and has even now to pay at the same rate up to 200 rupees, beyond which the institution fee is charged at 6½ per cent. Had the 17 small cause suits instituted in the High court during the latter half of 1882 been filed at the Presidency court of Small Causes, they would have had to pay an average institution fee of Rs. 151 each, or five times the amount levied at the high court. If the enhanced jurisdiction of the Presidency Small Cause court is to afford any substantial relief to the High court, the institution fees in both the courts up to Rs. 2,000 should be the same. The attention of the Honorable the Judges will again be drawn to this matter in order to the scale of fees as to suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 being assimilated to that of the Small Cause court.

The amount realized as court fees during the year amounted to Rs. 62,593, and had the scale fixed by the Court Fees Act been in force in the court, there would have been an increase of 50 per cent.

The number of suits disposed of fell short of the average and actuals for 1881 under the same head by more than 30 per cent.; the number of contested decrees was only 173 as against an average of 240 and 256, the actuals for 1881, while the average duration of contested and uncontested cases was 148 and 88 days respectively. Of the 266 suits pending at the end of the year 165 were awaiting issues, 108 final disposal, 19 judgment, and 6 return of comissions. Fifteen suits were more than three years old, and one had been pending since 1871.

3. The following are the main sub-heads of the work done by the high court on the appellate side:—

- Appeals from original decrees;
- Second appeals or appeals from appellate decrees;
- Civil miscellaneous appeals or appeals from orders and appellate orders;
- Revision petitions, i.e., petitions under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and
- Other petitions.

The following statement shows the average quantity of work received and disposed of during the eleven years ending with 1881 as compared with the actuals for 1881-82:—

Particulars.	APPEALS.				SECOND APPEALS.				MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.				REVISION PETITIONS.				OTHER PETITIONS.			
	Average.		Actuals.		Average.		Actuals.		Average.		Actuals.		Average.		Actuals.		Average.		Actuals.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
1. Received	160	152	186	790	2,062	684	137	204	201	122	177	312	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Total file	240	328	354	1,042	1,377	695	174	284	291	196	232	362	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Disposed of	156	160	167	773	769	722	132	194	195	104	162	223	379	512	612	..	..	..	..	..
4. Arrears	86	108	187	269	608	..	42	90	96	41	70	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

The number of appeals instituted though less than the corresponding figures for 1880-81 is still considerably in excess of the average for the eleven years preceding 1882. The mode of disposal of the appellate work—the heaviest since the establishment of the court—was as shown below:—

	APPEALS.				SECOND APPEALS.			
	Average.		Actuals.		Average.		Actuals.	
	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.	1881.	1882.
Confirmed	97	73	62	582	413	334	..	..
Modified or reversed	62	79	91	143	219	323	..	..
Dismissed for default	7	8	14	48	143	116	..	..

The increase in the number of decrees modified or reversed by the high court is noticeable, and seems to account for the increase of the appellate work of the court.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of second appeals; and paragraph 74 of the report shows that the entire increase consisted of second appeals in suits the value of which did not exceed Rs. 500.

The total value of the property involved in the appeals and second appeals instituted in the high court during the year was Rs. 57,07,541 rupees and 3,44,565 rupees as against 14,45,698 and 3,93,052 of 1881, respectively, but one appeal alone, viz., *in re* the Sivaganga Zamindari, was valued at Rs. 38 lakhs.

Madura, South Tanjore and Vizagapatnam contributed the largest number of appeals, while South Malabar and South Canara furnished 153 and 102 second appeals respectively.

The average duration of appeals and second appeals was 366 and 242 days respectively as against 275 and 206 in 1881.

The appeals and second appeals pending at the end of the year may be distributed as follows:—

	Appeals.	Second appeals.
Awaiting judgment	6	22
Do. findings on issues	13	54
Postponed, &c.	7	18
Ready for hearing	19	206
Records in preparation	107	227
Notice not returned	31	156
Pending admission	4	39
Total	187	722

If the work of the court goes on in 1879, and if the arrangements made as is possible in the circumstances certainly become necessary either to the court of at least a great portion frequently suggested by this Government.

Of the nine appeals returned as in two have been reversed, while the other seven have been withdrawn or dismissed for default.

4. Paragraphs 110 to 145 relate to the work of the Presidency Court of Small Causes and are passed over without remark, as that work has already been reviewed by Government (vide G.O., dated the 15th June 1883, No. 1594).

5. *Village Munsifs.*—The number of suits instituted before these courts during the year was 46,917, as against an average of 45,521 for the four years ending with 1881; the total number for disposal fell short of the average under the same head by about 4,100 suits, the number disposed of (47,237) was on a level with the average. The mode in which the said suits were disposed of shows that only 13.89 per cent. of the litigation before village munsifs is contested, though their share of the civil work of the country is about 24 per cent.

6. *District Munsifs.*—The number of ordinary suits instituted before the presidency judges of what have been termed the great courts of first instance, was 64,266, which, though slightly in excess of the average of the years, since the Madras Civil Courts' Act came into force, shows a decrease of about 8,000 suits on the average of the three years, 1879 to 1881, while the number of small cause suits instituted in 1882 is 10 per cent. less than the average of the ten years preceding that year. The average number of munsifs in each district has remained the same, viz, 5½; and the average number of suits instituted is less than the corresponding figures for each of the four years immediately following the same, which shows that the files of these courts have gone back to their normal condition. Of the ordinary suits instituted more than 50 per cent. were in regard to real property, while 22,781 were on contract; on which were also based 70 per cent. of the suits instituted as small causes. The total number of suits for disposal and that of those disposed of is shown below, from which it will be seen that 33 per cent. of the litigation before these tribunals were disposed of after contest:—

Class of suits.	Number for disposal.	Disposed of	
		After contest.	On the whole.
Ordinary suits	62,215	24,678	61,800
Small causes	77,500	16,156	71,573

It is observed that the percentage of arrears at the end of the year was about equal to the average; that the average duration of contested and uncontested ordinary suits was 141 and 112 days respectively, and that at the corresponding figures for small causes were 42 and 35 days, respectively, which compare favorably with the returns of the presidency court of small causes (vide paragraph 128). This is a matter of surprise and worthy of the attention of the presidency court.

There were 532 applications for insolvency for disposal by district munsifs; 205 were withdrawn, 102 granted, and 125 rejected—the applicants in nine of the latter being sentenced to imprisonment under section 359 of the code.

7. *Subordinate Judges.*—There has been a considerable increase in the number of suits instituted before subordinate judges; but such increase would appear to have been due mainly to suits cognizable by district munsifs being filed before the Ootacamund and Cochin subordinate judges, and to some extent to suits filed before the Vizagapatam subordinate judge. The number of suits instituted before the temporary subordinate judge at Vizagapatam even hundred and ninety-

one ordinary suits and 11,280 small causes were instituted before subordinate judges. The total file for disposal was 1,283 ordinary suits and 13,010 small causes, of which 964 ordinary suits (531 of these, i.e., 55.03 per cent. on contest), and 11,611 small causes (3,204 of these, i.e., 27.60 per cent. on contest) were disposed of; the average duration under each class of litigation being as indicated below:—

Nature of work.	Contested. Uncontested.	
Ordinary suits	193	102
Small causes	65	41

There were 134 applications for insolvency pending disposal by subordinate judges, 117 were disposed of; in 43 of these the prayer of the applicants was granted, while 25 applications were rejected, two of the applicants being sentenced to imprisonment.

8. *District Judges.*—Two hundred and eighty-three original suits as against 266, the average of the years 1874 to 1881, were instituted before district judges. This figure is considerably less than that for 1880 and 1881, and the decrease may be due to the operation of the Nilgiri and Vizagapatam subordinate courts. One hundred and seventy-five of the suits instituted (i.e., more than 60 per cent.) were title and other suits. The total number for disposal was 518, of which 308 were disposed of (164 of these, i.e., 53.25 per cent. on contest). The arrears before district judges are again showing a tendency to increase.

9. *Appeals.*—The number of appeals instituted was 7,290 as against 6,671 in 1881. The total number of appeals for disposal was 10,186, of which 7,349 (4,544 by district judges and 2,805 by subordinate judges) were disposed of. Paragraphs 497 and 498 show that the arrears in the sub-courts were lighter than those in district courts. Of the appeals disposed of 6,597 were contested; the average duration of contested and uncontested appeals before subordinate judges was 97 and 73 days, while that before district judges 134 and 98 days. Appeals from orders call for no remark.

10. *Revenue Courts.*—There were 5,305 suits under Act VIII of 1865 of the Madras Code instituted before 68 officers exercising the powers of Collectors under the said enactment. These, together with suits pending at the end of 1881 and received on remand and re-admitted, gave a total of 7,085 for disposal; of which 4,729 (2,759 of them, i.e., 58.34 per cent. on contest) were disposed of. Paragraph 236 shows that 46 of the undisposed-of suits were pending for more than twelve months. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases was 124 and 128 days, respectively.

11. *Agency Courts.*—The work done by the special courts in the Scheduled districts calls for no remark.

12. *General.*—It is observed that in two districts, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the receipts under Court-fees fell short of the expenditure, and the work done in those districts shows a considerable waste of judicial agency. The remarks regarding the Process Service fund and the proper mode of appropriating the surplus are approved; the savings effected by the reductions in the regular establishment will, of course, be available for any other improvements in the same direction.

(True Extract.)

Chief Secretary.

To the Honorable the Judges of the High Court,
with covering letter.

Ed. J. Wright.

Gobt. of (1883) Madras.

JUDICIAL.

Issued

Recd.

Encl.

G.O., 16th November 1883, No. 3008.

NOVEMBER,

Civil Justice.

Reviewing the High court administration report
of — for the year 1882.

16 TH NOVEMBER 1883, No. JUDICIAL.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

READ—the following paper:—

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2. The work of the high court is distributable under the following heads:—

- (a) Original suits.
- (b) References.
- (c) Miscellaneous applications.
- (d) Insolvency "
- (e) Execution "

The septennial averages and the actuals for 1881-82 of the work under each of the foregoing heads are set forth in the following statement, which will show that the

income and outturn of work during 1882 fell short of the returns in the preceding years:—

Nature of work.	INSTITUTIONS.			FILES.			DISPOSALS.			ARREARS.		
	Average.	Actuals.		Average.	Actuals.		Average.	Actuals.		Average.	Actuals.	
		1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.
(a) Original suits	722	494	467	608	774	634	558	538	370	520	221	296
(b) References	21	15	12	62	54	49	22	27	12	39	37	37
Applications—												
(c) Miscellaneous	43	71	64	51	87	77	42	74	66	9	13	21
(d) Insolvency	143	138	156	207	231	234	144	163	159	63	68	65
(e) Execution	272	213	213	311	246	246	278	278	162	..	33	84

Of the suits instituted, 178, i.e. 43 per cent., would have been cognizable by a district munsif in the mufassal; fifty-four could have gone to the presidency court of small causes had that court possessed its present enhanced jurisdiction (Rs. 2,000) throughout the year, but that enhancement took effect in July 1882 only. It appears, however, that seventeen of the suits filed in the high court between July and December last could have been instituted in the local small cause court. The explanation given at paragraph 14 as to the influx of such suits does not adequately account for the existing state of things—which the Governor in Council considers to be mainly due to the high institution fee on plaints levied at the high court where a uniform fee of Rs. 30 is charged on plaints, while in the small cause court the plaintiff had until recently to pay an institution fee of 12½ per cent. on the pecuniary value of his claim and has even now to pay at the same rate up to 200 rupees, beyond which the institution fee is charged at 6½ per cent. Had the 17 small cause suits instituted in the high court during the latter half of 1882 been filed at the presidency court of small causes, they would have had to pay an average institution fee of Rs. 151 each, or five times the amount levied at the high court. If the enhanced jurisdiction of the presidency small cause court is to afford any substantial relief to the high court, the institution fees in both the courts up to Rs. 2,000 should be the same. The attention of the Honorable the Judges will again be drawn to this matter in order to the scale of fees as to suits for sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 being assimilated to that of the small cause court.

The amount realized as court fees during the year amounted to Rs. 62,593, and had the scale fixed by the Court Fees Act been in force in the court, there would have been an increase of 50 per cent.

The number of suits disposed of fell short of the average and actuals for 1881 under the same head by more than 30 per cent.; the number of contested decrees was only 178 as against an average of 210 and 256, the actuals for 1881, while the average duration of contested and uncontested cases was 148 and 88 days respectively. Of the 266 suits pending at the end of the year, 105 were awaiting issues, 108 final disposal, 10 judgment, and 6 return of commission. Fifteen suits were more than three years old, and one had been pending since 1874.

3. The following are the main sub-heads of the work done by the high court on the appellate side:—

- Appeals from original decrees;
- Second appeals or appeals from appellate decrees;
- Civil miscellaneous appeals or appeals from orders and appellate orders;
- Revision petitions, i.e., petitions under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure; and
- Other petitions.

The following statement shows the average quantity of work received and disposed of during the eleven years ending with 1881 as compared with the actuals for 1881-82:—

Particulars.	APPEALS.			SECOND APPEALS.			MISCELLANEOUS APPEALS.			REVISION PETITIONS.			OTHER PETITIONS.		
	Average.	Actuals.		Average.	Actuals.		Average.	Actuals.		Average.	Actuals.		Average.	Actuals.	
		1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.
1. Received	160	192	186	790	1,002	1,034	137	204	201	123	177	312	..	..	..
2. Total file	240	328	334	1,842	1,877	1,845	174	284	291	195	232	362	..	..	..
3. Disposed of	136	160	167	773	769	973	132	194	195	104	162	223	379	512	512
4. Arrears	85	168	187	269	608	722	42	90	96	41	70	159	..	..	..

The number of appeals instituted though less than the corresponding figures for 1880-81 is still considerably in excess of the average for the eleven years preceding 1882. The mode of disposal of the appellate file—the heaviest since the establishment of the court—was as shown below:—

	APPEALS.			SECOND APPEALS.		
	Average.	Actuals.		Average.	Actuals.	
		1881.	1882.		1881.	1882.
Confirmed	97	74	62	582	413	634
Modified or reversed	62	79	91	143	210	323
Dismissed for default	7	8	14	48	145	116

The increase in the number of decrees modified or reversed by the high court is noticeable, and seems to account for the increase of the appellate work of the court.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of second appeals; and paragraph 74 of the report shows that the entire increase consisted of second appeals in suits the value of which did not exceed Rs. 500.

The total value of the property involved in the appeals and second appeals instituted in the high court during the year was 57,07,541 rupees and 3,41,505 rupees as against 14,45,698 and 3,93,052 of 1881, respectively, but one appeal alone, viz., in re the Sivaganga Zamindari, was valued at Rs. 32 lakhs.

Madura, South Tanjore and Vizagapatam contributed the largest number of appeals, while South Malabar and South Canara furnished 153 and 102 second appeals respectively.

The average duration of appeals and second appeals was 366 and 242 days respectively as against 275 and 206 in 1881.

The appeals and second appeals pending at the end of the year may be distributed as follows:—

	Appeals.	Second appeals.
Awaiting judgment	6	22
Do. findings on issues	13	54
Postponed, &c.	7	18
Ready for hearing	19	206
Records in preparation	107	227
Notice not returned	31	153
Pending admission	4	39
Total	187	723

If the work of the court goes on in rising as it has shown a tendency to do since 1873, and if the arrangements made for holding as many sittings of appellate benches as is possible in the circumstances do not secure the speedy disposal of cases, it will certainly become necessary either to add a judge permanently to the court or to relieve the court of at least a great portion of its work on the original side—a measure frequently suggested by this Government.

Of the nine appeals returned as pending before the Privy Council the decrees in two have been reversed, while two appeals have been withdrawn or dismissed for default.

4. Paragraphs 110 to 115 relate to the work of the presidency court of small causes and are passed over without remark, as that work has already been reviewed by Government (*vide* G.O., dated the 14th June 1883, No. 1591).

5. *Village Munsifs*.—The number of suits instituted before these courts during the year was 46,947 as against an average of 45,521 for the four years ending with 1881; the total number for disposal fell short of the average under the same head by about 4,100 suits, the number disposed of (47,237) was on a level with the average. The mode in which the said suits were disposed of shows that only 13.89 per cent. of the litigation before village munsifs is contested, though their share of the civil work of the country is about 24 per cent.

6. *District Munsifs*.—The number of ordinary suits instituted before the presidency judges of what have been deservedly termed the great courts of first instance, was 64,266, which, though slightly in excess of the average of the years, since the Madras Civil Courts' Act came into force, No. III of 1873, shows a decrease of about 3,000 suits on

the average of the three years, 1873 to 1881, while the number of small cause suits instituted in 1882 is 10 per cent. less than the average of the ten years preceding that year. The average number of munsifs in each district has remained the same, viz., 5½; and the average number of suits instituted is less than the corresponding figures for each of the four years immediately following the famine, which shows that the files of these courts have gone back to their normal condition. Of the ordinary suits instituted more than 50 per cent. were in regard to real property, while 22,781 were on contract; on which were also based 70 per cent. of the suits instituted as small causes. The total number of suits for disposal and that of those disposed of is shown below, from which it will be seen that 33 per cent. of the ordinary and 22 per cent. of the small cause litigation before these tribunals were disposed of after contest:—

Class of suits.	Number for disposal.	Disposition of	
		After contest.	On the whole.
Ordinary suits	64,266	21,673	64,809
Small causes	46,947	16,100	71,678

It is observed that the percentage of arrears at the end of the year was about equal to the average; that the average duration of contested and uncontested ordinary suits was 141 and 112 days respectively, and that the corresponding figures for small causes were 42 and 35 days, respectively, which compare favorably with the returns of the presidency court of small causes (*vide* paragraph 128). This is a matter of surprise and worthy of the attention of the presidency court.

There were 322 applications for insolvency for disposal by district munsifs; 205 were withdrawn, 102 granted, and 120 rejected—the applicants in nine of the latter being sentenced to imprisonment under section 359 of the code.

7. *Subordinate Judges*.—There has been a considerable increase in the number of suits instituted before subordinate judges; but such increase would appear to have been due mainly to suits cognizable by district munsifs being filed before the Ootacamund and Cochin subordinate judges, and to some extent to the number of suits instituted before the temporary subordinate judge at Vizagapatam. Seven hundred and ninety-

one ordinary suits and 11,280 small causes were instituted before subordinate judges. The total file for disposal was 1,283 ordinary suits and 13,010 small causes, of which 964 ordinary suits (531 of these, *i.e.*, 55.08 per cent. on contest), and 11,611 small causes (3,204 of these, *i.e.*, 27.60 per cent. on contest) were disposed of; the average duration under each class of litigation being as indicated below:—

Nature of work.	Contested.		Uncontested.	
	..	..	..	..
Ordinary suits	..	193	..	102
Small causes	..	65	..	41

There were 134 applications for insolvency pending disposal by subordinate judges, 117 were disposed of; in 13 of these the prayer of the applicants was granted, while 25 applications were rejected, two of the applicants being sentenced to imprisonment.

8. *District Judges*.—Two hundred and eighty-three original suits as against 266, the average of the years 1874 to 1881, were instituted before district judges. This figure is considerably less than that for 1880 and 1881, and the decrease may be due to the operation of the Nilgiri and Vizagapatam subordinate courts. One hundred and seventy-five of the suits instituted (*i.e.*, more than 60 per cent.) were title and other suits. The total number for disposal was 518, of which 308 were disposed of (161 of these, *i.e.*, 53.25 per cent. on contest). The arrears before district judges are again showing a tendency to increase.

9. *Appeals*.—The number of appeals instituted was 7,290 as against 6,671 in 1881. The total number of appeals for disposal was 10,186, of which 7,349 (4,544 by district judges and 2,805 by subordinate judges) were disposed of. Paragraphs 497 and 498 show that the arrears in the sub-courts were lighter than those in district courts. Of the appeals disposed of 6,597 were contested; the average duration of contested and uncontested appeals before subordinate judges was 97 and 73 days, while that before district judges 134 and 98 days. Appeals from orders call for no remark.

10. *Revenue Courts*.—There were 5,305 suits under Act VIII of 1865 of the Madras Code instituted before 68 officers exercising the powers of Collectors under the said enactment. These, together with suits pending at the end of 1881 and received on remand and re-admitted, gave a total of 7,055 for disposal; of which 4,729 (2,759 of them, *i.e.*, 58.34 per cent. on contest) were disposed of. Paragraph 236 shows that 46 of the undisposed-of suits were pending for more than twelve months. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases was 124 and 128 days, respectively.

11. *Agency Courts*.—The work done by the special courts in the scheduled districts calls for no remark.

12. *General*.—It is observed that in two districts, Cuddapah and Kurnool, the receipts under Court-fees fell short of the expenditure, and the work done in those districts shows a considerable waste of judicial agency. The remarks regarding the Process Service fund and the proper mode of appropriating the surplus are approved; the savings effected by the reductions in the regular establishment will, of course, be available for any other improvements in the same direction.

(True Extract.)

C. G. MASTER,
Chief Secretary.

Exd. J. Wright.

Handwritten notes:
The Hon. the Judge of the District Court at Cuddapah
21/11
to be given to the Hon. the Chief Secretary

Copy of Telegram

7.

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Madras

from Madras

By Registered Post

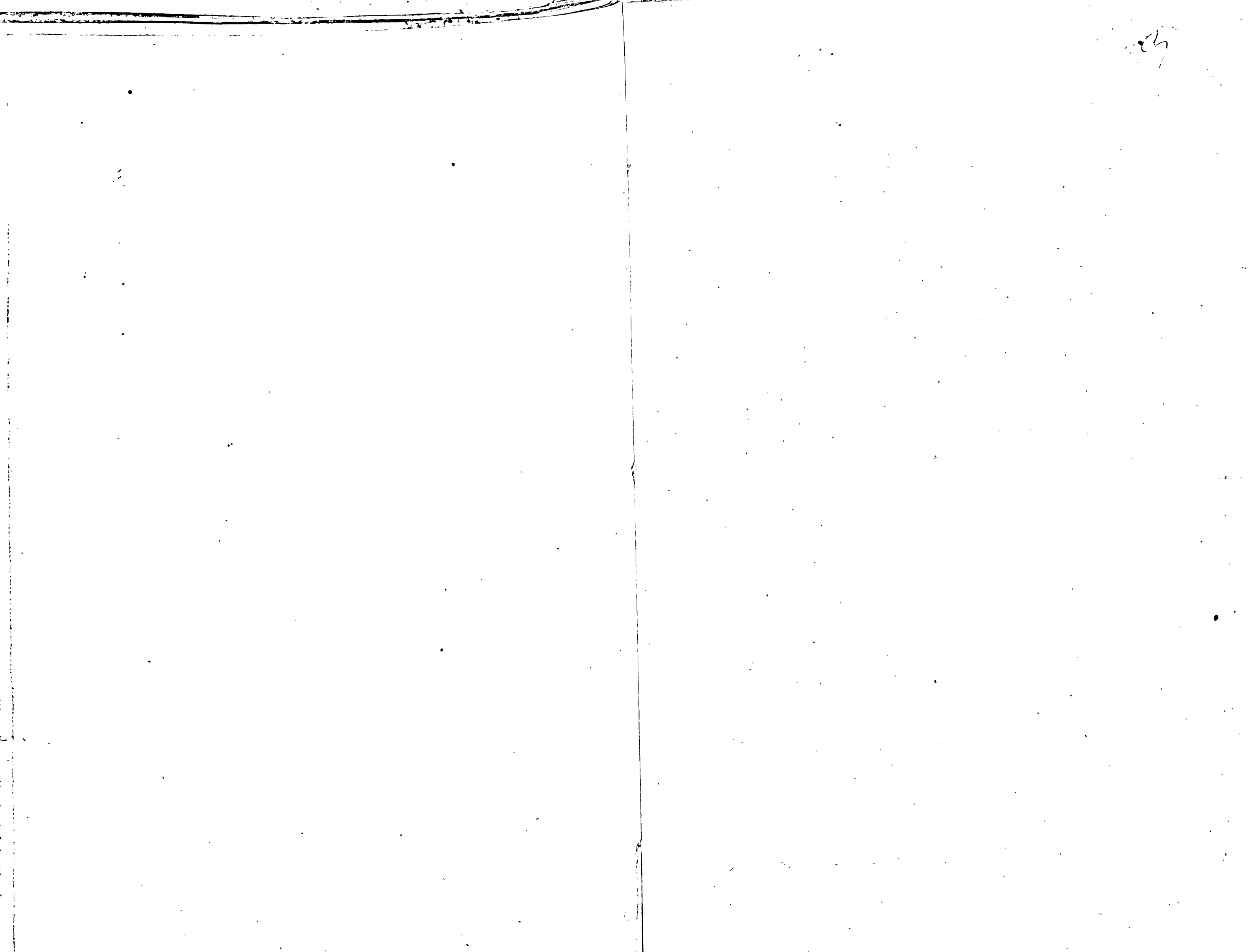
Year	Telegram	Value	of
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are	rupees	9.62	
9.75	2 21	1236	
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8
Note for the Hon^{ble} E. G. Carmichael.

The High Ct. report on the Administration
of Civil Justice is put up. The
Hon^{ble} Member apparently
drafted the last two reviews
with out any order being made
by the Secretary, orders are
requested if a draft review order
should have been made by the
Assistant Secretary or not.

M. H.

2-12.



E
M
Recommendation
for the
Hon. Mr. Commissioner

Recd. by Mr. [illegible]

No. 3102. 18

High Court of Madras
Madras. 24 September 1882

From
Goda Mackenzie Esq.,
Offg. Registrar of the High Court
of Madras at
Madras.

To
The Honorable E. F. Webster,
Acting Chief Secretary to
Government.

Honorable Sir,
I have the honor to for-
ward herewith ten copies of the High
Court Administration Report of
Civil Justice for the year 1882, and
to state that the Report of the Admini-
stration of Criminal Justice for 1882
will be submitted in a few days.

*In a separate parcel.

I have the honor to be,
Honorable Sir,
Yours most Obedient Servant,
Goda Mackenzie
Officiating Registrar,
Appellate Side.

No. 3002/82

By Mr. [illegible]

Judicial { 1883. } Department

No.

FROM

THE REGISTRAR OF THE HIGH COURT
OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
Appellate Side.

Dated

Received

24 Sept 1883
No. 20/13

No. 3702
Enc. 10

Forwarding the
Copies of Civil Judge
Administrative
Report of the Madras
High Court for 1882

CHIEF SECRETARY
15 SEP 83
GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS

25
Judicial Department

Proceedings of the Madras Government
Read to the from the Registrar of the High
Court, dated 24th September 1882,
No. 2002, forwarding the report of the
the administration of Civil Justice during
the year 1882.

Order 16th Nov 1883 No. 3008.

The foregoing report re-
cords the operations of
the Civil Court in this
Presidency in the year
and the Court in Madras
is to be during the year
ending with the 31st Dec
1882 to 189 deal with
the work done by the High
Court and much of the
matters contained therein
as well as the work done
found in the course of
the year in the High Court
which may be considered
a record by adopting the
statements based on the
forms prescribed, light
information in Madras
by the means of the
of the report can be
collected and considered
The report is taken into
consideration.

for

del 22 de mayo de 1907

(v) account of the
from the cella refuge

(c) The following information
is being reported to you.
~~The following information~~

afflict

(1) Business & Education
 & Public Works Committee
 & 2nd of the Board of Public
Education

(c) other Bill terms:
She may bring the time:

[illegible]

number of applicants
which therefore less than
the early committee figures
for 1880-1881 of a total number

The first of these is the
 fact that the population
 of the country has
 increased very rapidly
 since the year 1800.
 This is due to a number
 of causes, the most
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 the discovery of gold
 and silver, the
 introduction of
 machinery, and the
 improvement of
 the soil.

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The second of these is the
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 This is due to a number
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 since the year 1800.
 This is due to a number
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 This is due to a number
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W. M. Depue

Government, Dates
Miscellaneous

REEL PAPER, No.

of 188

of 188

ENCLOSURES

CURRENT No

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G.O. DATED 16th Mar/13
No. 3008.

First copy sent to Press. 16/11/13

Returned for signature. 16/11

Despatched in print. 16/11



[Despatch Abstract.]

Civil Justice. Reviewing the
High Court Administration
Report of — for the year
1912-13.