

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908

Class Test

Total Questions: 200

Maximum Marks: 200

Duration: 3 Hours

Answers with the Explanations:

1. (C) By the both 27th and 57th reports, the Law commission of India had recommended that the express provision on counter-claim should be inserted in the CPC.
2. (A) By the amendment of 1976 (Act 104 of 1976), Order VIII Rule 6A CPC was inserted in code.
3. (D) A counter-claim may be set up or pleaded by either of the three modes i.e., by -
  - a. Order VIII Rule 6A CPC – matter of Right.
  - b. Order VI Rule 17 CPC – the discretion of the Court.
  - c. Order VIII Rule 9 CPC – the discretion of the Court.
4. (C) As per Section 113 CPC, a reference may made - in a suit in which the decree is not subject to a second appeal to the High Court, or in the execution of such a decree, or also if it is a question of law or usage having the force of law, on which the court trying the suit or appeal entertains reasonable doubts.

The primary object - to enable a subordinate court to obtain the opinion of the high court in non- appealable cases on a question of law and to avoid commission of an error which cannot be remedied at a later stage. [Chapter – 12, Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-167]

5. (D) An appeal may be filed in either of three cases. [Chapter – 12, Mulla - The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-168]
6. (D) Under Section-115 CPC, An order is passed in Revisional jurisdiction is not Appealable. [Chapter – 12 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-174]
7. (D) Review Powers can be exercised by the court only on application of the aggrieved

party and the order granting review is appealable.

8. (C) Under Section 104 (1) (ffa) CPC, an appeal shall lie from an order under section 91 or section 92 refusing leave to institute a suit of the nature referred to in section 91 or section 92, as the case may be and not from allowing to leave to institute a suit.
9. (C) Under section 96 (2) CPC, an appeal may lie from an original decree passed ex-parte.
10. (C) Section 94 CPC – supplemental proceedings - five ways - to prevent the ends of justice from being defeated.
11. (A) Chapter – 2 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-7]
12. (A) Chapter – 2 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-7]
13. (D) In a suit for the recovery of immovable property - order II Rule 4 CPC - a plaintiff is not entitled, without the leave of the court, to join any claim except either of three cases.
14. (A) Section 2(2) CPC, 'Decree' - Conclusively determines the rights of the parties.
15. (C) Section 2(2) CPC, 'Mesne Profits' – actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received therefrom together with interest on such profit and shall not include the profits due to improvements made by the person in wrongful possession.  
  
[The object of awarding a decree for mesne profit is to compensate the person who has been kept out of the possession and deprived of enjoyment of his property].
16. (B) As per the language of Section 3 CPC - The District Court is subordinate to the High Court and every Civil Court of a grade inferior to that of a District Court, and every Court of Small Causes is subordinate to the High Court and District Court.
17. (A) Chapter – 14 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-197]
18. (B) Both directly and substantially in issue and not directly or substantially in issue.
19. (A) Eight explanations are given in Section 11 CPC.
20. (A) Six grounds are given in 13 CPC and if the foreign judgment is hit by either of one or more grounds then judgment will not be the conclusive. The ground given in

section 13 CPC are not exhaustive.

- 21.(B)** The Court shall presume but the same is rebuttable presumption.
- 22.(D)** Where the relief sought can be entirely obtained through his personal obedience, suit may be instituted – either in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property is situate, or in the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the defendant actually and voluntarily resides, or carries on business, or personally works for gain. [Two Options are available with the plaintiff.]
- 23.(C)** Section 19 CPC [At the option of the plaintiff].
- 24.(B)** Territorial jurisdiction, pecuniary jurisdiction and jurisdiction of Executing Court.
- 25.(A)** Section 21, Explanation I CPC - The expression "former suit" shall denote a suit which has been decided prior to the suit in question whether or not it was instituted prior thereto.
- 26.(B)** A suit or proceeding may be transferred under section 24(5) CPC from a Court who has no jurisdiction to try it. [Clause 5 to section 24 CPC was inserted by the Act No. 104 of 1976]
- 27.(A)** As per the bare language of Section 25 CPC - only on the application of the party and not suo-moto by the Supreme Court.
- 28. (A)** Clause 2 to Section 26 CPC was inserted by the Act 46 of 1999.
- 29. (B)** Both appear and answer not beyond thirty days from the date of the institution of the suit. [To both appear and answer as well.]
- 30.(C)** Section 31 CPC - summons to witnesses and section 27 CPC deals with summons to defendants.
- 31.(A)** The summons for the personal appearance is not given under Sec 32 CPC rather warrants for his arrest is given.
- 32.(C)** Section 34(2) CPC - where such a decree is silent - the Court shall be deemed to have refused such interest and a separate suit therefore, shall not lie.
- 33.(C)** Section 35(2) CPC - Court directs that any costs shall not follow the event - the Court shall state its reasons in writing. [Mandatory provision - the word 'shall' is written.]
- 34.(A)** Section 35A (1) CPC - In any suit or other proceedings including an execution proceeding but excluding an appeal or a revision.

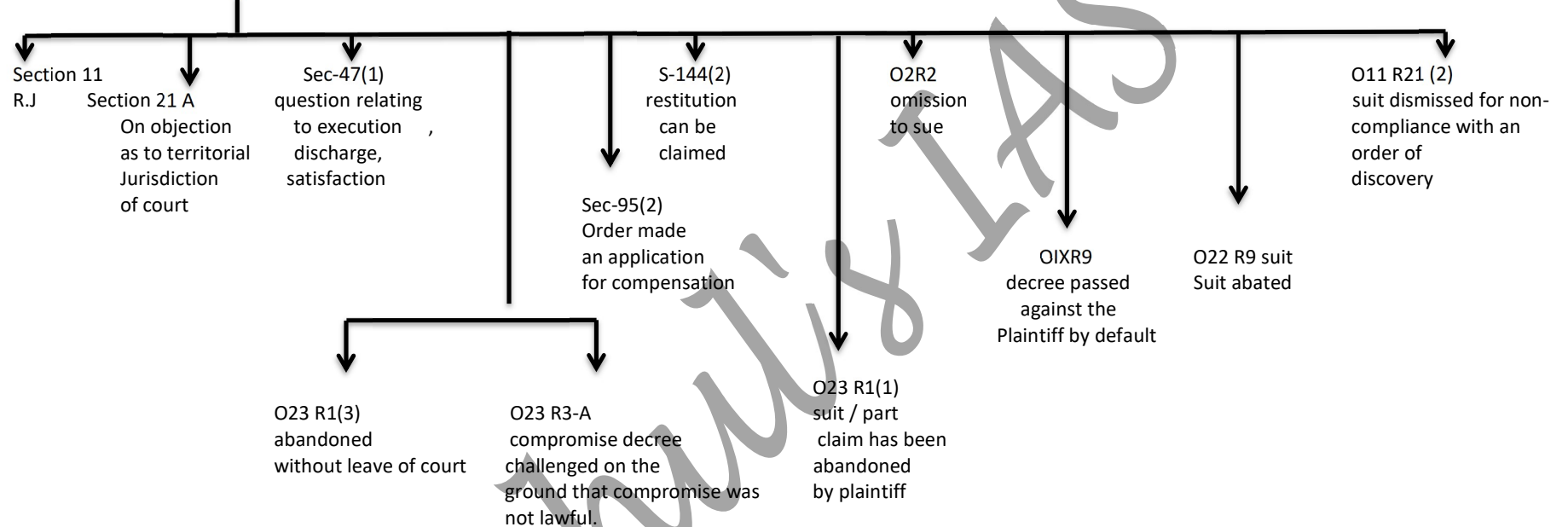
- 35.(C) Section 35B CPC - The specific amount is not given rather such cost may be ordered which is sufficient in the opinion of the court to reimburse the party.
- 36.(A) Section- 39 (1) (c) CPC - Sale and Delivery of Immovable Property only and, not movable Property.
- 37.(A) Section 41 CPC - the Court to whom a decree is sent for execution shall certify to the Court which passed it the fact of such execution, or where the former Court fails to execute the same the circumstances attending such failure. [The word 'OR' is given and not the word 'And'].
- 38.(A) Section 46 (1) CPC - upon the application of the decree holder only and not suo-moto by the court.
- 39.(A) Under section 57 CPC - the State Government 'may' fix the subsistence allowance.
- 40.(A) Under section 59(4) CPC - may be re-arrested but the period shall not exceed the limit prescribed by section 58 CPC.
- 41.(B) Salary to the extent of the first [one thousand rupees] and two third of the remainder] in execution of any decree other than a decree for maintenance.
- 42.(C) Agreement to waive the benefit – shall be void. [Section 60 clause (IA) inserted by the Act 1976 CPC].
- 43.(A) Section 65 CPC - From the time when the property is sold and not from the time when the sale becomes absolute.
- 44.(C) Section 78 CPC - Commission issued by the foreign Courts.
- 45.(D) Both (a) and (b) – two fold purpose. [Chapter – 7, Mulla - The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-97]
- 46.(D) Order XXI Rule 18 CPC – all the three conditions must be fulfilled to attract this rule. [Chapter – 9, Mulla - The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-144]
- 47.(A) Section 51CPC - five modes.
- 48.(C) Section 91(1) CPC - [By the Advocate-General, or with the leave of the Court, by two or more persons, even though no special damage has been caused].
- 49.(C) Which appears to the court reasonable but not exceeding 50,000/-.
- 50.(D) Under section 114 CPC. [Not by the decree or order from which an appeal is allowed and appeal has been preferred].

- 51.**(C) The finding regarding ownership of 'A' will not operate as R.J. because the title was not directly and substantially in issue.
- 52.**(D) The question about T's liability was not alleged and decided in the previous suit and therefore, matter was not directly and substantially in issue in the previous suit. The defence was not barred by R.J.

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**53. (C)**

The civil procedure Code precludes a plaintiff in the following cases –



54. (D) 1. Stare decisis binds the courts also from taking a contrary view on the point of law already decided.  
2. R.J. relates to specific controversy and stare decisis touches the legal principles

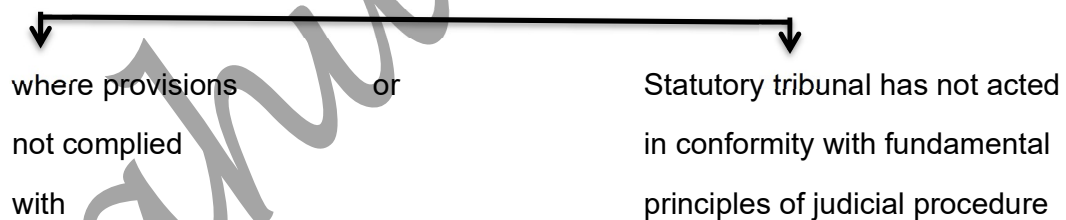
55. (D) The language of Section 148(1) CPC is wide enough and it includes proper party also but not the stranger of the proceedings, or also by a person who is supporting the application for interim relief made by the applicant.

[A caveat may be filed by any person who is going to be affected by an interim order likely to be passed on an application which expected to be made in a suit or proceedings instituted or about to be instituted].

56. (C) Statements - 2, 3 and 4 are decrees as they conclusively determine the rights of the parties. [The test is whether decision is final and conclusive in essence and substance].

57. (D) The amount of standard rent is a relevant factor in calculating the mesne profit but it is not decisive.

58. (D) Even if the Jurisdiction is so excluded, the civil courts have jurisdiction to examine into the cases – |

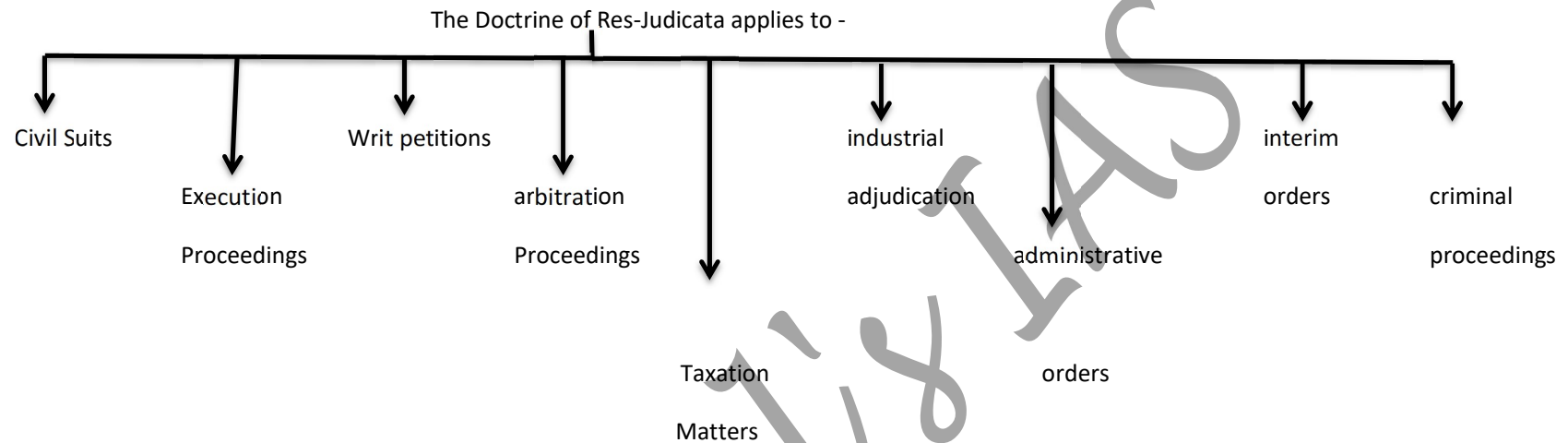


Held by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in -

Union of India vs. Tara Chand Gupta and Bros. (1971) I SCC 486.

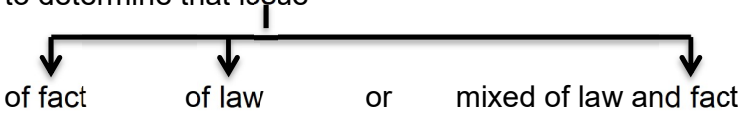

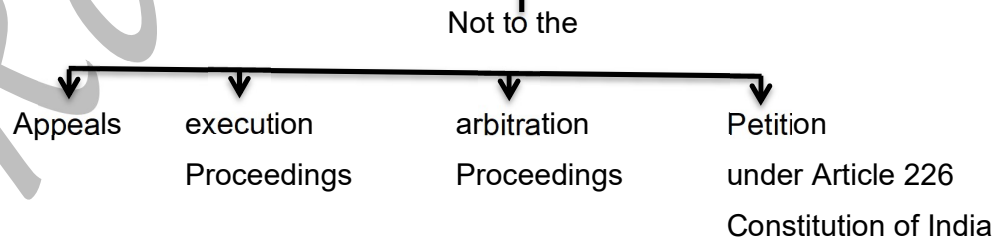
59. (A) Section 10 CPC does not away power of the court to examine the merits of the matter and it is open to court to decide the suit if it can be decided purely on legal point – [Pukhraj D. Jain vs. G. Gopala Krishna, (2004) 7 SCC 251]

60.(D)



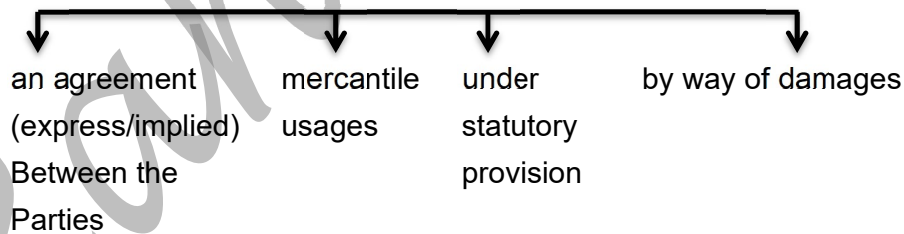
[From: Author's Code of Civil Procedure (Lawyers' Edn.) vol. I at pp. 112-309]



61. (C) It was held by the Hon'ble Apex Court in Sheodan Singh vs. Daryo Kunwar AIR 1966 SC 1332.  
The court may also decline to go into the questions of res-judicata on the ground that it has not been properly raised in the proceedings or in issue – Daryao vs. State of Uttar Pradesh AIR 1961, SC 1457.
62. (C) Matter in issue are those facts on which right is claimed and the law applicable to determine that issue  
  
[Mathura Prasad vs. Dossibai N.B. Jeejeebhoy (1970) 1 SCC 613].
63. (C) The subsequent suit filed by 'P' for injunction – this ground was available to 'p' even at the time of previous suit but was not taken at that time and therefore, subsequent suit barred by constructive Res- judicata.
64. (C) Include all proceedings of –  
  
[Ethiopian Airlines vs. Ganesh Narain Saboo (2011) 8 SCC 539]
65. (D) In VI statement - if relief is claimed against a specific person, he would also be a necessary party to the proceeding.
66. (A) In order to deal with an application for adding, deleting, substituting or transposing a party, the court must have the jurisdiction to try the suit.
67. (D) It is proper, lawful, operative and enforceable – [Pandurang Ramchandra vs. Shantibai Ram Chandra AIR 1989 SC 2240].
68. (D) Even a suit may be filed on the ground of fraud – [Kiran Kumar vs. A.S. Khadar (2002) 5 SCC 161].
69. (A) The provisions of Order 2 Rule II CPC apply to the suits only.  
  
a. M. Ramnarain (P) Ltd. vs. State Trading Corpn. (1983) 3 SCC 75  
b. Gulabchand vs. State of Gujarat, AIR 1965 SC 1153
70. (D) The provision of Order VI Rule 17 CPC is not exhaustive of the power of a court in a matter of amendment of pleading.
71. (D) In all three cases, it was held that the “*The provision of Order VIII Rule 1 CPC*”

*providing upper limit of 90 days to file written statement is directory”.*

72. (A) The decree being one and individual, it ought to be set-aside against C also.
73. (B) The decree must be set aside as a whole and not only against B alone. [Where the relief to which the applicant is entitled cannot effectively be given otherwise than by setting aside the decree against the other defendant also].
74. (A) An order setting aside the ex-parte decree is a ‘case decided’ within the meaning of Section 115 of the code and therefore, revisable. [A High Court may also exercise supervisory jurisdiction under Article 227 of the constitution in appropriate cases].
75. (D) Held by the Hon’ble Supreme Court in -  
[Advaita Nand vs. Judge, small cause court, (1995)3 SCC 407, and Badami vs. Bhali (2012) II SCC 574]
76. (C) The trial does not get vitiated on wrong, improper or defective issues - Sri Gangai Vinayagar Temple vs. Heenakshi Ammal (2015) 3 SCC 624.
77. (D) Only against a party and not against a stranger, third or non-party – [W.B. Housing Board vs. Pramila Sanfui, and L.D. Metson School Society vs. Kashi Nath AIR 1951 All 558].
78. (A) Order XXIII Rule 4 CPC  
[Hardit Singh vs. Surider Nath AIR 1982 Delhi 588]
79. (B) [Section 34 CPC has no application to interest prior to the institution of the suit since, it is a matter of substantive law and can be awarded only when -



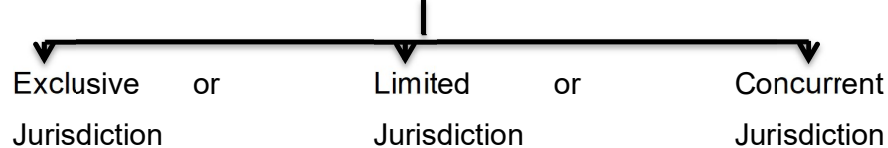
Union of India vs. Watkins Mayor and Co. AIR 1966 SC 275].

[The award of interest from the date of decree to the date of payment is also at the discretion of the court - Amar Chand vs. UOI AIR 1964 SC 1658].

80. (D) Section 100 CPC, the second appeal to the High Court - All the statements are the examples of the substantial question of law.
81. (D) An appeal shall lie from all the orders [Sec-104 read with Order XLIII CPC]
82. (C) [Refer Takwani, Page-705-706, Eight Edition]

83. (D) [An order granting or refusing an injunction is 'a case decided' within the meaning of section 115 of the code and hence, a revision lies against such an order – Hindustan Lever Ltd. vs. Colgate Palmolive (I) Ltd. (1998) 1 SCC 720.  
[A writ petition is always maintainable under Article 226 or 227 of the Constitution of India in case where no appeal or revision lies against an order granting or refusing temporary injunction].
84. (D) [Not applies to the surety and cannot be granted against a bonafide auction purchaser also - State Bank of Saurashtra vs. Chitranjan Rangnath, and Padanathil Ruqmini vs. P.K. Abdulla (1996) 7 SCC 668]
85. (C) A revision under Section 115 of the Code and a petition under Article 227 of the constitution are two separate and distinct proceedings.  
While exercising the revisional jurisdiction, the High Court cannot interfere with an order passed by the subordinate court, if it is within its jurisdiction even if it legally wrong. [C. K. Takwani, Chapter – 9 Page -585]
86. (C) Abuse may be committed by a court or by a party.
87. (D) Section 152 CPC - cannot be amended because it not an accidental slip or omission and therefore, an appeal or review may be filed.
88. (D) Fresh petition under Article 32 and suit is barred by the Doctrine of Res-Judicata (The rule of Res- Judicata applies also to a petition filed under Article-32 of the constitution).
89. (B) The suit is not barred.
90. (C) It is the identity of title in the two litigations and not the identity of the subject matter involved in the two cases – [Ram Gobinda vs. Bhaktabala (1971) 1 SCC 387].  
The suit will be barred even though the right in the subsequent suit is sought to be established on a ground different from the one in the former suit – [Union of India vs. Pramod Gupta (2005) 12 SCC 11].
91. (C) The word 'and' is given between the terms 'might' and 'ought' under explanation IV to Section 11 CPC, [It must be read as conjunctive (and) not disjunctive (or) C.K.Takwani – chapter 2, Page 85].
92. (D) [Isher Singh vs. Sarwan Singh AIR 1965 SC 948].

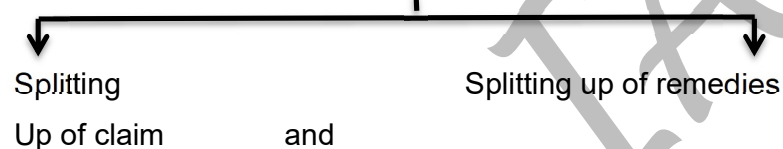
93. (D) The Court which decided that suit must have either -



94. (D) In all statements - the decision is not being on merits and therefore, would not operate res-judicata in a subsequent suit – [State of Maharashtra vs. National Construction Co., (1996) 1 SCC 735].

95. (D) A pure question of law or of Jurisdiction, however, does not operate as res-judicata – [Mathrua Prasad vs. Dossibai N.B. Jeejeebhoy (1970) 1 SCC 613]

96. (D) The principle continued in Order II Rule 2 CPC is designed to counteract two evils -



[Deva Ram vs. Ishwar Chand (1995) 6 SCC 733].

97. (D) Neither in (a) nor in (b). According to Order XXXVIII Rule 1 CPC – [Raman Tech. and Ors Process Engg. Co. vs. Solanki Traders. (2008) SCC 302]

98. (C) Not a natural or inherent right – [Raj Kumar vs. Directorate of enforcement (2010) 4 SCC 772] and it is only a substantive right and not merely a matter of procedure special - [Military Estates Officer vs. Munivenkataramiah (1990) 2 SCC 168].

99. (C) The proceedings for restitution are proceeding in execution – [Maqbool Alam vs. Khodaija AIR 1966 SC 1194], and Section – 144 CPC not exhaustive and there is always an inherent Jurisdiction to order restitution – [Union Carbide Corporation vs. Union of India (1991) 4 SCC 584].

100. (C) Only (i), (ii), (iii), (vi), (viii), (x) are the questions relating to execution, discharge or satisfaction of decree. [Refer C. K. Takwani, P – 668]

101. (B) Section 115 (3) CPC - A revision shall not operate as a stay of suit or other proceeding before the Court except where such suit or other proceeding is stayed by the High Court.

102. (A) Section 92 CPC - By the Advocate-General or two or more persons having an interest in the trust and having obtained the leave of the court may institute a suit.

103. (D) The case involves a substantial question of law of general importance and in the opinion of the High Court the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court.

104. (B) Not to call a case under section 107 CPC.
105. (B) The District Magistrate is not entitled the Exemption from personal appearance in court under Section 133 CPC.
106. (B) Section 135A CPC - Forty days before or after such meeting, sitting or conference.
107. (A) Any period fixed or granted by the court and not by the code of civil procedure.
108. (B) The Court may – at any stage of proceedings – upon application of either party or suo-moto under Order I Rule 10(2) CPC.
109. (D) Order II Rule 7 CPC – objection as to misjoinder.
110. (C) Dasti Summon - summons given to the plaintiff for the service – Order 5 Rule 9A CPC.
111. (C) Only on any adult member of the family whether male or female residing with him and it does not include the servant.
112. (B) On the original summons only and submit to the court.
113. (D) Order XVIII Rule 12 CPC – The court may record the Demeanour of witnesses while under examination.
114. (C) Order XVI Rule 19 CPC – [less than one hundred - five hundred] – in case of witnesses.
115. (A) Order XVIII Rule 4 (1) CPC – The Examination-in-Chief – Shall be on Affidavit.  
[Inserted by the Act 104 of 1976]
116. (B) Order XVIII rule 17 CPC – The court may – at any stage – recall any witness - who has been examined – may put such questions to him as the court thinks fit.
117. (A) Order XX Rule 6A CPC – as expeditiously as possible and, in any case within 15 days from the date on which the judgment is pronounced.
118. (A) Order XXI Rule 32 CPC - By the attachment of his property only and not by his detention.
119. (A) Either (a) or (b).
120. (C) [Ishwar Das Jain versus Sohan lal (2000) 1 SCC 434]
121. (A) Order XX Rule 12 to 15 CPC.
122. (C) Order XXXIX Rule 2A CPC – not exceeding 3 months.
123. (C) Order XL Rule 1(1) (a) CPC – As appears to the court just and convenient whether before or after decree.

124. (D) Order XLI rule 27 CPC – in either of three cases – the Appellate Court may allow additional evidence or document to be produced, or witness to be examined.
125. (B) Order XLIV CPC
126. (C) Order XLI Rule 3A CPC - [Inserted by Act 104 of 1976]
127. (A) [Bakshish Singh vs. Prithi Pal Singh (1995) Supp 3 SCC 577]
128. (A) [Chapter – 6, Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition) page-95]
129. (A) [Dalip Singh vs. Mehar Singh (2004) 7 SCC 650]
130. (C) Order VII Rule 11 (C) CPC
131. (A) [Chapter – 6, Mulla - The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-87]
132. (C) Either (a) or (b) Order VIII Rule 10 CPC
133. (D) Either option may exercise under Order IX Rule 4 CPC
134. (D) Order IX Rule 8 CPC
135. (D) Order X Rule 2 (1) (a) CPC
136. (D) Order XI Rule 1 CPC — either plaintiff or defendant with the leave of the Court.
137. (B) Order XI Rule 7 CPC — 7 days
138. (B) Order XI Rule 21 CPC — the suit of plaintiff is liable to be dismissed and the defence of defendant is liable to be struck out
139. (C) Order XIV Rule 5 CPC
140. (A) Order XXI Rule 22 CPC — Notice is required if the application for execution is made after more than 2 years from the date of decree
141. (B) Summons not be issued under Section 51 CPC
142. (A) Order XXXVIII Rule 1-4 CPC — Arrest before Judgment
143. (A) Order XXXIX Rule 1(a) CPC
144. (C) Order XXXIII Rule 1 explanation 1 clause (a) or (b) CPC
145. (D) Order XXXIII Rule 5 CPC — within two months disposed of any property
146. (D) Order XXXVII Rule 2 CPC - Summary suit - [In Bill of exchange, hundies and promissory notes].
147. (D) Order XXIII Rule 3A CPC – [Inserted by the Act 104 of 1976]
148. (D) Order XXIII Rule 3B CPC – [Inserted by the Act 104 of 1976]
149. (C) Section 75 CPC – A commission cannot be issued for the execution of decree

150. (B) Section 77 CPC - [Letter of request - In lieu of issuing commission – for examination of witness residing not within India.
151. (B) Section 89 (2) (c) CPC
152. (B) Order XXXVIII Rule 4 CPC – not exceeding Six weeks – if does not exceed 50 rupees
153. (A) Order XLI Rule 22 CPC – objection has to be raised within one month from the date of service of notice of day fixed for hearing the appeal.
154. (D) [Chapter – 5, Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-67]
155. (D) [Basant Singh vs. Roman Catholic Mission, (2002) 7 SCC 531]
156. (D) Order VI Rule 15 (4) CPC – [by party, or some other person acquainted with facts of the case].
157. (D) [Not to the execution proceedings].
158. (C) [Govindammal (dead) by LRs v. Vaidyanathan (2019) (132) ALR 232].
159. (D) [Chapter – 14, Mulla - The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-214]
160. (B) [National Institute of MH & NS v. C Prameshwara AIR 2005 SC 242].
161. (B) [Chapter - 14 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-222]  
[Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. vs. Solar semi-conductor Power Co. (India) Pvt. Ltd. SC, 25-10-2017]].
162. (B) [Chapter - 14 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-224]
163. (D) [Amit Khanna vs. Succhi Khanna, (2009) II DMC 227].  
[Chapter - 14 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-224]
164. (D) [Neelathupara Kumni vs. Montharapalia Padipura, AIR 1994 SC 1591]
165. (C) [Chapter - 14 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-212]
166. (D) R.J is mixed Question of law and fact and cannot be disposed of as a preliminary issue – [Madhukar D. Shende vs. Tarabai Aba Shedage (2002) 2 SCC 85].  
[Chapter - 14 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-210]
167. (C) Section 82 CPC – not to be executed before the expiry of three months
168. (B) [Chapter - 14 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-200]
169. (B) Order XXXVI and Section 90 CPC
170. (B) Order XXV CPC [Chapter - 13 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition),

- 171.** (C) Delhi Higher Judiciary (Pre-Examination 2015)
- 172.** (A) Delhi Higher Judiciary (Pre-Examination 2013)
- 173.** (D) Proviso to Rule 25 of Order V CPC
- 174.** (B) Section 104(i) read with clause (k) to Rule 1 to Order XLIII CPC.
- 175.** (C) Section 37 CPC related with 'Definition of Court which passed a decree'
- 176.** (B) Order XXXII Rule 3 CPC - Guardian for the suit to be appointed by Court for minor defendant.
- 177.** (B) Order XVIII Rule 3A CPC – [added in 1976 i.e. where party shall appear before any witnesses examined on his behalf].
- 178.** (C) Order XX Rule 4 CPC - Judgment of small Causes Courts (need not to contain more than points for determination and the decision thereon).
- 179.** (C) Section 46 CPC – percept remains in force for a period of two months.
- 180.** (C) [Chapter - 8 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-117]
- 181.** (A) [Chapter - 8 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-117]
- 182.** (D) [Chapter - 8 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-117]
- 183.** (A) Order XX Rule 6 CPC, it is discretionary and enabling provision and the party cannot claim it as matter of right. [Chapter – 7, Mulla - The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-106]
- 184.** (D) Order XVI Rule 1 CPC — Summoning of witnesses not later than 15 days after the date on which issues are settled.
- 185.** (A) Order I Rule 3A CPC – only two options and not to put the defendants to their election – [whereas, the option to put the plaintiff to their election is only is given under Order I Rule 2 CPC].
- 186.** (D) Order II Rule 6 CPC (otherwise inconvenient) is given under Order II Rule 6 and not under Order I Rule 2 and Order I Rule 3A CPC.
- 187.** (B) Order XIV Rule 1(2) CPC – what are material propositions are given under this provision
- 188.** (C) Order XV Rule 1 CPC - on any question of law or fact.
- 189.** (D) Order XVI A Rule 2 CPC – The court may order
- 190.** (A) Order XXX CPC - Suits relating to the firms.



191. (C) Under Section 148A CPC – [Instituted or about to be instituted].
192. (C) The Court cannot suo-moto add the legal representatives [Chapter - 13 [Mulla- The key to Indian Practice (12th edition), page-193]
193. (B) Order XXXIII Rule 9A CPC — [added by Act, 1976] - Court to assign pleader to an unrepresented indigent person.
194. (D) Order XXXIII Rule 18 CPC — [added by 1976 Act] – the Central or State Govt. may make supplementary provisions.
195. (C) Section 83 CPC [Alien enemy with permission Central Govt. may institute a suit]
196. (C) Order VIII Rule 4 CPC — Evasive Denial.
197. (D) [M/S. Neerja Relators Pvt. Ltd. vs. Janglu (dead) Through LRs. (29 Jan, 2018) CJI Dipak Misra, AM Khanwilkar, Dr. D.Y. Chandrachud, JJ]
198. (B) [M/S. Neerja Relators Pvt. Ltd. vs. Janglu (dead) Through LRs. (29 Jan, 2018) CJI Dipak Misra, AM Khanwilkar, Dr. D.Y. Chandrachud, JJ]
199. (D) [Bhanu Kumar Jain vs. Archana Kumar & another (2005) 1 SCC 787]
200. (C) Section 87A CPC - Definition of 'Foreign State' and 'Ruler'