

CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE, 1908

70 High-Yield Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs)
Optimized for Bihar APO Examination 2026

Subject: Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (CPC)

Target Exam: Bihar Administrative Prosecution Officer (APO) Prelims 2026

Features: Explanatory Answers Immediately Following Each Question

Question 1:

Under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, 'decree' does not include:

- A. An order of dismissal for default
- B. The rejection of a plaint
- C. Determination of any question within Section 144
- D. A formal expression of an adjudication which conclusively determines the rights of parties

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: According to Section 2(2) of the CPC, 'decree' shall be deemed to include the rejection of a plaint and the determination of any question within Section 144, but shall not include any adjudication from which an appeal lies as an appeal from an order, or any order of dismissal for default.

Question 2:

Which section of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 defines the term 'Mesne Profits'?

A. Section 2(11)

B. Section 2(12)

C. Section 2(14)

D. Section 2(9)

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 2(12) defines 'mesne profits' of property as those profits which the person in wrongful possession of such property actually received or might with ordinary diligence have received therefrom, together with interest on such profits.

Question 3:

The principle of 'Res Sub Judice' is provided under which section of the CPC?

A. Section 9

B. Section 11

C. Section 12

D. Section 10

Correct Answer: Option D

Explanation: Section 10 of the CPC deals with the Stay of Suit, commonly known as the principle of Res Sub Judice, which prevents courts of concurrent jurisdiction from trying two parallel suits in respect of the same matter in issue.

Question 4:

Constructive Res Judicata is contained in which Explanation to Section 11 of the CPC?

A. Explanation III

B. Explanation IV

C. Explanation V

D. Explanation VI

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Explanation IV to Section 11 of the CPC incorporates the doctrine of Constructive Res Judicata, stating that any matter which might and ought to have been made a ground of defence or attack in such former suit shall be deemed to have been a matter directly and substantially in issue in such suit.

Question 5:

A suit to contest a decree on the ground of lack of territorial jurisdiction of the court passing it is barred under:

- A. Section 21
- B. Section 21A
- C. Section 22
- D. Section 47

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 21A of the CPC explicitly bars a substantive suit to set aside a decree on any objection as to the place of suing/territorial jurisdiction.

Question 6:

Which section of the CPC gives statutory recognition to Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR)?

A. Section 88

B. Section 89

C. Section 90

D. Section 91

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 89 of the CPC provides for the settlement of disputes outside the Court via arbitration, conciliation, judicial settlement including settlement through Lok Adalat, or mediation.

Question 7:

Under Section 26 of the CPC, a facts in every plaint must be proved by:

- A. Oral Evidence
- B. Documentary Evidence
- C. Affidavit
- D. Admission

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Section 26(2) provides that in every plaint, facts shall be proved by affidavit. This was added by the Amendment Act of 1999/2002.

Question 8:

The maximum period within which a defendant must file a written statement from the date of service of summons under Order VIII, Rule 1 is:

A. 30 days

B. 60 days

C. 90 days

D. 120 days

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Order VIII Rule 1 mandates filing within 30 days, which can be extended up to 90 days for reasons to be recorded in writing.

Question 9:

An ex-parte decree can be set aside under which provision of the CPC?

- A. Order IX, Rule 7
- B. Order IX, Rule 9
- C. Order IX, Rule 11
- D. Order IX, Rule 13

Correct Answer: Option D

Explanation: Order IX, Rule 13 of the CPC provides the mechanism for a defendant to apply to set aside an ex-parte decree on showing sufficient cause.

Question 10:

Which section of the CPC explicitly protects inherent powers of the Civil Court?

A. Section 148

B. Section 149

C. Section 151

D. Section 152

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Section 151 saves the inherent powers of the court to make such orders as may be necessary for the ends of justice or to prevent abuse of the process of the court.

Question 11:

A Second Appeal under Section 100 of the CPC lies to the High Court only if the case involves:

- A. A substantial question of law
- B. A question of fact
- C. A mixed question of law and fact
- D. An error of procedural law

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Section 100 states that an appeal shall lie to the High Court from every decree passed in appeal by any court subordinate to a High Court, if the High Court is satisfied that the case involves a substantial question of law.

Question 12:

The term 'Foreign Court' under Section 2(5) of the CPC means:

- A. A court situated outside India
- B. A court situated outside India and not established or continued by the authority of the Central Government
- C. A court applying foreign personal laws
- D. The International Court of Justice

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 2(5) defines 'Foreign Court' as a court situate outside India and not established or continued by the authority of the Central Government.

Question 13:

Where a plaintiff omits to sue in respect of, or intentionally relinquishes, any portion of his claim, he cannot afterwards sue in respect of the portion so omitted or relinquished. This is provided under:

- A. Order II, Rule 1
- B. Order II, Rule 2
- C. Order I, Rule 10
- D. Order VII, Rule 11

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order II, Rule 2 of the CPC deals with the requirement that a suit must include the whole claim, and bars subsequent suits for omitted or relinquished portions.

Question 14:

Which of the following properties is NOT liable to attachment and sale in execution of a decree under Section 60 of the CPC?

- A. Promissory notes
- B. Government securities
- C. Necessary wearing apparel, cooking vessels, and beds of the judgment-debtor
- D. Money or bank-notes

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Section 60(1) proviso explicitly exempts necessary wearing apparel, cooking vessels, and beds of the judgment-debtor, his wife and children from attachment.

Question 15:

The Court may issue a commission under Section 75 for which of the following purposes?

- A. To examine any person
- B. To make a local investigation
- C. To examine or adjust accounts
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: Option D

Explanation: Section 75 provides powers to issue commissions for all these purposes: examining persons, local investigations, accounts, partition, scientific investigations, etc.

Question 16:

A notice under Section 80 of the CPC is mandatory before filing a suit against a Government or public officer in respect of any act purporting to be done by such public officer. The notice period is:

- A.** One month
- B.** Two months
- C.** Three months
- D.** Fourteen days

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 80(1) mandates a notice period of two months delivered to the government or public officer before instituting the suit.

Question 17:

The Right to Lodge a Caveat is provided under which section of the CPC?

- A. Section 148
- B. Section 148A
- C. Section 149
- D. Section 150

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 148A was inserted by the Amendment Act of 1976 to provide a statutory right to lodge a caveat.

Question 18:

Which provision of the CPC provides for the rejection of a plaint?

A. Order VII, Rule 10

B. Order VII, Rule 11

C. Order VII, Rule 14

D. Order VIII, Rule 1

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order VII, Rule 11 lists the grounds on which a plaint shall be rejected, such as failure to disclose a cause of action or being barred by law.

Question 19:

Where a plaint is rejected under Order VII, Rule 11, the plaintiff:

- A. Is precluded from presenting a fresh plaint on the same cause of action
- B. May present a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action
- C. Can only file an appeal and cannot file a fresh plaint
- D. Must seek permission under Section 151 to refile

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: According to Order VII, Rule 13, the rejection of the plaint on any of the grounds hereinbefore mentioned shall not of its own force preclude the plaintiff from presenting a fresh plaint in respect of the same cause of action.

Question 20:

A suit may be dismissed under Order IX, Rule 5 if the plaintiff fails to apply for a fresh summons within how many days after the return of the original summons unserved?

A. 7 days

B. 15 days

C. 30 days

D. 60 days

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Order IX, Rule 5 was amended to reduce the time period from one month to 7 days for applying for fresh summons.

Question 21:

A person can sue as an 'Indigent Person' under which Order of the CPC?

A. Order XXXII

B. Order XXXIII

C. Order XXXIV

D. Order XXXV

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order XXXIII governs suits filed by indigent persons (paupers) who do not possess sufficient means to pay the prescribed court fee.

Question 22:

Temporary injunctions are governed by which provision of the CPC?

A. Order XXXIX, Rules 1 and 2

B. Order XXXVIII, Rule 5

C. Order XL, Rule 1

D. Section 94 only

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Order XXXIX, Rules 1 and 2 detail the cases and conditions under which a temporary injunction may be granted by civil courts.

Question 23:

The Provision for 'Interpleader Suit' is contained in which section and order of the CPC?

A. Section 88, Order XXXIV

B. Section 88, Order XXXV

C. Section 89, Order XXXV

D. Section 90, Order XXXVI

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 88 read with Order XXXV deals with Interpleader Suits, where the real dispute is between the defendants and the plaintiff claims no interest other than for charges/costs.

Question 24:

An application for review of a judgment can be made on which of the following grounds?

- A. Discovery of new and important matter or evidence
- B. Mistake or error apparent on the face of the record
- C. Any other sufficient reason
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: Option D

Explanation: Section 114 and Order XLVII, Rule 1 allow for review on all three listed grounds.

Question 25:

The power of Revision under Section 115 of the CPC is exercised by:

- A. The District Court
- B. The High Court
- C. The Supreme Court
- D. Both District Court and High Court

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 115 of the CPC empowers the High Court to call for the record of any case decided by any court subordinate to it.

Question 26:

The doctrine of restitution is embodied in which section of the CPC?

A. Section 144

B. Section 145

C. Section 146

D. Section 147

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Section 144 deals with the application for restitution where a decree is varied or reversed.

Question 27:

Which provision of the CPC permits amendment of pleadings?

A. Order VI, Rule 15

B. Order VI, Rule 16

C. Order VI, Rule 17

D. Order VI, Rule 18

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Order VI, Rule 17 of the CPC allows the court to permit either party to alter or amend their pleadings at any stage of the proceedings.

Question 28:

Under Order VI, Rule 16, a court can strike out any pleading on the ground that it is:

- A. Scandalous, frivolous or vexatious
- B. Tends to prejudice, embarrass or delay the fair trial
- C. An abuse of the process of the court
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: Option D

Explanation: Order VI, Rule 16 permits the court to strike out or amend pleadings on all these specified grounds.

Question 29:

A suit filed in a court which has no jurisdiction over the subject matter must be:

- A. Rejected under Order VII, Rule 11
- B. Returned under Order VII, Rule 10
- C. Dismissed under Section 9
- D. Transferred under Section 24

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order VII, Rule 10 provides that the plaint shall at any stage of the suit be returned to be presented to the Court in which the suit should have been instituted.

Question 30:

What is the maximum period of detention in civil prison if the decree is for payment of money exceeding five thousand rupees under Section 58?

A. Six weeks

B. Three months

C. Six months

D. One year

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 58(1)(a) provides that where the decree is for the payment of money exceeding five thousand rupees, the detention shall be for a period not exceeding three months.

Question 31:

If a suit is dismissed due to non-appearance of the plaintiff under Order IX, Rule 8, the plaintiff:

- A.** Can file a fresh suit on the same cause of action
- B.** Is barred from bringing a fresh suit but can apply to set the dismissal aside
- C.** Can prefer an appeal against the order
- D.** Can seek revision under Section 115

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order IX, Rule 9 explicitly bars a fresh suit on the same cause of action when a suit is dismissed under Rule 8, but allows an application to set aside the dismissal.

Question 32:

Which section of the CPC defines the term 'Judgment'?

A. Section 2(2)

B. Section 2(9)

C. Section 2(10)

D. Section 2(14)

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 2(9) defines 'judgment' as the statement given by the Judge on the grounds of a decree or order.

Question 33:

An order passed under Section 151 of the CPC is:

- A. Appealable
- B. Non-appealable
- C. Deemed decree
- D. Appealable only with permission

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Orders passed under Section 151 under inherent powers are not listed in Section 104 or Order XLIII, Rule 1, hence they are non-appealable.

Question 34:

Can a Court extend the time fixed by it for doing any act prescribed by the CPC?

- A. No, time limits are absolute
- B. Yes, up to a maximum of 30 days in total under Section 148
- C. Yes, up to 60 days under Section 148
- D. Yes, without any limitation under inherent powers

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 148 allows the court to enlarge a period up to 30 days in total for doing any act prescribed or allowed by the Code.

Question 35:

Which Order of the CPC deals with 'Suits by or against Minors and Persons of Unsound Mind'?

- A. Order XXXI
- B. Order XXXII
- C. Order XXXIII
- D. Order XXXIV

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order XXXII prescribes the rules for representation and protection of minors and persons of unsound mind in civil litigation.

Question 36:

A counter-claim filed under Order VIII, Rule 6A has the same effect as a:

- A. Cross-suit
- B. Written statement only
- C. Replication
- D. Interpleader suit

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Order VIII, Rule 6A(2) states that a counter-claim shall have the same effect as a cross-suit so as to enable the Court to pronounce a final judgment in the same suit, both on the original claim and on the counter-claim.

Question 37:

A judgment delivered by a foreign court is conclusive as to any matter thereby directly adjudicated upon between the same parties except under certain conditions listed under:

A. Section 11

B. Section 12

C. Section 13

D. Section 14

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Section 13 of the CPC explicitly lists the exceptions under which a foreign judgment is not conclusive.

Question 38:

Which section of the CPC lays down the general rule regarding the location of suits relating to immovable property?

A. Section 15

B. Section 16

C. Section 19

D. Section 20

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 16 specifies that suits for recovery, partition, foreclosure, sale, redemption, or determination of any other right to or interest in immovable property shall be instituted where the property is situate.

Question 39:

Where the local limits of jurisdiction of courts are uncertain, the place of institution of suit shall be decided under:

A. Section 17

B. Section 18

C. Section 19

D. Section 20

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 18 provides for the place of institution of suit where local limits of jurisdiction of Courts are uncertain.

Question 40:

A suit for damages for wrong done to a person or to movable property may be instituted at the option of the plaintiff:

- A. Where the wrong was done
- B. Where the defendant resides, carries on business, or personally works for gain
- C. Either (A) or (B)
- D. Only where the plaintiff resides

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Section 19 of the CPC states that if a suit is for compensation for wrong done to the person or to movable property, the plaintiff may sue either where the wrong was done or where the defendant resides/works.

Question 41:

The power of a court to strike out or add parties is provided under:

- A. Order I, Rule 1
- B. Order I, Rule 8
- C. Order I, Rule 10
- D. Order II, Rule 2

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Order I, Rule 10(2) gives the court power to strike out or add parties at any stage of the proceedings, either upon or without the application of either party.

Question 42:

A representative suit on behalf of numerous persons having the same interest in one suit can be filed under:

A. Order I, Rule 1

B. Order I, Rule 8

C. Order I, Rule 9

D. Order II, Rule 3

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order I, Rule 8 deals with representative suits where one or more persons may sue or defend on behalf of all interested persons with the permission of the court.

Question 43:

Misjoinder or non-joinder of necessary parties under Order I, Rule 9 will generally:

- A. Defeat the suit automatically
- B. Not defeat the suit, except in the case of non-joinder of a necessary party
- C. Result in automatic transfer to another court
- D. Lead to a penalty on the plaintiff

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order I, Rule 9 provides that no suit shall be defeated by reason of the misjoinder or non-joinder of parties, provided that nothing applies to the non-joinder of a necessary party.

Question 44:

All objections on the ground of misjoinder or non-joinder of parties must be taken:

- A. At any stage of the suit
- B. Only in second appeal
- C. At the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases where issues are settled, at or before such settlement
- D. Only after the final decree is drawn up

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Order I, Rule 13 mandates that objections as to non-joinder or misjoinder must be taken at the earliest possible opportunity, otherwise they are deemed waived.

Question 45:

The term 'Pleading' means:

- A. Complaint only
- B. Written Statement only
- C. Complaint or Written Statement
- D. Complaint, Written Statement, and Oral Arguments

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Order VI, Rule 1 clarifies that 'pleading' shall mean complaint or written statement.

Question 46:

Which rule of Order VII provides for the production of documents on which the plaintiff sues or relies?

A. Rule 1

B. Rule 11

C. Rule 14

D. Rule 17

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Order VII, Rule 14 deals with the production of documents on which the plaintiff sues or relies, which must be listed and produced when the plaint is presented.

Question 47:

A set-off can be claimed by the defendant under Order VIII, Rule 6 in a suit for:

- A. Recovery of money
- B. Specific performance
- C. Injunction
- D. Ejectment

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Order VIII, Rule 6 applies strictly to suits for the recovery of money where the defendant claims an ascertained sum legally recoverable from the plaintiff.

Question 48:

If a defendant fails to file a written statement within the permitted time, the Court may:

- A. Pronounce judgment against him
- B. Make such order in relation to the suit as it thinks fit
- C. Either (A) or (B)
- D. None of the above

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Order VIII, Rule 10 gives the court the option to either pronounce judgment or make any order it deems fit upon failure to file a written statement.

Question 49:

When a civil suit is first called on for hearing, and neither party appears, the Court:

- A. Must pass an ex-parte decree
- B. May make an order that the suit be dismissed
- C. Must adjourn the case for six months
- D. Must transfer the case to another judge

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order IX, Rule 3 provides that where neither party appears when the suit is called on for hearing, the Court may make an order that the suit be dismissed.

Question 50:

Under Section 34 of the CPC, the maximum rate of interest that a Court can award from the date of decree to the date of payment on a commercial transaction is:

- A. 6% per annum
- B. 9% per annum
- C. The contractual rate, or in absence of it, a rate matching the commercial bank rate
- D. 12% per annum absolute

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Section 34(1) proviso states that for commercial transactions, the rate of further interest may exceed six per cent per annum, but shall not exceed the contractual rate or the rate charged by nationalised banks.

Question 51:

Which section of the CPC bars a separate suit to determine questions relating to the execution, discharge, or satisfaction of a decree?

A. Section 11

B. Section 47

C. Section 96

D. Section 115

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 47 of the CPC states that all questions arising between the parties to the suit in which the decree was passed, relating to the execution, discharge or satisfaction of the decree, shall be determined by the executing court and not by a separate suit.

Question 52:

A decree for restitution of conjugal rights may be enforced under Order XXI, Rule 32 by:

- A. Attachment of property
- B. Detention in civil prison
- C. Both (A) and (B)
- D. Attachment of property or by detention in civil prison or both

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Order XXI, Rule 32(1) allows enforcement of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights by the attachment of property only (detention in civil prison was removed for this specific category).

Question 53:

An arrest of a judgment-debtor in execution of a money decree cannot be made:

- A. After sunset and before sunrise
- B. By breaking open the outer door of a dwelling house unless it is in the occupancy of the debtor and he refuses access
- C. Where the judgment debtor is a woman
- D. All of the above

Correct Answer: Option D

Explanation: Sections 55 and 56 lay down restrictions on arrest, including the prohibition of arresting women in money decrees, and timing constraints (after sunset/before sunrise).

Question 54:

Which provision of the CPC deals with 'Reference' to the High Court?

- A. Section 113, Order XLVI
- B. Section 114, Order XLVII
- C. Section 115, Order XLVI
- D. Section 100, Order XLII

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Section 113 read with Order XLVI deals with the power and procedure of reference to the High Court.

Question 55:

A court can order an attachment before judgment under which provision?

A. Order XXXVIII, Rule 1

B. Order XXXVIII, Rule 5

C. Order XXXIX, Rule 1

D. Order XL, Rule 1

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order XXXVIII, Rule 5 governs attachment before judgment to protect the plaintiff against the defendant trying to dispose of property to obstruct execution.

Question 56:

The appointment of a Receiver is governed by which Order of the CPC?

A. Order XXXVIII

B. Order XXXIX

C. Order XL

D. Order XLI

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Order XL contains the provisions regarding the appointment, duties, and enforcement of a receiver's liabilities.

Question 57:

An appeal from an original decree passed ex-parte lies under:

A. Section 96(1)

B. Section 96(2)

C. Section 96(3)

D. Section 104

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 96(2) explicitly provides that an appeal may lie from an original decree passed ex parte.

Question 58:

No appeal lies from a decree passed by the Court with the consent of parties. This is mandated by:

A. Section 96(2)

B. Section 96(3)

C. Section 96(4)

D. Section 100

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 96(3) bars an appeal from a consent decree (compromise decree).

Question 59:

An appeal against an order passed under Order XXXIX, Rule 1 or 2 granting or refusing a temporary injunction lies under:

A. Section 100

B. Order XLIII, Rule 1

C. Section 115

D. Section 96

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order XLIII, Rule 1(r) lists orders passed under Rules 1, 2, 2A, 4 or 10 of Order XXXIX as appealable orders.

Question 60:

Where an application for permission to sue as an indigent person is rejected, the suit is deemed to have been instituted:

- A.** On the date the application was rejected
- B.** On the date the application was originally presented, provided court fees are paid within the allowed time
- C.** It is never deemed instituted, a fresh plaint must be filed
- D.** None of the above

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Under Order XXXIII, Rule 15A, if the court allows the applicant time to pay court fees, the suit is deemed to have been instituted on the date the application for permission was first presented.

Question 61:

Which provision of the CPC provides for the 'Abatement of a Suit' upon the death of a sole plaintiff if the right to sue does not survive?

A. Order XXII, Rule 1

B. Order XXII, Rule 3

C. Order XXII, Rule 4

D. Order XXII, Rule 6

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Order XXII, Rule 1 states that the death of a plaintiff or defendant shall not cause the suit to abate if the right to sue survives. If it doesn't survive, the suit abates.

Question 62:

A compromise of a suit by a next friend or guardian of a minor requires:

- A. Oral permission of the opposite party
- B. Express leave of the court recorded in the proceedings
- C. No special permission if the minor is over 14 years old
- D. Attestation by a notary public only

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Order XXXII, Rule 7 requires express leave of the court before a next friend or guardian enters into any agreement or compromise on behalf of a minor.

Question 63:

Under Section 152 of the CPC, clerical or arithmetical mistakes in judgments, decrees, or orders may be corrected by the Court:

- A. Only on an application by the plaintiff
- B. Only within 30 days of the decree
- C. Either of its own motion or on the application of any of the parties
- D. Only by the appellate court

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Section 152 provides that clerical or arithmetical mistakes arising from any accidental slip or omission may be corrected by the court at any time either of its own motion or on application.

Question 64:

The power of transfer of suits or appeals from one civil court to another is vested in the District Court and High Court under:

A. Section 22

B. Section 23

C. Section 24

D. Section 25

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: Section 24 outlines the general power of transfer and withdrawal vested in the High Court and District Court.

Question 65:

The Supreme Court has the power to transfer suits under which section of the CPC?

A. Section 24

B. Section 25

C. Section 26

D. Section 39

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 25 empowers the Supreme Court to transfer suits, appeals, or other proceedings from a High Court or other Civil Court in one State to another State.

Question 66:

Which provision relates to the settlement of issues in a civil suit?

A. Order XIV, Rule 1

B. Order XV, Rule 1

C. Order XVI, Rule 1

D. Order XVII, Rule 1

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Order XIV, Rule 1 governs the framing and settlement of issues by the Court from the material propositions of fact or law.

Question 67:

A decree becomes 'unexecutable' by reason of limitation after the expiry of:

A. 3 years

B. 6 years

C. 12 years

D. 30 years

Correct Answer: Option C

Explanation: As per Article 136 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the period of limitation for the execution of any decree (other than a mandatory injunction) is 12 years.

Question 68:

An order under Order IX, Rule 9 rejecting an application to set aside the dismissal of a suit is:

A. Appealable under Order XLIII, Rule 1

B. Non-appealable

C. Subject only to Review

D. A deemed decree

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Order XLIII, Rule 1(c) provides that an order under Rule 9 of Order IX rejecting an application to set aside the dismissal of a suit is appealable.

Question 69:

The definition of 'Order' under Section 2(14) of the CPC means:

- A. The final adjudication of a civil suit
- B. The formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree
- C. The reasons given by a judge for a decree
- D. A mandate issued by a police officer

Correct Answer: Option B

Explanation: Section 2(14) defines an 'order' as the formal expression of any decision of a Civil Court which is not a decree.

Question 70:

Where any period is fixed or granted by the court for the payment of any fee or doing of any act, the court may in its discretion allow payment/performance even after expiry under:

A. Section 148

B. Section 149

C. Section 151

D. Section 144

Correct Answer: Option A

Explanation: Section 148 explicitly gives the Court discretion to enlarge the time fixed or granted by it, up to 30 days in total.