

LIMITATION ACT

1. Period of limitation means:

- a) The period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by the Schedule to the Limitation Act.
- b) The period of limitation computed in accordance with the provisions of Limitation Act
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

2. Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963, applies to

- a) Suits
- b) Election petitions
- c) Appeals
- d) None of these

3. For the purpose of Limitation Act, 1963, which of the following claim(s) shall be treated as a separate suit?

- a) Set-off
- b) Counter-claim
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these

4. If a pronote is executed on 5th June 1945, the last day for filing the suit will be:

- a) 5th June, 1948
- b) 4th June, 1948
- c) 6th June, 1948
- d) None of these

5. In computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application the day from which such period is to be reckoned

- a) Shall be excluded
- b) Shall be included
- c) May not be excluded
- d) May be included

6. Under Section 25 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the easement rights over the property belonging to the Government are acquired by continuous and uninterrupted user:

- a) For 12 years
- b) For 20 years
- c) For 30 years

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d) For 60 years

7. **Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the correct answer by using the codes given below the list;**

List-I

- A. Krishnamurthy S. Setlur v. O.V
Narasimha Setty
B. Ram Nath Sao v.
Gobardhan Sao
C. Sankar Dastidar v. Banjula Dastidar
D. Tilak Ram v. Nathu

List-II

- (i) Adverse Possession (section-27, the
Limitation Act)
(ii) Sufficient cause (section-5, the
Limitation Act
(iii) Continuing tort (section-22, the
Limitation Act)
(iv) Acknowledgement (section-18, the
Limitation Act)

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(i)	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
(ii)	(iii)	(iv)	(i)	(ii)
(iii)	(i)	(ii)	(iv)	(iii)
(iv)	(ii)	(iii)	(i)	(iv)

8. **When would the period of limitation for execution of a decree passed in suit for partition commence**

- a) From the date of preliminary decree
b) From the date of the final decree
c) From the date on which decree was engrossed on the stamp paper
d) From the date on which the application for passing the final decree was made

9. **Suit for compensation for malicious prosecution is to be filed from the date when the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated within**

- a) Three years
b) Two years
c) One year
d) Twelve years

10. **Which section of the Limitation Act prescribes that in computing the period of limitation for any suit, appeal or application, for leave to appeal or for revision or for review of a judgment, the day on which the judgment complained of was pronounced and the time requisite for obtaining a copy of the decree, sentence or order appealed from or sought to be revised or reviewed shall be excluded:**

- a) Section 11
b) Section 12
c) Section 13
d) Section 14

- 11. Which of the following Sections of the Limitation Act, 1963 defines “applicant”?**
- a) Section 2 (a)
 - b) Section 2 (b)
 - c) Section 2 (c)
 - d) Section 2 (d)
- 12. Section 6 of Limitation Act does apply in case of?**
- a) Illness
 - b) Poverty
 - c) Minority
 - d) None of the above
- 13. Where the prescribed period for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the Court is closed, the suit, appeal or application may be instituted, preferred or made:**
- a) On the day when the Court reopens
 - b) On the day before the Court is closed
 - c) Within 10 days after the Court reopens
 - d) With a reasonable time
- 14. Which Section is based on the principle of *lex non cogit ad impossibilia*—**
- a) Section 4
 - b) Section 5
 - c) Section 14
 - d) Section 15
- 15. Computation of limitation time, for date used an instrument, will be calculated according to which Calendar?**
- a) Hindu Calendar
 - b) Islamic Calendar
 - c) English Calendar
 - d) Gregorian Calendar
- 16. Which Section of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that on lapse of time not only the remedy is barred but the right to property is also extinguished?**
- a) Section 27
 - b) Section 26
 - c) Section 23
 - d) Section 24
- 17. Period of limitation for suits relating to account is**
- a) 3 years
 - b) 7 years
 - c) 1 year
 - d) 5 years

18. Period of limitation for setting aside an *ex-parte* decree is-

- a) 30 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 90 days
- d) 15 days

19. Suit for compensation for malicious prosecution is to be filed from the date when the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated within

- a) Three years
- b) Two years
- c) One year
- d) Twelve years

20. Grounds of legal disability provided under Section 6 of Limitation Act are

- a) Minority
- b) Insanity
- c) Idiocy
- d) All of these

21. As per section 2(c) of the Limitation Act a bill of exchange includes.....

- a) Promissory note and bond
- b) Promissory note
- c) A hundi and a cheque
- d) Bond

22. Section 6 of the Limitation Act lays down that where a person entitled to institute a suit, etc. is, at the time from which the prescribed period is to be reckoned, a minor or insane, or an idiot, he may institute the suit, etc., within the same period after the disability has ceased, as would otherwise have been allowed from the time specified in the Schedule.

- a) Section 6 does not provide for a fresh starting point of limitation
- b) Section 6 does not prevent running of limitation but only extends the period of limitation
- c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- d) Both (a) and (b) are incorrect

23. Which provision of the Act provides for exclusion of time of proceeding *bona fide* in Court without jurisdiction?

- a) Section 13
- b) Section 14
- c) Section 15
- d) Section 11

24. The fraud contemplated by Section 17 of the Limitation Act, 1963, is that of :

- a) The plaintiff

- b) The defendant
- c) A third person
- d) Both (a) and (b)

25. What will be the legal position in respect of a suit instituted after 2 days of the prescribed period of limitation?

- a) If the plaintiff satisfies the Court that he was misled by a judgment of the High Court in computing the period, the court may try the suit after condoning delay
- b) If the defendant enters into compromise with the plaintiff, the Court may pass a decree in terms of compromise
- c) Suit shall be dismissed
- d) Plaint shall be returned

26. For filing a suit to enforce payment of money secured by a mortgage or otherwise charged upon immovable property the period of limitation prescribed is-----

- a) 12 years when the money sued for becomes due
- b) 3 years when the money sued for becomes due
- c) 30 years when the money sued for becomes due
- d) 20 years when the money sued for becomes due

27. The Limitation Act, 1963 repealed the Indian Limitation Act of-----

- a) 1914
- b) 1908
- c) 1906
- d) 1910

28. In which of the following cases, the reference on the question whether use of the expression “date” in Article 54 of the Schedule to the Act is suggestive of a specific date in the calendar, has been answered by the Supreme Court in.....?

- a) Ramzan v. Hussaini
- b) Tarlok Singh v. Vijay Kumar Sabharwal
- c) Ahmadsahab Abdul Mulla v. Bibijan
- d) S. Brahamnad v. K.R. Muthugopal

29. What is the period of limitation for filing a suit under Article 113 of the Limitation Act?

- a) 5 years
- b) 6 months
- c) 3 years
- d) 6 years

30. Period of limitation is not attracted in case of suit against:

- a) Debtor
- b) Mortgagee
- c) Tenant

d) Trustees

31. An application for bringing on records the legal representatives of a party has to be filed within:

- a) 30 days of the death
- b) 75 days of the death
- c) 15 days of the death
- d) 90 days of the death

32. Select correct one of the following

- a) Any appeal filed after the prescribed period of limitation shall not be admitted
- b) Any suit filed after the prescribed period of limitation shall be admitted if sufficient cause for delay is shown
- c) No suit shall be admitted after the prescribed period of limitation
- d) Application filed after the prescribed period of limitation shall not be admitted even if sufficient cause for delay is shown

33. Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963 does not apply to

- a) Suits
- b) Execution petitions under Order 21 CPC
- c) Petitions for divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act, 1956
- d) All these

34. Section 22 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1963 is not applicable in---

- a) Case of a continuing tort
- b) Case of a continuing breach of contract
- c) Case of a suit for damages for wrongful detention of goods
- d) None of the above

35. For exclusion of time proceeding bona fide court without jurisdiction

- a) The time during which a former civil proceeding was instituted and the day on which it ended shall both be counted
- b) A plaintiff or an applicant resisting an appeal shall be deemed to be prosecuting a proceeding
- c) Mis-Joinder of parties or of cause of action shall be deemed to be a cause of a like nature with defect of jurisdiction
- d) All these

36. Which provision of the Act stipulates for the purpose of determining any period of limitation prescribed for any suit, appeal or application by any special or local law, the provisions contained in Section 4 to 24 shall apply only insofar as, and to the extent to which, they are not expressly excluded by such special or local law?

- a) Section 23
- b) Section 25
- c) Section 29

- d) Section 30
- 37. In which of the following case, the court held that “Limitation Act bars remedy does not destroy right”?**
- a) Food Corporation of India v. Jugal Kishore Agarwal
 - b) Mandas v. State of M.P.
 - c) N. Bala Krishnan v. M. Krishna Murthy
 - d) All of the above
- 38. The limitation period for initiating action where no period of limitation is prescribed anywhere is**
- a) Three years from the date on which the right to apply accrues
 - b) One year from the date on which the right to apply accrues
 - c) Anytime from the date on which the right to apply accrues
 - d) None of the above
- 39. Any suit for filing of which no period of Limitation Act, 1963, then limitation period will be:**
- a) 1 year
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 5 years
- 40. Under Section 19 of the Limitation Act, 1963, the part payment extends the period of limitation:**
- a) From the date of expiry of initial period of limitation
 - b) From the date of the waiting evidencing payment
 - c) From the date of extended period of limitation
 - d) From the date of payment
- 41. Section 3 of the Limitation Act, 1963, does not apply to –**
- a) Suits
 - b) Appeals
 - c) Application for leave to sue as a pauper
 - d) Execution proceedings
- 42. Counter-claim, under section 3, Limitation Act, 1963, shall be deemed to have been instituted:**
- a) On the same day when the suit, in which counter-claim is made, has been filed
 - b) On the day on which the counter-claim is made
 - c) Either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to be defendant
 - d) Either (a) or (b) whichever is beneficial to the plaintiff
- 43. The Supreme Court in Collector Land Acquisition, Anantnag v. Katiji , AIR 1987 SC 1353 laid down the**

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- a) Guiding principles for deciding an application under Section 5 of Limitation Act, 1963.
- b) Principles governing the nature of acknowledgment under Section 18 of the Limitation Act, 1963
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None of these
- 44. 'A' borrowed a sum of money from 'B'. The last date for filing the suit falls on a Sunday. On Monday, the next day, 'A' gives a written acknowledgment to 'B'. In this case**
- a) 'A' should file the suit on Monday
- b) Section 18, Limitation Act, 1963 gives a circumstances
- c) The suit is barred by limitation under all circumstance
- d) The suit can be filed any time subject to the provisions of section 12, Limitation Act, 1963
- 45. As per Section 19 of the Limitation Act, 1963 if any payment is made on account of a debt, before the expiration of the prescribed period by the person liable to pay the debt or by his agent duly authorized in that behalf afresh period of limitation starts running from the**
- a) Time when suit was filed
- b) When the payment was made
- c) When the creditor demands
- d) None of the above
- 46. Under Limitation Act, 1963, the prescribed period of limitation for suit for compensation for a malicious prosecution is**
- a) One year
- b) Two years
- c) Three years
- d) Five years
- 47. In which of the following case the Supreme Court held that "Law of Limitation may harshly affect a particular party, but it has to be applied with all of its rigors when the statute so prescribes and the courts have no power to extend the period of limitation on equitable ground"?**
- a) *P.K. Ramchandran v. State of Kerala*
- b) *Punjab National Bank v. Surrendra Prasad Sinha*
- c) *Bhagat Ram v. Gram Panchayat, Tibba Nagal*
- d) *Ali Mohd.v. Ramniwas*
- 48. A suit for possession of immovable property based on title can be filed within:**
- a) Six month
- b) One year

- c) Three years
- d) Twelve years

49. The period of limitation for a review of the judgement is:

- a) 60 days
- b) 90 days
- c) 30 days
- d) 180 days

50. The period of limitation for preferring an appeal from a decree passed by a court subordinate to the High Court from the date of the decree is

- a) 90 days
- b) 60 days
- c) 30 days
- d) One year

51. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) The Limitation Act does not apply to criminal proceedings unless it is made applicable to them by express provision
- b) Limitation only applies to institution of proceedings not to their continuation
- c) All the provisions of the Limitation Act have been made to apply to arbitrations as they apply to proceeding in Court
- d) Limitation bars suit as well as defence

52. In which of the following cases, there is no scope for operation of Sec.3

- a) For invoking inherent power of the court under Sec.151, C.P. Code.
- b) Where the question involved is the honour and integrity of the legal profession
- c) When there is no possibility of ascertaining the starting point of limitation
- d) All of the above

53. Any appeal or application may be admitted after the prescribed period if the appellant or the applicant satisfied the court that he had _____ cause for not preferring the appeal or making application within such period:

- a) Probable
- b) Reasonable
- c) Sufficient
- d) Particular

54. Which of the following is a leading case on condonation of delay under Sec.5:

- a) Ramlal v Rewa Coal Fields Ltd.
- b) Rajendra Singh v Santa Singh
- c) Kolandavel v Chainnappan
- d) State of U.P. v Maharaj Narain

55. Which of the following persons can give a discharge as contemplated by Sec. 7 of the Limitation Act:

- a) Karta of a Hindu joint family
- b) Partner of a firm
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (b)

56. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) Sec.7 supplements Sec.6
- b) Sec.6 is an enabling section and must be constructed liberally; Sec.7 is a disabling section and in so far as it takes away the right conferred by Sec.6 it has to be strictly construed
- c) Both Sec.6 and 7 give a fresh period of limitation
- d) Both sections apply only if the disability exists at the time when the limitation is to be reckoned and not when disability supervenes later

57. Sec. 8 imposes a limitation on the concessions provided by Secs. 6 and 7 to a person under disability to a maximum of:

- a) 3 years from the cessation of disability
- b) 6 years from the cessation of disability
- c) 9 years from the cessation of disability
- d) 12 years from the cessation of disability

58. A right to sue accrues to A who at the time is insane. Six years after, A recovers his reason. The ordinary limitation period is 12 years

- a) A will be entitled to the ordinary period of 6 years
- b) A will be entitled to the ordinary period of 12 years
- c) A will be entitled to the extended period of 6 years
- d) None of the above

59. The running of time under Sec.9 can be stopped or the period of limitation can be extended

- a) Where justice has been caused by an act of Court
- b) Where the cause of action was satisfied
- c) Where the cause of action was cancelled
- d) All of the above

60. In computing the period of limitation for any suit, the day on which the cause of action arose or the day from which the period begins to run shall be excluded. If a pronote is executed on 5th June, 1945, the last day for filing the suit will be:

- a) 5th June, 1948
- b) 4th June, 1948
- c) 6th June, 1948
- d) None of the above

61. The period of limitation for execution of a decree granting mandatory injunction is :

- a) 1 year

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- b) 2 years
- c) 3 years
- d) 6 years

62. For a suit filed by or on behalf of Government, the period of limitation is:

- a) 1 year
- b) 3 years
- c) 12 years
- d) 30 years

63. Sec.22 refers to a

- a) Continuing right
- b) Continuing wrong
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (b)

64. To attract the operation of Sec. 19, what is not essential:

- a) Part payment must be made within the prescribed period of limitation
- b) Acknowledgment by some form of writing either in the handwriting of a payer himself or signed by him
- c) Payment can be made by a person duly authorized in this behalf
- d) Debt includes money payable under a decree or order of a court

65. In which of the following cases, Sec.18 is not applicable

- a) A period of three years is prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act for an ordinary oral debt. After expiry of 2 years, the debtor gives a written acknowledgment, say a letter signed by him to the creditor saying that he is sorry for the debt not being paid yet. A fresh period of 3 years will start from the date of the letter.
- b) A document in which the mortgagee merely acknowledges having received possession of the mortgaged land.
- c) A statement in a letter by a mortgager to a second mortgagee to save the mortgaged property from being sold away at a cheap price at the instance of the prior mortgagee, by himself purchasing it amounts instance of the prior mortgagee, by himself purchasing it amounts to an acknowledgment.
- d) All of the above

66. Which of the following is not an essential requisite of a valid acknowledgment:

- a) It must be made before the expiration of limited period
- b) It need not be in writing
- c) It must be signed by the person making the acknowledgment or by his duly authorized agent
- d) It must be made by the party against whom any property or right is claimed or by some person through whom he derives title or liability

67. Which Section of the Limitation Act is based on the principle that the right of a party defrauded cannot be affected by lapse of time so long as he remains in ignorance of the fraud which has been committed:

- a) Sec.17
- b) Sec.18
- c) Sec.19
- d) Sec.20

68. A judgment was passed on 10-7-2004, and the decree was prepared on 25-7-2004. An application for certified copy was made on 11-7-2004. An application for certified copy was ready on 1-8-2004, and delivery of certified copy was taken on 5-8-2004. Under Sec.12, the period to be excluded is:

- a) 10-7-2004 to 25-7-2004
- b) 26-7-2004 to 1-8-2004
- c) 26-7-2004 to 5-8-2004
- d) 10-7-2004 to 5-8-2004

69. What is secured by the law of limitation:

- a) Private justice
- b) Interest of the state
- c) Public Order
- d) All of the above

70. Where no period is prescribed for exercise of power in statute like Limitation Act, such power must be exercised:

- a) Within reasonable time
- b) Within minimum time
- c) Within maximum time
- d) Depends upon the court's discretion

71. Mark the correct statement:

- a) Under Sec.20(b) of the Limitation Act, an application includes a petition
- b) Under Sec.2(1) of the Limitation Act, a suit does not include an appeal or an application
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (b)

72. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) The courts, as a rule, decline to allow amendments, if a fresh suit or cause of action on the amended claim would be barred by limitation on the date of the application
- b) An amendment to include the time barred debt is permissible
- c) The withdrawal of a suit with or without permission of the court will not stop time running and the later or fresh suit (on the same cause of action) after such withdrawal has to be filed within the period of limitation prescribed for the suit

d) None of the above

73. Where the prescribed period for any suit, appeal or application expires on a day when the court is closed:

- a) The suit, appeal or application cannot be instituted, preferred or made on the day when the court reopens
- b) The suit, appeal or application may be instituted, preferred or made on the day when the court reopens
- c) The suit, appeal or application may be instituted, preferred or made on the day when the court reopens and the other party has no objection in this regard
- d) None of the above

74. Under Sec.5, a party has to explain which period of delay:

- a) Delay made after the last day of limitation day to day till the date of filing the application
- b) Delay made before the last day of limitation day to day till the actual date of filing the application
- c) Delay made on the last day of limitation
- d) None of the above

75. In which of the following cases, condonation of delay under Sec.5 should be granted:

- a) The papers of appeal were handed over by the appellant to his advocate in the morning of the last day of limitation. Through pressure of urgent work the advocate did not look into the papers till the evening of the day. The appeal was thus filed next day.
- b) Condonation of delay in filing the suit on the ground that he was prevented from filing the suit in time for want of sufficient funds required to purchase the court fee and to meet other legal expenses
- c) Limitation period for filing the appeal the appeal expired on 1.1.95. On 14.11.95, the appeal was filed along with an application under Sec.5, in which the appellant submitted that from 31.12.94 to 2.5.95 he was out of Delhi; 7.5.95 to 4.9.95, he was hospitalized; and from 15.9.95 to 13.11.95 he was on an urgent Europe tour for business
- d) All of the above

76. In which of the following cases, the benefit of Sec.6 is available:

- a) A suit brought against persons under disability
- b) A suit brought by persons under disability
- c) Defendant
- d) A person who was not entitled to sue or apply at the commencement of the limitation but becomes entitled to do so later

77. Where a person is affected by two legal disabilities, or where one disability followed by another without leaving the gap, then suit or application may be filed:

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- a) Till the first disability ceases to exist
- b) Till the second disability ceases to exist
- c) After both disabilities have ceased
- d) None of the above

78. A labourer killed by a motor accident leaves behind his widow and two minor sons. Time for filing the petition for compensation under the Motor Vehicles Act shall not run against any of the claimants until:

- a) Both the minor sons have ceased to be minor
- b) The eldest minor son ceased to be minor
- c) Both the minor sons have ceased to be minor because a discharge can't be given by the mother without the concurrence of the minors
- d) None of the above

79. In which of the following cases, Sec.9 will apply

- a) A right to sue accrues to P, when he is under no disability, but subsequently he becomes insane, Time runs against P as usual, from the date of accrual of the right and his subsequent disability (viz.insanity) is no bar to the running of time
- b) A right to sue accrues to P during his minority. P dies only one day after attaining majority and is succeeded by his son K who is a minor. Time begins to run against K from the death of P and K's minority is of no use
- c) Where the father of a joint Hindu family alienated the family property, time began to run from the date of the alienation and the subsequent birth and minority of the after-born son could not stop the running of the time
- d) All of the above

80. Mark the incorrect matching:

- a) Sec.12: Exclusion of time in legal proceedings
- b) Sec.13:Exclusion of time in cases where leave to sue or appeal as a pauper is applied for
- c) Sec.14:Exclusion of time of proceeding bona fide in Court without jurisdiction
- d) None of the above

81. Which of the following statements is correct:

- a) No prayer or application is needed on the part of a party for the exclusion of the time under Secs.12-18
- b) It is the duty of the court to exclude such time
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (a)

82. Mark the incorrect statement:

- a) The true effect of Sec.12 is that the periods referred to in the various sub-sections have to be added to the period of limitation for ascertaining the last date for filing the appeal, etc.

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- b) An application should have been made for certified copies of decree, judgment, etc. to avail of the benefit under Sec.12
- c) For applicability of Sec.12 the filing of the certified copies is mandatory
- d) None of the above

83. Sec.15 excludes from computation of limitation:

- a) Period of notice
- b) Time required for obtaining consent or sanction of the government or any other authority
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (a)

84. Sec.17 deals with the cases of:

- a) Fraud
- b) Mistake
- c) Concealment
- d) All of the above

85. Where the writing containing the acknowledgment is undated:

- a) Oral evidence may be given of the time when it was signed
- b) Oral evidence may be given of its contents
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (b)

86. As per Explanation (a), Sec.18, an acknowledgment need to be express, it may be by necessary implication. It means an acknowledgment may be sufficient:

- a) Though it omits to specify the exact nature of the property or right
- b) Avers that the time for payment, delivery, performance or enjoyment has not yet come or is accompanied by a refusal to pay, deliver, etc. or is coupled with a claim to set-off
- c) Is addressed to a person other than a person entitled to the property right
- d) All are correct

87. In the case of payment of interest made before _____ written acknowledgment is not essential

- a) 1st day of January, 1928
- b) 1st day of January, 1918
- c) 1st day of January, 1938
- d) 1st day of January, 1932

88. A took a loan of Rs.500 from B and went out. After 2 years and 11 months he sent money to his son, instructing him to pay the same to B towards interest of the said loan. The son pays the money to B and signs the endorsement of the payment on the loan deed. After 2 years of the said payment, B brings suit against A to recover the

loan and remaining interest, claiming fresh period of limitation from the date of payment.

- a) The suit is not within time
- b) The suit is not within time as A himself was to make the payment
- c) The suit is within time
- d) The suit is within time in as much as the last payment was made by A's son who was duly authorized by A in this behalf

89. Mark the correct statement:

- a) An acknowledgment signed by or a payment made, in respect of any liability, by any limited owner of property e.g. widow governed by the Hindu law, shall be a valid acknowledgement or payment, against a reversioner
- b) The manager of Hindu joint family can make acknowledgment and payment so as to save limitation in regard to liabilities in regard to liabilities which are binding on the family
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Only (a)

90. Which section of the Limitation Act provides for the effect of substituting or adding new plaintiff or defendant and lays down that a suit in which a party is subsequently joined shall be deemed to be instituted as regards him (new party) on the date of his joinder:

- a) Sec.21
- b) Sec.22
- c) Sec.23
- d) Sec.24

91. A suit for possession of immovable property based on title can be filed within

- a) 1 year
- b) 2 year
- c) 3 year
- d) 12 years

92. In which of the following cases, the period of limitation is three years:

- a) Suits relating to accounts or arrears of maintenance or declarations or contracts
- b) Suits relating to decrees and instruments
- c) Suits relating to movable property
- d) All of the above

93. Limitation period for suits not specifically provided under the Schedule to the Limitation Act is:

- a) 2 years
- b) 3 years
- c) 5 years

- d) 6 years
- 94. A suit to redeem or recover possession of immovable property mortgaged can be brought by a mortgagor within a period of :**
- a) 3 years
 - b) 6 years
 - c) 12 years
 - d) 30 years
- 95. The period of limitation for execution of a decree granting mandatory injunction is**
- a) 1 years
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 6 years
- 96. The period of limitation for execution of a decree (other than a decree granting mandatory injunction) or order of any civil court is:**
- a) 1 year
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 6 years
- 97. The period of limitation for a suit to enforce a right of preemption is:**
- a) 1 year
 - b) 2 years
 - c) 3 years
 - d) 6 years
- 98. In which of the following case, the limitation period is 12 years:**
- a) A suit for possession of a hereditary office
 - b) A suit by a mitakshara coparcener to set aside alienation of ancestral property
 - c) Both (a) and (b)
 - d) Only (a)
- 99. Which of the following sections has been amended by the Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1999**
- a) Sec. 12(1)
 - b) Sec. 12(2)
 - c) Sec. 12(3)
 - d) Sec. 12(4)
- 100. Sec.16 applies to**
- a) Suits and applications
 - b) Appeals
 - c) Suits to enforce rights of pre-emption
 - d) Suits for possession of immovable property or of a hereditary office

LIMITATION ANSWER KEY

1.	A	21	C	41	D	61	C	81	C
2.	C	22	C	42	B	62	D	82	C
3.	C	23	B	43	A	63	D	83	C
4.	C	24	B	44	B	64	D	84	D
5.	A	25	A	45	B	65	B	85	C
6.	C	26	A	46	A	66	B	86	D
7.	D	27	B	47	A	67	A	87	A
8.	B	28	A	48	D	68	B	88	D
9.	C	29	C	49	C	69	D	89	C
10.	B	30	D	50	A	70	A	90	A
11.	A	31	D	51	D	71	C	91	D
12.	B	32	C	52	D	72	B	92	D

ZIA JUDICIALS

13	A	33	D	53	C	73	B	93	B
14	A	34	C	54	A	74	A	94	D
15	D	35	D	55	C	75	A	95	C
16	A	36	C	56	C	76	B	96	C
17	A	37	D	57	A	77	C	97	A
18	A	38	A	58	A	78	C	98	C
19	C	39	C	59	D	79	D	99	C
20	D	40	B	60	A	80	D	100	A