

CHAPTER 21

Rules under Section 122 of CPC

Rules made by the High Court under Section 122 of the Code of Civil Procedure Annealing to or Adding the Rules in the First Schedule.

Rules 1 to 23 of Chapter 21 are not applicable in Delhi.

24. Order XVI, Rule 2—(1) *Expenses of witnesses to be paid into Court on applying for summons*—The party applying for a summons shall before the summons is granted and within a period to be fixed, pay into Court such a sum of money as appears to the Court to be sufficient to defray the travelling and other expenses of the person summoned in passing to and from the Court in which he is required to attend, and for one day's attendance.

(2) *Expert*—In determining the amount payable under this rule, the Court may, in the case of person summoned to give evidence as an expert, allow reasonable remuneration for the time occupied both in giving evidence and in performing any work of an expert character necessary for the case.

(3) *Scale of expenses*—Where the Court is subordinate to a High Court, regard shall be had, in fixing the scale of such expenses, to any rules made in that behalf.

(4) *Expenses to be directly paid to witnesses*—Where the summons is served directly by the party on a witness, the expenses referred to in sub-rule (1) shall be paid to the witness by the party or his agent. (Added by Act 104 of 1976).

25. Order XVI, Rule 3—*Tender of expenses to witness*—The sum paid into Court shall be tendered to the person summoned at the time of serving the summons if it can be served personally.

26. Order XVI, Rule 4—*Procedure where insufficient sum paid in*—(1) Where it appears to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf that the sum paid into Court is not sufficient to cover such expenses or reasonable remuneration, the Court may direct such further sum to be paid to the person summoned as appears to be necessary on that account, and in case of default in payment, may order such sum to be levied by attachment and sale of the movable property of the party obtaining the summons; or the Court may discharge the person summoned without

requiring him to give evidence; or may both order such levy and discharge such person as aforesaid.

27. Order XVI, Rule 16—*When they may depart—*(1) A person so summoned and attending shall, unless the Court otherwise directs, attend at each hearing until the suit has been disposed of.

(2) On the application of either party and the payment through the Court of all necessary expenses (if any), the Court may require any person so summoned and attending to furnish security to attend at the next or any other hearing or until the suit is disposed of, and in default of his furnishing such security, may order him to be detained in the civil person.

(High Court Notifications No. 209-R/XI-Y-11, dated the 25th July, 1938, and No. 24-R/XI-Y-11, dated the 23rd January, 1940).

28. Order XVI, Rule 19—No one shall be ordered to attend in person to give evidence unless he resides—

(a) Within the local limits of the Court's ordinary original jurisdiction, or

(b) Without such limits but at a place less than fifty or (where there is railway or steamer communication or other established public conveyance for five-sixths of the distance between the place where he resides and the place where the Court is situate) less than two hundred miles distance from the Court-house.

Provided that any Court situate in the State of Punjab may require the personal attendance of any witness residing in the Punjab or Delhi State.

(High Court Notification No. 60-Genl./XI-Y-8, dated the 4th March, 1955).

29. Order XVII, Rule 1—(1) Subject to the provisions of Order XXIII, Rule 3, the Court may, if sufficient cause is shown at any stage of the suit, grant time to the parties or to any of them, and may from time to time adjourn the hearing of the suit.

(2) In every such case, the Court shall fix a day for the further hearing of the suit, and may make such order as it thinks fit with respect to the costs occasioned by the adjournment:

Provided that, when the hearing of evidence has once begun, the hearing of the suit shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the hearing beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded.

(3) Where sufficient cause is not shown for the grant an adjournment under sub-rule (1), the Court shall proceed with the suit forthwith.

(High Court Notifications No. 95-G, dated 20th February 1925, and No. 211-R/XI-Y-24, dated the 21st July, 1937).

[Order XVII, Rule 1 (A)]—On the occurrence of an unanticipated holiday or in the event of the Presiding Officer of a Court being absent owing to sudden illness or other unexpected cause, all cases fixed for the day in Question shall be deemed to have been automatically adjourned to next working day when the Presiding Officer is present and it shall be the duty of the parties or their counsel to attend Court on that day.

Explanation—Nothing in this rule shall apply where another Presiding Officer has been assigned the work of the Court for the said day.] *(High Court Notification No. 60/Rules/DHC dated 21-4-1998)*

30. Order XVIII, Rule 2—(1) On the day fixed for the hearing of the suit or on any other day to which the hearing is adjourned, the party having the right to begin shall his case and produce his evidence in support of the issues which he is bound to prove.

(2) The other party shall then state his case and produce his evidence (if any), and may then address the Court generally on the whole case.

(3) The party beginning may then reply generally on the whole case.

Explanation I—Nothing in this rule shall affect the jurisdiction of the Court, of its own accord on the application of any party, for reasons to be recorded in writing, to direct any party to examine any witness at any stage.

Explanation II—The expression “witness” in Explanation I shall include any party as his own witness.

(High Court Notification No. 175-R/XI-Y-13, dated the 9th June, 1942).

31. Order XX, Rule 6—(1) The decree shall agree with the Judgment; it shall contain the number, of the suit, the names and descriptions of the parties and particular of the claim, and shall specify clearly the relief granted or other determination of the suit.

(1-A) In addition to the particulars mentioned in clause (1), the decree shall contain the addresses of the plaintiff and the defendant as given in Order VII, Rule 19, and Order VIII, Rule 11, or as subsequently altered under Order VII, Rule 24, and Order VII, Rule 12, respectively.

(2) The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the suit, and by whom or out of what property and in what proportions such costs are to be paid.

(3) The Court may direct that the costs payable to one party by the other shall be set off against any sum which is admitted or found to be due from the former to the latter.

(High Court Notification No. 22-R/XI-Y-23, dated 10th February, 1937).

32. Order XXI, Rule 1—Modes of paying money under a decree,— (1) All money payable under a decree shall be paid as follows, namely :

- (a) Into the Court whose duty it is to execute the decree; or
- (b) Out of Court to the decree-holder; or
- (c) Otherwise as the Court which made the decree directs.

Explanation—The Judgment-debtor may, if he so desires, pay the decretal amount, or any part thereof, into the Court under clauses (a) by postal money order on a form specially approved by the High Court for the purpose.

(2) Where any payment is made under clause (a) of sub-rule (1), notice of such payments shall be given to the decree-holder.

33. Order XXI, Rule 5—Where the Court to which a decree is to be sent for execution is situate within the same district as the Court which passed such decree, such Court shall send the same directly to the former Court. But where the Court to which the decree is to be sent for execution is situate in a different district, the Court which passed it shall send it to the District Court or the Court of any Judge having jurisdiction in the place where the decree is to be executed to whom power to receive plaints has been delegated by the District Judge of the district in which the decree is to be executed.

(High Court Notification No. 193-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 11th July, 1933 and No. 72-R/XI-Y-14 dated the 23rd March, 1938).

34. Order XXI, Rule 10—Where the holder of a decree desires to execute it he shall apply to the Court which passed the decree or to the officer (if any), appointed in this behalf, or if the decree has been sent under the provisions hereinbefore contained to another Court then to such Court or to the proper officer thereof:

Provided that if the judgment-debtor has left the jurisdiction of the Court which passed the decree, or of the Court to which the decree has been sent, the holder of the decree may apply to the Court within whose jurisdiction the judgment-debtor, is or to the officer appointed in this behalf, to order immediate execution on the production of the decree and of an affidavit of non-satisfaction by the holder of the decree pending the receipt of an order of transfer under Section 39.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

35. Order XXI, Rule 16—Where a decree or, if a decree has been passed jointly in favour of two or more persons, the interest of any decree-holder in the decree is transferred by assignment in writing or by operation of law, the transferee may apply for execution of the decree to the Court which passed it; and the decree may be executed in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as if the application were made by such decree-holder.

Provided that, where the decree, or such interest as aforesaid, has been transferred by assignment, notice of such application shall be given to the transferor, and the judgment debtor, and the decree shall not be executed until the Court has heard their objections (if any) to its execution.

(High Court Notification No. 26-R/XI-Y-14, dated the 24th January 1940).

Provided also that, where a decree for the payment of money against two or more persons has been transferred to one of them, it shall be executed against the others.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

36. Order XXI, Rule 17—Procedure on receiving application for execution of decree—

(1) On receiving an application for the execution of a decree as provided by Rule 11, sub-rule (2), the Court shall ascertain whether such of the requirements of Rules 11 to 14 as may be applicable to the case have been complied with ; and, if they have not been complied with, the Court shall fix a time within which the defect shall be remedied, and if it is not remedied within such time, may reject the application.

(2) Where an application is amended under the provisions of sub-rule (1), it shall be deemed to have been an application in accordance with law and presented on the date when it was first presented.

(3) Every amendment made under this rule shall be signed or initialed by the Judge.

(4) When the application is admitted, the Court shall enter in the proper register a note of the application and the date on which it was made, and shall, subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, order execution of the decree according to the nature of the application:

Provided that, in the case of a decree for payment of money, the value of the property attached shall, as nearly as may be, correspond with the amount due under the decree.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

37. Order XXI, Rule 22—Notice to show cause against execution in certain cases—

(1) Where an application for execution is made—

(a) More than two years after the date of the decree, or

(b) Against the legal representative of a party to the decree, the Court executing the decree shall issue a notice to the person against whom execution is applied for requiring him to show cause, on a date to be fixed, why the decree should not be executed against him.

Provided that no such notice shall necessary in consequence of more than two years having elapsed between the date of the decree and the application for execution if the application is made within two years from the date of the last order against the party against whom execution is applied for, made on any previous application for execution, or in consequence of the application being made against the legal representative of the judgment-debtor, if upon a previous application for execution against the same person the Court has ordered execution to issue against him.

(2) Nothing in the foregoing sub-rule shall be deemed to preclude the Court from issuing may process in execution of a decree without issuing the notice thereby prescribed, if, for reasons to be recorded, it considers that the issue of such notice would cause unreasonable delay or would defeat the ends of justice. Failure to record such reasons shall be considered an irregularity not amounting to a defect in jurisdiction.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April 1932).

38. Order XXI, Rule 26—(1) The Court to which a decree has been sent for execution shall upon sufficient cause being shown, stay the execution of such decree for a reasonable time, to enable the judgment-debtor to apply to the Court by which the decree was passed, or to any Court having appellate jurisdiction in respect of the decree or the execution thereof, for an order to stay execution, or for any other order relating to the decree or execution which might have been made by such Court of first instance or appellate Court if execution had been issued thereby, or if application for execution had been made thereto.

(2) Where the property or person of the Judgment-debtor has been seized under an execution the Court which issued the execution may order the restitution of such property or the discharge of such person pending the result of the application.

(3) Before making an order to stay execution or for the restitution of property or the discharge of the judgment-debtor, the Court shall, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, require such security from, or impose such conditions upon, the judgment-debtor as it thinks fit.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April 1932).

39. Order XXI, Rule 29A—Which was added by Chief Court Notification No. 2212-G, dated the 12th May, 1909, has been omitted by High Court Notification No. 563-G; dated 24th November, 1927.

40. Order XXI, Rule 31—(1) Where the decree is for any specific movable, or for any share in a specific movable, it may be executed by the seizure, if practicable, of the movable or share, and by the delivery thereof to the party to whom it has been adjudged, or to such person as he appoints to receive delivery on his behalf, or by the detention in the civil prison of the judgment-debtor, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

(2) Where any attachment under sub-rule (1) has remained in force for three months, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the

attached property sold, such property may be sold, and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree-holder, in case where any amount has been fixed by the decree to be paid as an alternative to delivery of movable property, such amount, and, in other cases, such compensation as it thinks fit, and shall pay the balance (if any) to the judgment-debtor on his application:

Provided that the Court may in any special case, according to the special circumstances thereof, extend the period beyond three months; but it shall in no case exceed six months in all.

(3) Where the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or where, at the end of three months or such other period as may have been prescribed by the Court from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made, or, if made, has been refused, the attachment shall cease.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April 1932).

41. Order XXI, Rule 32—Decree for specific performance, for restitution of conjugal rights, or for an injunction. (1) Where the party against whom a decree for the specific performance of a contract, or for restitution of conjugal rights, or for an injunction, has been passed, has had an opportunity of obeying the decree and has wilfully failed to obey it, the decree may be enforced in the case of a decree for restitution of conjugal rights by the attachment of his property, or, in the case of a decree for the specific performance of a contract or for an injunction by his detention in the civil prison, or by the attachment of his property, or by both.

(2) Where the party against whom a decree for specific performance or for an injunction has been passed is a corporation, the decree may be enforced by the attachment of the property of the corporation or, with the leave of the Court, by the detention in the Civil prison of the directors thereof, or other principal officers thereof, or by both attachment and detention.

(3) Where any attachment under sub-rule (1) or sub-rule (2) has remained in force for three months, if the judgment-debtor has not obeyed the decree and the decree-holder has applied to have the attached property sold, such property may be sold; and out of the proceeds the Court may award to the decree holder such compensation as it thinks fit, and shall pay the balance (if any) to the judgment-debtor on his application:

Provided that the Court may for sufficient reasons, on the application of the judgment-debtor, extend the period beyond three months; but it shall in no case exceed one year in all.

(4) Where the judgment-debtor has obeyed the decree and paid all costs of executing the same which he is bound to pay, or where, at the end of three months or such other period as may have been prescribed by the Court from the date of the attachment, no application to have the property sold has been made, or if made has been refused, the attachment shall cease.

(5) Where a decree for the specific performance of a contract or for an injunction has not been obeyed, the Court may, in lieu of or in addition to all or any of the processes aforesaid, direct that the act required to be done so far as practicable by the decree-holder or some other person appointed by the Court, at the cost of the debtor, and upon the act being done the expenses

incurred may be ascertained in such manner as the Court may direct and may be recovered as if they were included in the decree.

Illustration

A, a person of little substance, effects a building which renders uninhabitable a family mansion belonging to B. A, in spite of his detention in prison and the attachment of his property, declines to obey a decree obtained against him by B and directing him to remove the building. The Court is of opinion that no sum realizable by the sale of A's property would adequately compensate B for the depreciation in the value of his mansion. B may apply to the Court to remove the building and may recover the cost of such removal, from A in the execution proceedings.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April 1932).

42. Order XXI, Rule 39—(1) No judgment-debtor shall be arrested in execution of a decree unless and until the decree-holder pays into Court such sum as the Judge thinks sufficient for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor from the time of his arrest until he can be brought before the Court.

(2) Where a judgment-debtor is committed to the Civil prison in execution of a decree, the Court shall fix for his subsistence such monthly allowance as he may be entitled to according to the scales fixed under Section 57, or, where no such scales have been fixed, as it considers sufficient with reference to the class to which he belongs.

(3) The monthly allowance fixed by the Court shall be supplied by the party on whose application the judgment-debtor has been arrested by monthly payments in advance before the first day of each month.

(4) The first payment shall be made to the proper officer of the Court for such portion of the current month as remains unexpired before the judgment-debtor is committed to the civil prison, and the subsequent payments (if any), shall be made to the officer in charge of the civil prison.

(5) Sums disbursed by the decree-holder for the subsistence of the judgment-debtor shall be deemed to be costs in the suit:

Provided that the judgment-debtor shall not be detained in the civil prison or arrested on account of any sum so disbursed.

(High Court Notification N. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April 1932).

43. Order XXI, Rule 43—(1) Where the property to be attached is movable property other than agricultural produce, in the possession of the judgment-debtor, the attachment shall be made by actual seizure, and the attaching officer shall keep the property in his own custody or in the custody of one of his subordinates, and shall be responsible for the due custody thereof:

Provided that, when the property seized is subject to speedy and natural decay or when the expense of keeping it in Custody is likely to exceed its value, the attaching officer may sell it at once; and

Provided also that when the property attached consists of live-stock, agricultural implements or other articles which cannot conveniently be removed, and the attaching officer does not act under the first proviso to this rule, he may, at the instance of the judgment-debtor, or of the decree-holder or of any person claiming to be interested in such property, leave it in the village or place where it has been attached—

(a) in the charge of the person at whose instance the property is retained in such village or place, if such person enters into a bond in the Form No. 15-A of Appendix E to this Schedule, with one or more sufficient sureties for the production when called for, or

(b) in the charge of an officer of the Court, if a suitable place for its safe custody be provided, and the remuneration of the officer for a period of 15 days at such rate as may from time to time be fixed by the High Court, be paid in advance, or

(c) in the charge of a village lambardar or such other respectable person as will undertake to keep such property, subject to the orders of the Court, if such person enters into a bond in Form No. 15-B of Appendix E with one or more sureties for its production.

(2) Whenever an attachment made under the provisions of this rule ceases for any of the reasons specified in Rules 55, 57 or 60 of this Order, the Court may order the restitution of the attached property to the person in whose possession it was before attachment.

(3) When property is made over to a custodian under sub-clauses (a) or (c) of clause (1), the schedule of property annexed to the bond shall be drawn up by the attaching officer in triplicate, and dated and signed by—

(a) The custodian and his sureties;

(b) The officer of the Court who made the attachment;

(c) The person whose property is attached and made over; and

(d) Two respectable witnesses.

One copy will be transmitted to the Court by the attaching officer and placed on the record of the proceedings under which the attachment has been ordered, one copy will be made over to the person whose property is attached and one copy will be made over to the custodian.

44. Order XXI, Rule 43A—(1) Whenever attached property is kept in the village or place where it is attached, the attaching officer shall forthwith report the fact to the Court, and shall, with his report, forward a list of the property seized.

(2) If attached property is not sold under the first proviso to Rule 43, or retained in the village or place where it is attached under the second proviso to that rule, it shall be brought to the Court-house and delivered to the proper officer of the Court.

(3) A custodian appointed under the second proviso to Rule 43 may at any time terminate his responsibilities by giving notice to the Court of his desire to be relieved of his trust and delivering to the power officer of the Court the property made over to him.

(4) When any property is taken back from a custodian, he shall be granted a receipt for the same.

45. Order XXI, Rule 43B—Whenever attached property kept in the village or place where it is attached is live-stock, the person at whose instance it is retained shall provide for its maintenance, and, if he fails to do so, and if it is in charge of an officer of the Court, it shall be removed to the Court house.

Nothing in this rule shall prevent the judgment-debtor, or any person claiming to be interested in such stock, from making such arrangements for feeding the same as may not be inconsistent with its safe custody.

(2) The Court may direct that any sums which have been expended by the attaching officer or are payable to him, if not duly deposited or paid, be recovered from the proceeds of property, if sold or be paid by the person declared entitled to delivery before he receives the same. The Court may also order that any sums deposited or paid under these rules be recovered as costs of the attachment from any party to the proceedings.

46. [Not applicable]

47. [Not applicable]

48. [Not applicable]

49. [Not applicable]

50. Order XXI, Rule 45—(1) Where agricultural produce is attached the Court shall make such arrangements for the custody, thereof as it may deem sufficient and, for the purpose of enabling the Court to make such arrangements, every application, for the attachment of a growing crop shall specify the time at which it is likely to be fit to be cut or gathered and with every such application such charges as may be necessary for the custody of the crop up to the time at which it is likely to be fit to be cut or gathered shall be paid to the Court.

(2) Subject to such condition as may be imposed by the Court in this behalf either in the order of attachment or in any subsequent order, the judgment-debtor may tend, cut, gather and store the produce and any other act necessary for maturing or preserving it; and if the judgment-debtor fails to do all or any of such acts, the decree-holder, may with the permission of the Court and subject to the like conditions, do all or any of them either by himself or by any person appointed

by him in this behalf, and the costs incurred by the decree-holder shall recoverable be from the judgment-debtor as if they were included in, or formed part of, the decree.

(3) Agricultural produce attached as a growing crop shall not be deemed to have ceased to be under attachment or to require reattachment merely, because it has been served from the soil.

(4) Where an order for the attachment of a growing crop has been made at a considerable time before the crop is likely to be fit to be cut or gathered, the Court may suspend the execution of the order for such time as it thinks fit, and may, in its discretion make a further order prohibiting the removal of the crop pending the execution of the order of attachment.

(5) A growing crop which from its nature does not admit of being stored shall not be attached under this rule at any time less than twenty days before the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz../XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April 1932).

51. Order XXI, Rule 53—(1) Where the property to be attached is a decree, either for the payment of money or for sale in enforcement of a mortgage, or charge, the attachment shall be made—

(a) if the decrees were passed by the same Court, then by order of such Court, and

(b) if the decree sought to be attached was passed by another Court, then by the issue to such other Court and to the Court to which it has been transferred for execution of a notice by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, requesting such other Court to say the execution of its decree unless and until:—

(i) The Court which passed the decree sought to be executed cancels the notices, or

(ii) The holder of the decree sought to be executed or with the consent of the said decree-holder expressed in writing or with the permission of the attaching Court, his judgment-debtor applies to the Court receiving such notice to execute the attached decree.

(2) Where a Court makes an order under clause (a) of sub-rule (1), or receives an application under sub-head (i) of clause (b) of the said sub-rule, it shall, on the application of the creditor who has attached the decree or his judgment-debtor, proceed to execute the attached decree and apply the net proceeds to execute the attached decree and apply the net proceeds in satisfaction of the decree sought to be executed.

(3) The holder of a decree sought to be executed by the attachment of another decree of the nature specified in sub-rule (1) shall be deemed to be the representative of the holder of the attached decree and to be entitled to execute such attached decree in any manner lawful for the holder thereof.

(4) Where the property to be attached in the execution of a decree is a decree other than a decree of the nature referred to in sub-rule (1), the attachment shall be made, by a notice by the Court which passed the decree sought to be executed, to the holder of the decree sought to be attached, prohibiting him from transferring or charging the same in any way; and, where such decree has been passed by any other Court, also by sending to such other Court a notice to abstain from executing the decree sought to be attached until such notice is cancelled by the Court from which it was sent.

(5) The holder of a decree attached under this rule shall give the Court executing the decree such information and aid as may reasonably be required.

(6) On the application of the holder of a decree sought to be executed by the attachment of another decree, the Court making an order of attachment under this rule shall give notice of such order to the judgment-debtor bound by the decree attached; and no payment or adjustment of the attached decree made by the judgment-debtor in contravention of such order with the acknowledge thereof, either through the Court or otherwise, shall be recognised by any Court, so long as the attachment remains in force.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April 1932 and High Court Notification No. 225-R/XI-Y-14, dated the 5th August, 1937).

52. Order XXI, Rule 54—(1) Where the property is immovable, the attachment shall be made by an order prohibiting the judgment-debtor from transferring or charging the property in any way, and all persons from taking any benefit from such transfer or charge.

(2) The order shall be proclaimed at some place on or adjacent to such property by beat of drum or other customary mode, and a copy of the order shall be affixed on a conspicuous part of the property and then upon a conspicuous part of the Court-house, and also where the property is land paying revenue to the Government, in the office of the Collector of the district in which the land is situate: where the property is land situated in a Cantonment, copies of the order shall also be forwarded to the Cantonment Board and to the Military Estate Officer in whose area that Cantonment is situated.

(3) The order shall take effect as against persons claiming under a gratuitous transfer from the judgment-debtor, from the date of the order of attachment, and as against other from the time they had knowledge of the passing of the order of attachment or from the date of the proclamation, whichever is earlier.

{High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932. No. 109-R/XI-Y-14, dated the 21st April, 1939, and No. 273-R/XI-Y-14, dated the 30th July, 1941).

53. Order XXI, Rule 58—(1) Where any claim is preferred to, or any objection is made to the attachment of, any property attached in execution of a decree on the ground that such property is not liable to such attachment, the Court shall proceed to investigate the claim or objection with the like power as regards the examination of the claimant or objector, and in all other respects, as if he was a party to the suit:

Provided that no such investigation shall be made where the Court considers that the claim or objection was designedly or unnecessarily delayed and that if an objection is not made within a reasonable time of the first attachment the objector shall have no further right to object to the attachment and sale of the same property in execution of the same decree, unless he can prove a title acquired subsequent to the date of the first attachment.

(2) Where the property to which the claim or objection applies has been advertised for sale, the Court ordering the sale may postpone it pending the investigation of the claim or objection.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

54. Order XXI, Rule 66—(1) Where any property is ordered to be sold by public auction in execution of a decree, the Court shall cause a proclamation of the intended sale to be made in the language of such Court.

(2) Such proclamation shall be drawn up after notice to the decree holder and the judgment-debtor and shall state the time and place of sale and specify as fairly and accurately as possible—

(a) The property to be sold ;

(b) The revenue assessed upon the estate or part of the estate where the property to be sold is an interest in an estate or in part of an estate paying revenue to the Government;

(c) Any incumbrance to which the property is liable;

(d) The amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered; and

(e) Every other thing which the Court considers material for a purchaser to know in order to judge of the nature and value of the property provided that it shall not be necessary for the Court itself to give its own estimate of the value of the property; but the proclamation shall include the estimate, if any, given by either or both the parties.

(3) Where the property to be sold is movable property which has been made over to a custodian under sub-clause (a) or (c) of clause (1) of Rule 43 of this Order, the Court shall also issue a process by way of notice to the custodian, directing him to produce the property at the place of sale at a time to be specified therein, with a warning that if he fails to comply with the directions, he shall be liable to action under Section 145 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(4) Every application for an order for sale under this rule shall be accompanied by a statement signed and verified in the manner herein before prescribed for the signing and verification of pleading and containing, so far as they are known to or can be ascertained by the person making the verification, the matters required by sub-rule (2) to be specified in the proclamation.

(5) For the purpose of ascertaining the matters to be specified in the proclamation, the Court may summon any person whom it thinks necessary to summon and may examine him in respect to

any such matters and require him to produce any document in his possession of power relating thereto.

(High Court Notification No. 567-Gaz., dated the 4th November, 1929, and No. 150-R/XI-Y-14, dated the 16th May, 1939).

55. Order XXI, Rule 68—Save in the case of property of the kind described in the proviso to Rule 43, no sale hereunder shall, without the consent in writing of the judgment-debtor, take place until after the expiration of at least fifteen days in the case of immovable property, and of at least *one week* in the case of movable property, calculated from the date on which the copy of the proclamation has been affixed on the Court-house of the Judge ordering the sale.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

56. Order XXI, Rule 69—(1) The Court may in its discretion, adjourn any sale hereunder to a specified day and hour, and the officer conducting any such sale may in his discretion adjourn the sale, recording his reasons for such adjournment:

Provided that, where the sale is made in, or within the precincts of the Court-house, no such adjournment shall be made without the leave of the Court.

(2) Where a sale is adjourned under sub-rule (1) for a long period than *thirty* days, a fresh proclamation under Rule 67 shall be made, unless the judgment-debtor consents to waive it.

(3) Every sale shall be stopped if, before the lot is knocked down, the debt and costs (including the costs of the sale) are tendered to the officer conducting the sale, or proof is given to his satisfaction that the amount of such debt and costs has been paid into the Court which ordered the sale.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

57. Order XXI, Rule 75—(1) Where the property to be sold is a growing crop and the crop from its nature admits of being stored, but has not yet been stored, the day of the sale shall be so fixed as to admit of its being made ready for storing before the arrival of such day, and the sale shall not be held until the crop has been cut or gathered and is ready for storing.

(2) Where the crop from its nature does not admit of being stored or can be sold to great advantage in an unripe state, it may be sold before it is cut and gathered, and the purchaser shall be entitled to enter on the land, and to do all that is necessary for the purpose of tending and cutting or gathering it.

(High Court Notification No. 123-R/XI-Y-14, dated the 28th April, 1938).

58. Order XXI, Rule 89—(1) Where immovable property has been sold in execution of a decree, any person claiming any interest in the property sold at the time of the sale or at the time

of making the application under this rule or acting for or in the interest of such a person may apply to have the sale set aside on his depositing in Court:—

- (a) For payment to the purchaser, a sum equal to five per cent of the purchase-money, and
- (b) For payment to the decree-holder, the amount specified in the proclamation of sale as that for the recovery of which the sale was ordered, less any amount which may, since the date of such proclamation of sale, have been received by the decree-holder.

(2) Where a person applies under Rule 90 to set aside the sale of his immovable property, he shall not unless he withdraws his application, be entitled to make or prosecute an application under this rule.

(3) Nothing in this rule shall relieve the judgment-debtor from any liability he may be under in respect of costs and interest not covered by the proclamation of sale.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

59. Order XXI, Rule 90—(1) Where any immovable property has been sold in execution of a decree, the decree holder, or any person entitled to share in a ratable distribution of assets, or whose interests are affected by the sale, may apply to the Court to set aside the sale on the ground of a material irregularity or fraud in publishing or conducting it:

Provided that no sale shall be set aside on the ground of irregularity or fraud unless upon the facts proved, the Court is certified that the applicant has sustained substantial injury by reason of such irregularity or fraud:

Provided further that no such sale be set aside on any ground which the applicant could have put forward before the sale was conducted.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

60. Order XXI, Rule 98—Where the Court is satisfied that the resistance or obstruction was occasioned without any just cause by the judgment-debtor or by some other person at his instigation, or on his behalf it shall direct that the applicant be put into possession on the property, and where the applicant is still resisted or obstructed in obtaining possession, the Court may also, at the instance of the applicant, order the judgment-debtor, or any person acting at his instigation or on his behalf, to be detained in the civil prison for a term which may extend to thirty days. Such detention shall be at the public expense and the person at whose instance the detection is ordered shall not be required to pay subsistence allowance.

(High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz./XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932).

61. Order XXI, Rule 104—For the purpose of all proceedings under this order, service on any party shall be deemed to be sufficient if effected at the address for service referred to in Order

XIII, Rule 11, subject to the provisions of Order VII, Rule 24, provided that this rule shall not apply to the notice prescribed by Rule 22 of this Order.

(High Court Notification No. 576-G., dated 24th November, 1927).

Note 1—Rule 29-A, which was added by Chief Court Notification No. 2212-G., dated the 12th May, 1909, has been omitted by High Court Notification No. 563-G., dated the 24th November, 1927.

Note 2—Rule 63-A, which has been added by High Court Notification No. 125-Gaz/XI-Y-14, dated the 7th April, 1932, has been omitted by High Court Notification No. 106-R/XI-Y-14, dated the 27th April, 1937.

62. Order XXIII, Rule 3—Where it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that a suit has been adjusted wholly or in part by any lawful agreement or compromise, or were the defendant satisfies the plaintiff in respect of the whole or any part of the subject-matter of the suit, the Court shall order such agreement, compromise or satisfaction to be recorded, and shall pass a decree in accordance therewith so far as it relates to the suit.

Provided that the hearing of a suit shall proceed and no adjournment shall be granted in it for the purposes of deciding whether there has been any adjustment or satisfaction, unless the Court for reasons to be recorded in writing, thinks fit to grant such adjournment, and provided further that the judgment in the suit shall not be announced until the question of adjustment or satisfaction has been decided.

Provided further that when an application is made by all the parties to the suit, either in writing or in open Court through their counsel, that they wish to compromise the suit, the Court may fix a date on which the parties or their counsel should appear and the compromise be recorded, but shall proceed to hear those witnesses in the suit who already in attendance, unless for any other reason to be recorded in writing, it considers it impossible or undesirable to do so. If upon the date fixed no compromise, has been recorded no further adjournment shall be granted for this purpose unless the Court for reason to be recorded in writing, considers it highly probable that the suit will be compromised on or before the date to which the Court proposes to adjourn the hearing.

(High Court Notification No. 211-R/XI-Y-22, dated the 21st July, 1937).

63. Order XXX, Rule 1— (1) Any two or more person claiming or being liable as partners and carrying on business in India may sue or be sued in the name of the firm (if any), of which such persons were partners at the time of the occurring of the cause of action, and any party to a suit may, in such case, apply to the Court for a statement of the names and addresses of the persons who were at the time of accruing of the cause of action, partners in such firm, to be furnished and verified in such manner as the Court may direct.

(2) Where persons sue or are sued as partners in the name of their firm under sub-rule (1), it shall, in the case of any pleading or other document required by or under this Code, to be signed,

verified or certified by the plaintiff or the defendant, suffice if such pleading or other document is signed, verified or certified by any one of such persons.

Explanation—This rule applies to a Joint Hindu family trading partnership. (Chief Court Notification No. 2212-G., dated 12th May, 1909).

64. Order XXXII, Rule 1—Every suit by a minor shall be instituted in his name by a person who in such suit shall be called the next friend of the minor. Such person may be ordered to pay any costs in the suit as if he were the plaintiff. (*Chief Court Notification No. 2212-G., dated 12th May, 1909*).

65. Order XXXII, Rule 3—(1) Where the defendant is a minor, the Court, on being satisfied of the fact of his minority, shall appoint a proper person to be guardian for the suit for such minor.

(2) An order for the appointment of a guardian for the suit may be obtained upon application in the name and on behalf of the minor or by the plaintiff.

(3) The plaintiff shall file with his plaint a list of relatives of the minor and other persons, with their addresses, who *prima facie* are most likely to be capable of acting as guardian for the minor defendant. The list shall constitute an application by the plaintiff under sub-rule (2) above.

(4) The Court may, at any time after institution of the suit, call upon the plaintiff to furnish such a list, and, in default of compliance, may reject the plaint.

(5) A person appointed under sub-rule (1) to be guardian for the suit for a minor, shall, unless his appointment is terminated by retirement, removal or death, continue as such throughout all proceedings, arising out of the suit including proceedings in any appellate or revisional Court and any proceedings in the execution of a decree.

(6) Any application for the appointment of a guardian for the suit and any list furnished under this rule shall be supported by an affidavit verifying the fact that the proposed guardian has no interest in the matters in controversy in the suit adverse to that of the minor, and that each person proposed is a fit person to be appointed.

(7) No order shall be made on any application under this rule, except upon notice to any guardian of the minor appointed or declared by an authority competent in that behalf, or, where there is no such guardian, upon notice to the father or other natural guardian of the minor, or, where there is no father or other natural guardian, to the person in whose care the minor is, and after hearing any objection which served with notice under this sub-rule :

Provided that the Court may, if it sees fit, issue notice to the minor also.

(High Court Notification No. 95-G., dated 25th February, 1925, and No. 566-G., dated 24th November, 1927).

66. Order XXXII, Rule 4—(1) Any person who is of sound mind and has attained majority may act as next friend of a minor or as his next friend of a minor or as his guardian for the suit.

Provided that the interest of such person is not adverse to that of the minor, and that he is not, in the case of a next friend, a defendant, or, in the case of a guardian for the suit plaintiff.

(2) Where a minor has a guardian appointed or declared by competent authority, no person other than such guardian shall act as the next friend of minor or be appointed his guardian for the suit unless the Court considers, for reasons to be recorded that it is for the minor's welfare that another person be permitted to act or be appointed, as the case may be.

(2) (A) Where a minor defendant has no guardian appointed or declared by competent authority, the Court may, subject to the proviso to sub-rule (1), appoint as his guardian for the suit a relative of the minor.

If no person be available who is a relative of the minor, the Court shall appoint one of the other defendants, if any, and failing such other defendant, shall ordinarily proceed under sub-rule (4) of this rule to appoint one of its officers or a pleader.

(3) No person shall, without his consent, be appointed guardian for the suit, but the Court may presume such consent to have been given unless it is expressly refused.

(4) Where there is no other person fit and willing to act as guardian for the suit, the Court may appoint any of its officers or a pleader to be such guardian, and may direct that the costs to be incurred by such person in the performance of his duties as such guardian shall be borne performance of his duties as such guardian shall be borne either by the parties or by any one or more of the parties to the suit, or out of any fund in Court in which the minor is interested and may give directions for the repayment or allowance of such costs as justice and the circumstance of such costs as justice and the circumstances of the case may require—*High Court Notification No. 566-G., dated 24th November, 1927 as amended by High Court Notifications No. 109-RXI-Y-3, dated the 22nd July, 1936, and No. 281-RI-Y-3, dated 19th September, 1936).*

67. Order XXXVII, Rule 1, Summary Procedure on Negotiable Instruments—This order shall apply only to—

(a) The High Courts of judicature at Fort William, Madras, and Bombay;

(b) *

(c) Any other Court to which Sections 532 to 537 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1882, have been already applied ; and

(d) The Courts of the District Judges and Subordinate Judges of the First Class of the Union territory of Delhi and the Courts of the District Judges and Subordinate Judges of the first class in the civil district of Amritsar in the State of the Punjab.

(High Court Notification No. 255-G., dated 5th July, 1923, and No. 456-Gaz/XI-Y-15, dated the 29th July, 1932).

68. Order XXXVII, Rule 3—(1) The Court shall, upon application by the defendant, give leave to appear and to defend the suit, upon affidavits which disclose such facts as would make, it incumbent on the holder to prove consideration, or such other facts as the Court may deem sufficient to support the application.

(2) Leave to defend may be given unconditionally, or subject to such terms as to payment into Court giving security, framing and recording issues or otherwise, as the Court thinks fit.

(3) The provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, shall apply to applications under sub-rule (1).

{High Court Notification No. 577-G, dated the 15th November, 1978).

69. Order XLI, Rule 1—(1) Every appeal shall be preferred in the form of a memorandum signed by the appellant or his pleader and presented to the Court or to such officer as it appoints in this behalf. The memorandum shall be accompanied by a copy of the decree appealed from and (unless the Appellate Court dispenses therewith) of the judgment on which it is founded:

Provided that when two or more cases are tried together and decided by the same judgment, and two or more appeals are filed against the decree, whether by the same or different appellants, the officer appointed in this behalf may, if satisfied that the questions for decision are analogous in each appeal, dispense with the production of more than one copy of the judgment.

(2) The memorandum shall set forth, concisely and under distinct heads, the grounds of objection to the decree appealed from without any arguments or narrative; and such grounds shall be numbered consecutively.

(High Court Notification No. 631-Gaz./XI-Y-1, dated the 7th December, 1932).

70. Order XLI, Rule 14—(1) Notice of the day fixed under Rule 1 shall be affixed in the Appellate Court-house, and a like notice shall be sent by the Appellate Court to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, and shall be served on the respondent on his pleader in the Appellate Court in the manner provided for the service on a defendant of a summons to appear and answer; and all the provisions applicable to such summons, and to proceedings with reference to the service thereof shall apply to the service of such notice.

(2) Instead of sending the notice to the Court from whose decree the appeal is preferred, the Appellate Court may itself cause the notice to be served on the respondent of his pleader under the provisions above referred to.

⌘(3) It shall be in the discretion of the Appellate Court to make an order, at any stage of the appeal whether on the application of any party or on its own motion, dispensing with service of such notice on any respondent who did not appear, either at the hearing in the Court whose

decree is complained of or at any proceeding subsequent to the decree of that Court, or on the legal representatives of any such respondent.

4(4) Where the respondent or any of the respondents has migrated to Pakistan and he cannot be served in the ordinary way, if the appeal has arisen out of a suit to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to immovable property, the notice shall be served on the Custodian of Evacuees Property, Punjab or Delhi, as the case may be; in all other cases, the notice shall be served on such Custodian and a copy of the notice shall be sent by registered post, to the Secretary General to the Pakistan Government.

4(5) The provisions of sub-rule (4) shall *mutatis mutandis* apply to appellants, who have migrated to Pakistan and who cannot be served in the ordinary way.

4Provided that:

(a) The Court may require notice of the appeal to be published in any newspaper or newspapers or in such other manner as it may direct;

(b) No such order shall preclude any such respondent or legal representative from appearing to contest the appeal.

4(6) Every notice of appeal to a respondent other than a respondent stated to be pro-forma shall be accompanied by a copy of the memorandum of appeal or, if so permitted, by a concise statement.

471. **Order 41, Rule 19**—(1) Where an appeal is dismissed under Rule 11 sub-rule (2), or Rule 17 or Rule 18, the appellant may apply to the Appellate Court for the re-admission of the appeal, and, where it is proved that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from appearing when the appeal was called on for hearing or from depositing the sum so required, the Court shall re-admit the appeal on such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit.

(2) The provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1908, (IX of 1908) shall apply to applications under sub-rule (1).

474. **Order XLI, Rule 23-A**—Where the Court from whose decree an appeal is preferred has disposed of the case otherwise than on a preliminary point and the decree is reversed in appeal, and a retrial is considered necessary the appellate Court shall have the same powers as it has under Rule 23.

473. **Order XLI, Rule 35**—(1) The decree of the appellate Court shall bear date the day on which the judgment was pronounced.

(2) The decree shall contain the number of the appeal, the names and descriptions of the appellant and respondent and a clear specification of the relief granted or other adjudication made.

(3) The decree shall also state the amount of costs incurred in the appeal, and by whom, or out of what property, and in what proportions, such costs and the costs in the suit are to be paid.

(4) The decree shall be signed and dated by the Judge of Judges who passed it:

Judge dissenting from judgment need not sign decree—Provided that, where there are more Judges than one, and there is a difference of opinion among them, it shall not be necessary, for any Judge dissenting from the judgment of the Court, to sign the decree:

Provided also in the case of the High Court, that the Registrar, or such other officer as may be in charge of the Judicial Department from time to time, shall sign the decree on behalf of the Judge or Judge who passed it; but that such Registrar, or such officer, shall not sign such decree on behalf of a dissenting Judge.

74. Order XLI, Rule 38—(1) An address for service filed under Order VII, Rule 19, or Order VIII, Rule 11, or subsequently altered under Order VII, Rule 24, or Order VIII, Rule 12, shall hold good during all appellate proceedings arising out of the original suit or petition.

(2) The notice of appeal, and other processes connected with proceedings therein, shall issue to the addresses mentioned in clause (1) above, and service effected at such addresses shall be as effective as if it had been made personally on the appellant or respondent, as the case may be.

(3) Rules 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25 of Order VII shall be so far as may be appellate proceedings.

75. Order XLII, Rule 2—In addition to the copies specified in Order XLI, Rule 1, the memorandum of appeal shall be accompanied by a copy of the judgment of the Court of first instance unless the appellate Court dispenses therewith.

76. Order XLIII, Rule 1—An appeal shall lie from the following orders under the provisions of Section 104, namely:

(a) An order under Rule 10 of Order VII returning a plaint to be presented to the proper Court:

(b) An order under Rule 10 of Order VIII pronouncing Judgment against a party ;

(c) An order under Rule 9 of Order IX rejecting an application (in a case open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit;

(d) An order under Rule 13 of Order IX rejecting an application (in a case open to appeal) for an order to set aside a decree passed *ex parte*;

(e) An order under Rule 4 of Order X pronouncing judgment against a party;

(f) An order under Rule 21 of Order XI;

(g) An order under Rule 10 of Order XVI for the attachment of property;

- (h) An order under Rule 20 of Order XVI pronouncing judgment against a party;
- (i) An order under Rule 34 of Order XXI on an objection to the draft of a document or of an endorsement;
- (j) An order under Rule 72 or Rule 92 of Order XXI setting aside or refusing to set aside a sale;
- (k) An order under Rule 9 of Order XXII refusing to set aside the abatement or dismissal of a suit;
- (l) An order under Rule 10 of Order XXII giving or refusing to give leave;
- (m) An order under Rule 3 of Order XXIII recording or refusing to record an agreement, compromise or satisfaction;
- (n) An order under Rule 2 of Order XXV rejecting an application (in a case open to appeal) for an order to set aside the dismissal of a suit;
- (o) An order under Rule 2, Rule 4 or Rule 7 of Order XXXIV refusing to extend the time for the payment of mortgage money;
- (p) Order in interpleader suits under Rule 3, Rule 4 or Rule 6 of Order XXXV;
- (q) An order under Rule 2, Rule 3, or Rule 6 of Order XXXVIII;
- (r) An order under Rule 1, Rule 2, Rule 4, or Rule 10 of Order XXXIX;
- (s) An order under Rule 1 or Rule 4 of Order XL;
- (t) An order of refusal under Rule 19 of Order XLI to re-admit or under Rule 21 of Order XLI to re-hear an appeal;
- (u) An order under Rule 23 or Rule 23-A of Order XLI remanding a case, where an appeal would lie from the decree of the Appellate Court;
- (v) An order made by any Court other than a High Court refusing the grant of a certificate under Rule 6 of Order XLV;
- (w) An order under Rule 4 of Order XL VII granting an application for review.

¶77. Order XLVII, Rule 5—Where the Judge or Judges, or any of the Judges, who passed the decree or made the order, a review of which is applied for, continues or continue attached to the Court at the time when the application for a review is presented, and is not or are not precluded by absence or other cause for a period of six months after the application from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, such Judge or Judges or any of them shall hear the application, and no other Judge or Judges of the Court shall hear the same.

Provided that if the said Judge or Judges, or any of the Judges, who passed the decree or made the order, is or are precluded by absence or other cause for a period of six months after the application from considering the decree or order to which the application refers, it shall be heard (a) if the decree was passed or the order was made by a Judge sitting alone, (b) if the decree was passed or the order was made by a Bench of two or more Judges, by a bench consisting of as many Judges as the Bench whose decree or order a review is applied for, The Judges who passed the decree or made the order, as are available, shall be members of the Bench.] (*High Court Notification No. 60/Rules/DHC dated 21-4-1998*)

[1.](#) Rule 1A inserted vide Notification No. 60/Rules/DHC dated 21-4-1998.

1. [High Court Notification No. 319-R/XI-Y-1](#), dated the 13th November, 1943.

[2.](#) High Court Notification No. 19-Genl./XI-Y-1, dated the 3rd February, 1950.

[2.](#) High Court Notification No. 19-Genl./XI-Y-1, dated the 3rd February, 1950.

[2.](#) High Court Notification No. 319-R/XI-Y-1, dated the 13th November, 1943.

[3.](#) High Court Notification No. 19-Genl./XI-Y-8, dated, the 1st September, 1953.

[4.](#) High Court Notification No. 74-Genl./XI-Y-9, dated the 7th April, 1955.

[5.](#) High Court Notification No. 216-R/XI-Y-1/XI-Y-25, dated the 4th August, 1938.

[6.](#) High Court Notification No. 20-R/XI-Y-1, dated 29th January, 1937.

[1.](#) High Court Notification No. 567-G., dated 24th November, 1927, and No. 20-R/XI-Y-1, dated 29th January, 1937.

[2.](#) High Court Notification No. 4685-G., dated 17th October, 1919, and No. 138-G., dated 19th March, 1926

[3.](#) High Court Notification No. 216-R./XI/Y-1/XI-Y-25 dated the 4th August, 1938.

[1.](#) Substituted for the existing Rule 5 of Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 vide Notification No. 60/Rules/DHC/dated 21-4-1998.