

BLOGS

Multiple Choice Questions on Limitation Act for CLAT PG 2026-Part I

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1. Acknowledgement under Section 18 of the Limitation Act must be:

- A. Oral and made to a relative
- B. In writing and signed before the expiration of limitation
- C. Notarized by a public officer
- D. Filed as an affidavit

Answer: B

Explanation: A valid acknowledgment must be in writing, signed, and made before the limitation period expires.

2. Which of the following does not extend the limitation period?

- A. Acknowledgment under Section 18
- B. Fraud under Section 17
- C. Legal disability under Section 6
- D. Filing a plaint in wrong jurisdiction without due diligence

Answer: D

Explanation: Time spent in wrong jurisdiction extends limitation only if due diligence and good faith are shown.

3. The term “bond” under the Limitation Act includes:

- A. Mortgage deed
- B. Simple promissory note
- C. Instrument creating liability upon condition
- D. All affidavits

Answer: C

Explanation: A “bond” refers to an instrument creating a conditional liability to pay or perform.

4. Which Article applies to a suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession and dispossession without title?

- A. Article 58
- B. Article 64
- C. Article 65
- D. Article 67

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 64 allows a person dispossessed without title to sue based on previous possession.

5. The limitation period for filing a suit for partition of joint family property is:

- A. 3 years from majority
- B. No fixed period unless ouster is proved
- C. 12 years from date of oral partition
- D. 6 years from date of demand

Answer: B

Explanation: No limitation applies unless there's ouster or adverse possession by other members.

6. Which event starts limitation under Section 9 of the Act?

- A. Date of cause of action
- B. Date of plaintiff's knowledge
- C. Date of legal notice
- D. Date of defendant's refusal

Answer: A

Explanation: Once time begins to run from the cause of action, it continues unless stopped by law.

7. When a person is under multiple legal disabilities at the time cause of action arises, limitation begins:

- A. When one disability is removed
- B. From date of majority

- C. When all disabilities cease
- D. Immediately

Answer: C

Explanation: Time starts only when all legal disabilities are removed (Section 6(2)).

8. In which of the following cases is Section 5 (condonation of delay) not applicable?

- A. Appeal
- B. Revision
- C. Suit
- D. Review

Answer: C

Explanation: Section 5 applies to appeals, applications, not suits.

9. A foreign judgment is sought to be enforced in India after 14 years. The suit is:

- A. Valid if delay is condoned
- B. Barred by limitation
- C. Maintainable under international law
- D. Transferable to criminal court

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 101 bars execution of foreign judgments after 12 years.

10. When does limitation begin in a suit for compensation for malicious prosecution?

- A. Date of filing charge sheet
- B. Date of acquittal
- C. Date of FIR
- D. Date of judgment by High Court

Answer: B

Explanation: It starts on the date when the plaintiff is acquitted or prosecution ends.