The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 -An Introduction

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Kinds of Law

Substantive Law

creating rights and obligations on persons
 E.g.: IPC,ICA and TPA

Procedural Law/Adjective Law

- laying the procedure for enforcing such rights and obligations E.g.: **CPC**, Cr.P.C and partly IEA.
- include Rules framed under various enactments.

Kinds of Wrongs

 Civil Wrongs – generally affecting private rights and interests

 Criminal Wrongs – public wrings affecting the whole society, also called crimes / offences

Code of Civil Procedure, 1908

- Primary procedural law in administration of civil justice
- Enacted in 1908 & Came into force w.e.f. 01-01-1909
- Contains principles of natural justice
- Based on justice, equity, and good conscience
- Contains both procedural & substantive laws.

Scheme of CPC



- Contains 158 sections called Body
- 51 orders in First schedule called Rules
- Sections deal with the substantive aspects of civil procedure
- Orders deal with procedural aspects
- Each order contains no. of Rules
- Contains 08 Appendices.

Amendments to CPC

- Three major amendments so far
- 1976 amendment
- 1999 amendment
- 2002 amendment
- Object of amendments -to keep procedural law in tune with changing needs of society and even technological advances.

Hierarchy of Civil Courts in India

- Supreme Court
- High Courts
- District Courts
- Courts of senior Civil Judge
- Courts of Junior Civil Judge
- Small Causes Courts
- Court annexed mechanism Lok Adalats

Civil Litigation in India

- Most common form of civil litigation-Suit E.g. Original Suits (OS), Original Petitions (OP)
- Suit-not defined by Code
- Suit-always relate to civil litigation and derived from the word suing (take legal action)

Stages of Civil Litigation in india

- Plaint
- Summons
- Written Statement (Set-off, Counter Claim & New facts)
- Appearance/Non-appearance of parties
- Discovery. Inspection & Interrogatories
- Amendment of Pleadings
- Framing of Issues
- Hearing & Trial
- Judgment & Decree
- Execution Proceedings (subject to appeals, reference, review and revision)



- Section 89 inserted by 1999 amendment w.e.f.. 1-7-2002
- If it appears to court that there exist elements of such settlement
- Courts may formulate terms of settlement & inform parties
- After receiving observations of parties, court may reformulate terms of possible settlement

Possibility of Settlement of dispute outside court (contd.)

- Refer terms of settlement to
 - Arbitration
 - Conciliation
 - Judicial settlement including Lok
 Adalat
 - Mediation (for effecting compromise)
- * If no such possibility exists, it may proceed with suit.

Essential Conditions of Civil Suit

- Parties
- Cause of action /Subject matter/Civil dispute
- Jurisdiction of Court -Territorial,
 Subject matter & Pecuniary
- Limitation
- Relief
- Other incidental conditions No bar to suit, Court fees etc.

Interim Orders

- May be passed during pendency of suit
- Include Commissions, Arrest before judgment, Attachment, Temporary Injunctions, Receiver & Security for costs.
- Object: to protect subject matter of suit and to meet the ends of justice
- Orders passed at discretion of court and depending on facts and circumstances of each case.

Bars to Institution/Trial of Suits

- Stay of Suit (Res subjudice)
- Res judicata
- Court Fees (subject to filing of indigent/pauper suits)
- Expiry of Limitation Period (subject to condonation of delay)
- Lack of jurisdiction
- Compulsory Arbitration Clause in agreement

Important issues for Public Officers

- Definition of Public Officer- S.2 (17)
- Affidavits
- Pleadings (0.6,7 & 8)
- Summons Issue and Service
- Suits by or against Govt./Public Servants in their official capacity (0.27, Sec.79-82)
- S.80 Notice
- Attachment of Property (Sec.60)
- Arrest & Detention (S.55-59)

Conclusion

Thank You