The Suits Valuation Act, 1887

Act 7 of 1887. 7 sections. Bare Act with the official footnotes.

Source: India Code, Legislative Department, Ministry of Law and Justice, as updated to 24 August 2026. This is the official text as held in Law Maker's Bare Acts library, checked against the official file; for use in court or an exam hall, check the Gazette or India Code copy.

Official file: https://indiacode.gov.in/server/api/core/bitstreams/ff42bc80-0d86-461d-8368-71b10fd1f831/content

Every section online, with the old and new law side by side and exam questions:
https://www.lawmaker.in/bare-acts/suits-valuation-act-1887

Contents

Opening (Sections 1)
PART I SUITS RELATING TO LAND (Sections 2 to 5)
PART III SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS (Sections 11 to 12)

[11th February, 1887.]

An Act to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of

determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining

the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:-

Section 1. Title

This Act may be called the Suits Valuation Act, 1887 [1][and it extends[2] to the whole of India except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States.]

[1] Added by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 2) Order, 1956.

[2] Extended to the Union territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union territory of Ladakh by Act 34 of 2019, s. 95 and Fifth Schedule (w.e.f. 31-10-2019).

PART I SUITS RELATING TO LAND

Section 2. Extent and commencement of Part I

This Part shall extend to such local areas, and come into force therein on such dates as the [1][State Government], by notification in the Official Gazette, directs.[2]

[1] Subs. by the Adaption of Laws (No. 2) order, 1956, for "Government of a Part A State or a Part C State".

[2] Part I of the Act has, under s. 2, been declared to extend to the Punjab, and to come into force therein on the 1st day of March, 1889, see Gazette of India, 1889, Pt. I, p. 107.

Section 3. Power for State Government to make rules determining value of land for jurisdictional purposes

(1) The State Government may [1]*** make rules for determining the value of land for purposes of jurisdiction in the suits mentioned in the Court -fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870), section 7, paragraphs v and vi, and paragraph x, clause (d).

(2) The rules may determine the value of any class of land, or of any interest in land, in the whole or any part of a local area, and may prescribe different values for different places within the same local area.

[1] The words "subject to the control of the G. G. in C." rep. by the A.O. 1937.

Section 4. Valuation of relief in certain suits relating to land not to exceed the value of the land

Where a suit mentioned in the Court-fees Act, 1870 (7 of 1870), section 7, paragraph iv, or Schedule II, article 17, relates to land or an interest in land of which the value has been determined by rules under the last foregoing section, the amount at which for purposes of jurisdiction the relief sought in the suit is valued shall not exceed the value of the land or interest as determined by those rules.

Section 5. Making and enforcement of rules

(1) The State Government shall, before making rules under section 3, consult the High Court with respect thereto.

PART III SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS

Section 11. Procedure where objection is taken on appeal or revision that a suit or appeal was not properly valued for jurisdictional purposes

(1) Notwithstanding anything in section 578 of the Code of Civil Procedure (14 of 1882), an objection that by reason of the over-valuation or under-valuation of a suit or appeal a Court of first instance or lower Appellate Court which had not jurisdiction with respect to the suit or appeal exercised jurisdiction with respect thereto shall not be entertained by an Appellate Court unless -

(a) the objection was taken in the Court of first instance at or before the hearing at which issues were first framed and recorded, or in the lower Appellate Court in the memorandum of appeal to that Court, or

(b) the Appellate Court is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, that the suit or appeal was over-valued or under-valued, an that the over-valuation or under-valuation thereof has prejudicially affected the disposal of the suit or appeal on its merits.

(2) If the objection was taken in the manner mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1), but the Appellate Court is not satisfied as to both the matters mentioned in clause (b) of that sub-section and has before it the materials necessary for the determination of the other grounds of appeal to itself, it shall dispose of the appeal as if there had been no defect of jurisdiction in the Court of first instance or lower Appellate Court.

(3) If the objection was taken in that manner and the Appellate Court is satisfied as to both those matters and has not those materials before it, it shall proceed to deal with the appeal under the rules applicable to the Court with respect to the hearing of appeals; but if it remands the suit or appeal, or frames and refers issues for trial, or requires additional evidence to be taken, it shall direct its order to a Court competent to entertain the suit or appeal.

The words "extends to the whole of India except Part B States and" omitted by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 2) Order, 1956. 2. See now s. 99 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act 5 of 1908).

(4) The provisions of this section with respect to an Appellate Court shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to a Court exercising revisional jurisdiction under section 622 of the Code of Civil Procedure (14 of 1882) or other enactment for the time being in force.

(5) This section *** shall come into force on the first day of July, 1887.

Section 12. Proceedings pending at commencement of Part I or Part II

Nothing in Part I or Part II shall be construed to affect the jurisdiction of any Court-

(a) with respect to any suit instituted before rules under Part I applicable to the valuation of the suit take effect, or Part II has come into force, as the case may be, or

(b) with respect to any appeal arising out of any such suit.

See now s. 115 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act 5 of 1908). 2. The words "extends to the whole of India except Part B States and" omitted by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 2)

Order, 1956.

Prepared by Law Maker (lawmaker.in), operated by Bitola Industries Pvt Ltd, from the official text. Free judiciary mock tests, past papers, landmark judgments and the old and new criminal laws side by side: https://www.lawmaker.in