**Verification of Pleading:**

Order VI Rule 15, states every pleading shall be verified at the foot by the by any  of the parties pleading or by some other person proved to the satisfaction of the court to ainted with the facts  of the case. The person verifying shall specify, by reference to the numbered paragraphs of the pleading  what he verifies of his own knowledge and what he verified upon on received and believed to be true. The  verification shall be signed by the person making it and te the date on which and the place at which it was  signed. The aim of verification is only to fix :msibility of the statements made in the pleading upon same one  before the cant proceeds to adjudicate upon them.

Aperson making a false verification is liable to be punished under the Indian Penal Code, as making a false  statement is by itself an offence. Therefore the responsibility of verifications is very great and its  significance and the consequences thereof must be realized.

After the signature to the pleading some space may be left out and them verification should begin.

**Verification:**

I…….. (Name), son of Shri................... (Father's name) verify that the contents of paragraphs alone to

…………… Of the above plaint are true within my personal knowledge and that the contents of paras  ……….. (mention the paras by their number in the pleading) are believed to be correct upon information  received and believed to be true.

Verified at ……….(Place) on this ………….. (Date) day of month/years.

Sd/- (Party)

st below the name of the court, a space should left for the number of the suit.

Therefore the names of the parties to the suit with all necessary particulars should be given. For ex.:

AS s/o CD aged…………yrs.

Resident of.............................................. plaintiff

Versus

MN, s/o OPaged ……….Yrs.

Resident of …………………. Defendant

If there are more plaintiff or defendant than the names of all plaintiffs/and defendant should be given in  plaint as plaintiff No. 1/defendant NO.1 and so on.

After the names of the parties the title of the suit should be given for ex. "suit for specific performance  and damages".

Or

"Suit for Recovery of money"

Or

"Suit for damages for malicious prosecution"

Or

"Petition for Judicial Separation 4/s 9 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955"

Then follows the body of the suit/plaint all paragraphs should be numbered consecutively. The body of the  plant consists of two parts (1) substantive part (2) formal part.

(1) Substantive parts of the plaint consist of the portion of the plaint in which a statement of all facts  constituting the cause of action for the suit has to be stated. Those facts shall consist of such particulars as  are necessary to state to obtain "the relied in the suit. The plaintiff seeking relief for district claims or causes  of action founded upon separate and district grounds shall state all of them distinctly and separately as far  as possible.

(2) Formal part of the plaint shall state the following essential particulars:

(i) date when the cause of action arose,

(ii) Statement showing that the court has jurisdiction;

(iii) Statement of the value of the suit for the purpose of jurisdiction and court fees and it  should be stated that the necessary count fee has been affixed/paid.

(iv) When a suit is filed after the expiry the period of limitation a statement showing the ground or  grounds on which he has claimed exemption from limitation.

(v) Every relief sought for by the plaintiff should be accurately worded. The plaintiff can claim  more then one relief, in the suit. He can seek reliefs alternatively. If the plaintiff can seek  more than one relief on the same cause of action he must seek all. If he omits to seek a relief

in the suit his subsequent suit for such relief omitted would be barred under order 2. Rule 2  CPC unless he has obtained leave in the earlier suit to file a fresh suit on the said relief  omitted.

Signature of the plaintiff along with the signature of the advocate.

At the foot of the pleading, the plaintiff should /or anyone else, who is acquainted with the facts of the case,  should make verification.

Affidavit should also be enclosed with plaint as provided under CPC order 6 Rule 15 (4).

All documents on which the plaintiff relies for his claim should be enclosed with a separate Iist of documents  according to order 7 Rule 14 (1) CPC 1908.

Name, Description and place of Residence of parties in plaint and written statement when the  plaintiff or defendant is:

1) Individual person - AB, son of………….. Resi of…………..

2) Proprietary concern -AB, song …………. Resi. of ………….proprietor of MIs XYZ and carrying on  business at ………….

3) Partnership firm - MIs XYZ, a partnership firm registered under the Indian partnership Act. with its  principal place of business at ………….

4) A company - MIs XYZ, Pvt. Ltd. A company incorporated under the companies Act having its  registered officiate………….

5) Company in Liquidation - MIs XYZ Ltd. In liquidation through liquidator Mr. ABC having office at  ………….

6) Statutory Corporation - The life insurance corporation of India established and constituted under  the life Insurance Act, having its registered office at ………….

7) Municipality – Municipal corporation of Delhi through its chairman, town hall, delhi. 8) Minor - AB, son of …………., a minor through his father and natural guardian CD son of ………….