



**RAMA
UNIVERSITY**

www.ramauniversity.ac.in

**FACULTY OF JURIDICAL
SCIENCES**

Name of the faculty- Ms. Neha Khanna
Subject Name- Drafting, Pleading and conveyancing

COURSE NAME- BBA LLB, VII Sem

SUBJECT CODE-BBL-703

LECTURE TWO

Necessary Contents of A Plaintiff

A plaintiff is a legal document that contains a lot of necessary contents in the absence of which, it cannot be considered as a plaintiff. The contents necessary for a plaintiff are mentioned in Rules 1 to 8 of Order VII of CPC. These are mentioned below:

- Plaintiff should contain the name of the commercial or civil court where a suit will be initiated.
- Plaintiff should contain details of the plaintiff such as the name, address, and description.
- Plaintiff should contain the name, residence, and description of the defendant.
- When a plaintiff has some defects or problems in health or any type of disability, the Plaintiff should contain a statement of these effects.
- Plaintiff should contain the facts due to which cause of action arises and where the cause of action arises it should also be mentioned.
- Plaintiff should not only mention facts due to which cause of action arises but also those facts which help in recognizing the jurisdiction.
- Plaintiff should also contain about that relief which the plaintiff seeks from the court.
- When the plaintiff is ready to set off a portion of his claim, the Plaintiff should contain that amount which has been so allowed.
- Plaintiff should contain a statement of the value of the subject-matter of suit not only for the purpose of jurisdiction but also for the purpose of court-fees.
- At last, the content that should be on plaintiff is the plaintiff verification on oath.

This shows that the plaintiff is a necessary component for the successful initiation of suits in commercial or civil courts and plays a very important role throughout the suit. Some additional particulars which were not mentioned above include the following: Plaintiff shall state the exact amount of money to be obtained from the defendant as given under Rule 2 of order VII whereas Rule 3 of order VII of CPC states that when the plaintiff contains subject matter of immovable property, then the property must be duly described.

Multiple Choice Questions-

- i. A _____ notice is a formal written communication between the parties
- Action
 - Legal
 - Statutory
 - Written
- ii. _____ means 'before being legal', this notice is sent to the parties before sending them the legal notice. It is a kind of personal communication between parties.
- Pro bono
 - Para legal
 - Post legal
 - Pre legal notice
- iii. which one of the following is NOT an essential for legal notice
- name and address of the sender
 - signature and stamp of the Advocate who is sending the legal notice
 - cause of action
 - none of above
- iv. The _____ sends a legal notice to communicate his grievances and to seek appropriate remedy.
- Bailee
 - Sender
 - Receiver
 - None of the above
- v. Who can affirm an affidavit ?
- Executive officer
 - Administrative officer
 - gazetted officer
 - judicial officer