

## Current Account Rules

### 1. Opening of Current Accounts

1.1 The current accounts are opened for parties approved by the Bank on proper introduction with a minimum sum as per the table below:

Computerised Branches	Non-computerised Branches	
	Metro/Urban	Semi Urban/Rural
Rs.5000	Rs.3000	Rs.1000

A penalty of Rs.10 shall be levied on each occasion the balance in the account falls below the prescribed minimum irrespective of the number of days for which the position continues.

1.2 Persons desiring to open a Current Account must call at the Bank, when he/she will be furnished with a copy of the rules and the appropriate form of application to open a current account. The particulars required in the application form must be filled in and the initial deposit shall be paid when he/she will be supplied with a Cheque Book.

1.3 The Bank will not open an account which is to be operated under a thumb impression or cross mark or an account under the signature by hand of a person other than the Depositor.

1.4 Accounts may be opened by

- a. a person in his/her own name ;
- b. two persons or more than two persons in their joint names in anyone of the following forms :

#### Accounts in the name of Mode of Operation

- A & B Either or Survivor
- A & B Jointly or Survivor
- A & B Former or Survivor
- A, B & C Anyone or Survivors or Survivor

(Instructions regarding operations on the account given at the time of opening a joint account can be varied only by the account holders jointly)

1.5 Accounts may also be opened in the names of companies, partnership firms, clubs, associations, religious, educational, charitable and other institutions on production of the necessary documents, copies of rules, bye-laws, etc., duly attested by authorised persons.

1.6 Minor's account can also be opened at the sole discretion of the Bank (a) through the natural guardian either joint with the minor or singly, (b) by guardians appointed by a competent court. Only guardians will be permitted to operate such accounts. The guardian should furnish the date of birth of the minor when the account is opened. When the minor attains majority, the right of the guardian to operate on the account will automatically cease and the minor, on furnishing proof of his age to the satisfaction of the Bank, will be allowed to operate the account.

### 2. Deposits of Cash and Cheques

2.1 All deposits to current accounts should ordinarily be accompanied by paying-in-slips which are supplied to depositors.

#### 2.2 Pay-in-slips

Separate paying-in-slips should be used for deposit of a) cash, b) cheques drawn on the branch where the account is maintained, c) cheques drawn on other local branches of the bank, d) cheques drawn on local clearing banks, e) cheques on outstation branches/banks and f) Bills and other collection items.

2.3 Customers are required to cross cheques deposited for the credit of their accounts before handing them over for collection.

2.4 A remittance for credit of an account can be made by letter under special circumstances. The remitter should indicate the account number and name, for which the credit is intended.

### 3. Issue of Cheque Books

3.1 Cheques must be drawn on Bank's printed cheque forms only, supplied by the Bank. The Bank reserves the right to refuse payment of cheques drawn otherwise.

3.2 An application for cheque book must be made personally in writing on the printed requisition form supplied with each book. MICR cheque books will be issued at a cost computed at Rs.3 per cheque leaf and non-MICR cheque books at a cost computed at Re.2 per cheque leaf.

3.3 When a cheque book is required to be sent by post, it will be sent by registered post at the cost and the responsibility of the account holder.

3.4 It is the responsibility of the depositor to ensure safe custody of the cheque book supplied to him/her and that cheque leaves are not stolen or mislaid or fraudulently used.

3.5 The Bank may, at its sole discretion, reject any request for issue of more than one cheque book at a time, unless sufficient reason is shown for such request.

### 4. Operation by cheques

4.1 The Bank reserves to itself the right to refuse payment of cheques which have been altered in any way unless the alteration is authenticated under the drawer's full signature.

4.2 The date, the name of the payee and the amount on cheques should be written clearly in indelible ink and in such a way as to leave no space for any subsequent additions or insertions of any other words or figures.

4.3 Mutilated, post-dated and irregularly drawn cheques, as also cheques containing extraneous matter, may be refused payment.

4.4 The signature of account holder on cheque should be uniform and must agree with the specimen signature furnished by him/her to the Bank.

4.5 Post-dated cheques, i.e. cheques bearing a date subsequent to the date of presentation will not be paid.

4.6 Cheques presented after the expiry of 6 months from the date of their issue will be considered as out of date or stale and payment thereof shall be refused.

4.7 Paid cheques will not be returned except under special arrangements.

4.8 Cheques must be drawn only against funds actually realised and credited to accounts. Under no circumstances should a customer presume that overdraft facilities will be allowed or drawings passed against cheques in course of realisation.

4.9 It should also be clearly understood that

- i. Cheques issued by the customer which when passed, would cause a debit balance in the account for whatsoever reason, would be deemed by the Bank as an implied request and authority by the customer to the Bank to pass the cheques and allow such a temporary debit/overdraft and
- ii. the passing of cheques whether at the discretion of the bank or otherwise or at the request of the customer, resulting in overdrafts in the account should not be construed as a regular arrangement for an overdraft facility.

4.10 Issuing cheques without sufficient balance in the account is an offence under Sec.138 of Negotiable Instruments Act and will attract penal provisions under the relevant section.

## 5. Cheques and Bills for collection

5.1 All cheques and other instruments tendered for credit should be crossed.

5.2 Cheques on clearing banks will be collected in accordance with the rules of the local clearing house.

5.3 The bank undertakes on behalf of constituents the collection of cheques, hundies, bills, drafts, salary and pension bills etc.

5.4 Cheques, demand drafts, bills etc., payable locally should be sent early in the day, so that if possible, they may be collected on the same day.

5.5 Cheques, drafts etc., on local banks will be collected free of charge.

5.6 If instruments taken for collection are dishonoured and returned, the bank does not undertake to give notice of such dishonour to the constituent who has tendered the instrument until the succeeding day. The bank will have the right to debit the account for all items already credited to the account, which are subsequently returned or remain unpaid.

5.7 Cheques, drafts etc., tendered for collection and credited to an account must not be drawn against until they have been realised. It must be distinctly understood that even though credit entries may have been made in the statement of account or pass book, should such credits be made up wholly or partly of cheques or other instruments under collection, the amounts so made up are not available for drawing until such cheques and instruments have been actually realised. Under no circumstances should a customer presume that drawings will be permitted against cheques in course of collection.

5.8 The bank will not be responsible for any loss that may occur by delay or otherwise in transmission or collection.

5.9 Cheques and drafts and other instruments accepted for collection/purchased/negotiated by the Bank will be forwarded for collection to the branches or the bank/another bank at the place at which the instruments are made payable entirely at the risk and responsibility of the account holder. The bank will be at liberty to make use of the services of any bank of its choice for collection and the bank so employed will be the agent for the account holder for the purpose of collection.

5.10 The bank or the agent at its option will send for collection the instruments at the sole risk and responsibility of the account holder by ordinary or registered post at its discretion. The bank will not be responsible for any loss of the instruments in the course of such transmission.

5.11 The bank may accept from the agency bank, cash payment instruments or mandates in exchange of instruments sent for collection, such mandates or exchange instruments will be collected solely at the risk and responsibility of the account holder.

## 6. Loss of instruments in transit

6.1 Customers are requested to send cheques, drafts and other valuable instruments by registered post lest they be lost or stolen in transit.

6.2 The bank will register instructions for stop payment from the account holder, relating to cheques issued by him and lost, stolen, etc., but cannot guarantee against loss in such cases, in the event of cheques being paid by oversight.

## 7. Statement of Accounts/Passbooks

7.1 A statement of account shall be sent to the account holder/s from time to time.

7.2 At branches where the system of furnishing statements is not followed passbooks will be supplied.

7.3 When the account holder receives the statement/pass book he should carefully examine it and bring to the notice of the bank, promptly any error or omission noticed by him. If the bank does not hear of any error or discrepancy within 7 days from receipt of the statement/passbook, such statement of account will be treated as correct

and as an acknowledgement of its correctness by the account holder. The bank will not be responsible for any loss from the negligence of the customers in this regard.

7.4 Statements/Passbooks must be kept safely.

7.5 Duplicate Statement/Passbooks

If the statement of account/passbook is mislaid or lost, duplicate statement/pass book with the latest balance / entry will be issued on payment of Rs.20/- on request by the constituent. For recording additional entries Rs.20/- for each ledger folio or part thereof will be levied.

7.6 Standing Instructions

Standing instructions for remittances such as insurance premia, subscription for clubs etc., will be accepted by the bank subject to levy of charges decided by the bank from time to time.

7.7 Such instructions continue to hold good until cancellation by the customer or closure of account or death of the customer or insufficiency of balance for any single remittance.

7.8 The bank will not be liable to the customer for any loss if standing instructions could not be carried out due to insufficiency of balance in the account or cancellation or for reasons beyond the control of the bank.

7.9 Inoperative Account

The current accounts which are not operated for 2 years and above will be treated as inoperative account. A service charge of Rs. 20 per year will be levied for all inoperative current accounts, where the balance is less than Rs.500.

8. Service Charges

8.1 Service charges as fixed by the bank from time to time will be levied to the current accounts every half year or at intervals as is decided upon by the bank.

9. Accounts of Deceased Parties

9.1 Individuals can avail nomination facility. Appropriate forms for filing nomination (DA-1), cancellation (DA-2) and variation (DA-3) are provided on request.

9.2 In regard to deceased depositors' accounts, the legal heirs/representatives will be allowed to operate the account, on recognition of the claim by the bank.

10. Interest

10.1 No interest will be paid on current accounts

10.2 Transfer

At the request of the account holder, current accounts may be transferred from one office to another office in India free of charge and on return of the unused cheque leaves.

11. Closure of Accounts

An account holder may close his current account and receive the balance in credit less incidental charges against his cheque on surrender of unused cheque leaves. For closure within one year from the date of opening, a service charge of Rs.25 will be levied.

12. Trust Accounts

12.1 The bank does not recognise any trust. This means that sums when deposited with the bank for credit of an account are, in the absence of any notice or circumstance putting the bank on notice, presumed to be the property of the depositors and any claim of any other party, subsequently, to right, title and interest in the said deposit shall not be recognised by the bank and such a claimant could only look to the depositor for redress.

12.2 This rule does not preclude the opening of Trust Accounts, at the discretion of the bank, so long as the fact of the trust is made clear and apparent at the time of opening such account.

### 13. Obligation of account holders

To prevent forgery, fraud etc., account holders should observe the following safeguards:

13.1 To count cheques in the cheque books issued to them and draw the attention of the bank, if any cheque is found missing therein.

13.2 To keep the cheque books in a place of safety under lock and key.

13.3 To fill in the date, the name of the payee (in case of cheques) and the amount clearly in indelible ink and in such a way as to leave no space for any subsequent additions or insertions of any other words or figures.

13.4 To strictly avoid giving signed blank cheques.

13.5 Not to allow the use of any cheque leaf from their cheque books by other persons and to confine the use of a cheque book to drawings only on the account for which it is issued.

13.6 When writing cheques, to use carbon paper so that the impression of writing is made on the back side of the cheque.

13.7 To cross cheque unless cash payment is required. Crossing should be done in such a way that the crossing runs the whole width of the cheque. A furtherance of safeguard will be to include the words "Not Negotiable" alongwith the crossing.

13.8 To see that their signatures correspond exactly with the specimen supplied to the Bank.

13.9 To authenticate under their full signatures all alterations in the cheque or withdrawal slips.

### 14. Communication to and from banks

14.1 Every change of address of the account holder should be immediately notified to the bank in writing.

14.2 All communications should be addressed to the bank and not to any officer of the bank personally.

14.3 The bank reserves to itself the right to send cheques, discharge of bills, advices, letters etc., through ordinary unregistered post and the evidence of their being so despatched as in the bank's records will be conclusive and binding upon the customers.

### 15. General Lien

The bank has a right to appropriate the deposits of customers towards satisfaction of any liabilities of such customers whether such liabilities be actual or contingent, primary or collateral and several or joint, at any office of the bank.

### 16. Closure of account by bank

The bank reserves the right to close any account without assigning any reason.

### 17. Right to alter Rules

The bank reserves the right to alter or add to these rules at any time without giving separate notice to each account holder. An announcement of the change of the rules put up on the notice board of the bank will be considered as sufficient notice.

18. A person having opened a current account shall be deemed to have read, understood and agreed to be bound by the rules as now subsisting or as at any time altered or added.