



The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891

[Act 18 of 1891]

with

Case Law

Book No.....9.....

Page No.....407.....

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Book No. 9

Page No. 107

CONTENTS

<i>Sections</i>	<i>Pages</i>
1. Title and extent	1
2. Definitions	1
2-A. Conditions in the printout	3
3. Power to extend provisions of Act	3
4. Mode of proof of entries in bankers' books	4
5. Case in which officer of bank not compellable to produce books ...	4
6. Inspection of books by order of Court or Judge	5
7. Costs	5
8. Order of court to be construed to be order made by specified officer	5

The Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891

[Act 18 of 1891]

[1st October, 1891]

An Act to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Law of Evidence with respect to Bankers' Books;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Statement of Objects and Reasons.—The object of this Bill is to apply to British India the provisions of the English Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1879, under which copies of entries in bankers' books are made receivable in evidence under certain conditions.

1. Title and extent.—(1) This Act may be called the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891.

(2) It extends to the whole of India ¹[except the State of Jammu and Kashmir²];³[* * *]

(3) ⁴[* * *].

2. Definitions.—In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

⁵[(1) "Company" means any company as defined in Section 3 of the Companies Act, 1956, and includes a foreign company within the meaning of Section 591 of that Act;

(1-A) "corporation" means any body corporate established by any law for the time being in force in India and includes the Reserve Bank of India, the State Bank of India and any subsidiary bank as defined in the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1959];

(2) "bank" and "banker" means—

⁶[(a) any company or corporation carrying on the business of banking,]

(b) any partnership or individual to whose books the provisions of this Act shall have been extended as hereinafter provided,

⁷[(c) any post office savings bank or money order office;]

⁸[(3) "bankers' books" include ledgers, day-books, cash-books, account-books and all other records used in the ordinary business of the bank,

1. Subs. for "except Part B States" by Act 3 of 1951, S. 3 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-4-1951).

2. Now made applicable to the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and the Union Territory of Ladakh. [Vide S.O. 3912(E), dt. 30-10-2019 (w.e.f. 31-10-2019)].

3. The word "and" omitted by Act 10 of 1914, S. 3 & Sch. II (w.e.f. 17-3-1914).

4. Omitted by Act 10 of 1914, S. 3 & Sch. II (w.e.f. 17-3-1914).

5. Subs. by Act 56 of 1962, S. 4(i) (w.e.f. 14-12-1962).

6. Subs. by Act 56 of 1962, S. 4(ii) (w.e.f. 14-12-1962).

7. Added by Act 1 of 1893, S. 2 (w.e.f. 20-1-1893).

8. Subs. by Act 55 of 2002, S. 11(a) (w.e.f. 6-2-2003). Prior to substitution it read as:

whether these records are kept in written form or stored in a micro film, magnetic tape or in any other form of mechanical or electronic data retrieval mechanism, either onsite or at any offsite location including a back-up or disaster recovery site of both;]

⁹[(4) 'legal proceeding' means,—

- (i) any proceeding or inquiry in which evidence is or may be given;
- (ii) an arbitration; and
- (iii) any investigation or inquiry under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), or under any other law for the time being in force for the collection of evidence, conducted by a police officer or by any other person (not being a an law for the time being in force;]

(5) "the court" means the person or person before whom a legal proceeding is held or taken;

(6) "Judge" means a Judge of a High Court;

(7) "trial" means any hearing before the Court at which evidence is taken; and

¹⁰[(8) "certified copy" means when the books of a bank,—

(a) are maintained in written form, a copy of any entry in such books together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such entry, that such entry is contained in one of the ordinary books of the bank and was made in the usual and ordinary course of business and that such book is still in the custody of the bank, and where the copy was obtained by a mechanical or other process which in itself ensured the accuracy of the copy, a further certificate to that effect, but where the book from which such copy was prepared has been destroyed in the usual course of the bank's business after the date on which the copy had been so prepared, a further certificate to that effect, each such certificate being dated and subscribed by the principal accountant or manager of the bank with his name and official title; and

(b) consist of printouts of data stored in a floppy, disc, tape or any other electro-magnetic data storage device, a printout of such

'(3) "bankers' books" include ledgers, day-books, cash-books, account-books and all other books used in the ordinary business of a bank;".

9. Subs. by Act 1 of 1984, S. 2 (w.e.f. 14-2-1984).

10. Subs. by Act 21 of 2000, S. 93 & Sch. III (w.e.f. 9-6-2000). Prior to substitution it read as:

'(8) "certified copy" means a copy of any entry in the books of a bank together with a certificate written at the foot of such copy that it is a true copy of such entry, that such entry is contained in one of the ordinary books of the bank and was made in the usual and ordinary course of business, and that such book is still in the custody of the bank, and where the copy was obtained by a mechanical or other process which in itself ensured the accuracy of the copy, a further certificate to that effect, but where the book from which such copy was prepared has been destroyed in the usual course of the bank's business after the date on which the copy had been so prepared, a further certificate to that effect, each such certificate being dated and subscribed by the principal accountant or manager of the bank with his name and official title."



entry or a copy of such printout together with such statements certified in accordance with the provisions of Section 2-A.]

- ¹¹[(c) a printout of any entry in the books of a bank stored in a micro film, magnetic tape or in any other form of mechanical or electronic data retrieval mechanism obtained by a mechanical or other process which in itself ensures the accuracy of such printout as a copy of such entry and such printout contains the certificate in accordance with the provisions of Section 2-A.]

¹²[2-A. Conditions in the printout.—A printout of entry or a copy of printout referred to in sub-section (8) of Section 2 shall be accompanied by the following, namely:—

- (a) a certificate to the effect that it is a printout of such entry or a copy of such printout by the principal accountant or branch manager; and
- (b) a certificate by a person in-charge of computer system containing a brief description of the computer system and the particulars of—
 - (A) the safeguards adopted by the system to ensure that data is entered or any other operation performed only by authorised persons;
 - (B) the safeguards adopted to prevent and detect unauthorised change of data;
 - (C) the safeguards available to retrieve data that is lost due to systemic failure or any other reasons;
 - (D) the manner in which data is transferred from the system to removable media like floppies, discs, tapes or other electro-magnetic data storage devices;
 - (E) the mode of verification in order to ensure that data has been accurately transferred to such removable media;
 - (F) the mode of identification of such data storage devices;
 - (G) the arrangements for the storage and custody of such storage devices;
 - (H) the safeguards to prevent and detect any tampering with the system; and
 - (I) any other factor which will vouch for the integrity and accuracy of the system.
- (c) a further certificate from the person in-charge of the computer system to the effect that to the best of his knowledge and belief, such computer system operated properly at the material time, he was provided with all the relevant data and the printout in question represents correctly, or is appropriately derived from, the relevant data.]

3. Power to extend provisions of Act.—The State Government may, from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act to the books of any partnership or individual carrying on the business of bankers within the territories under its administration, and keeping a set of not less than

11. *Ins.* by Act 55 of 2002, S. 11(b) (w.e.f. 6-2-2003).

12. *Ins.* by Act 21 of 2000, S. 93 & Sch. III (w.e.f. 9-6-2000).

three ordinary account-books, namely, a cash-book, a day-book or journal, and a ledger, and may in like manner rescind any such notification.

4. Mode of proof of entries in bankers' books.—Subject to the provisions of this Act, a certified copy of any entry in a banker's book shall in all legal proceedings be received as *prima facie* evidence of the existence of such entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is now by law admissible, but not further or otherwise.

CASE LAW ▶ Account Books in Bank — Evidentiary value of.—It is clear from Section 4 of Banker's Book Evidence Act, 1891 that no person can be charged with liability merely on the basis of entries in books of account, even where such books of account are kept in the regular course of business. There has to be further evidence to prove payment of the money which may appear in the books of account in order that a person may be charged with liability thereunder, except where the person to be charged accepts the correctness of the books of account and does not challenge them.

Original entries alone under Section 34 of the Evidence Act would not be sufficient to charge any person with liability, *Chandradhar Goswami v. Gauhati Bank Ltd.*, AIR 1967 SC 1058.

Private extracts of alleged account books are not admissible in evidence. They can only be treated as secondary evidence, if proper foundation is laid for adducing such evidence under Section 65 or other provisions of the Evidence Act, *Ishwar Dass Jain v. Sohan Lal*, (2000) 1 SCC 434.

▶ Non-production of original Account Books.—In this case Cheques were allegedly issued in course of business transaction. Copy of Statement of Account of complainant company was marked as Ex. P11 and copy of Statement of Account maintained by Banker as Ex. P12. Non-production of original Account Books relating to Ex.P11 and Ex.P12 is non-compliance with basic requirement of Section 34, Evidence Act. Only when original Books of Accounts maintained by Complainant Company in respect of Accused produced before Court, Court could arrive at conclusion that same was kept in usual and ordinary course of business. Likewise in respect of Ex.P12, Statement of Account produced by Bank if Original Ledger/Account Book produced, Court could come to conclusion that original Account Book was a document to be relied upon under Banker's Book Evidence Act, *Durairaj Mills Ltd. v. Siruvanee Clothing Co.*, 2013 SCC OnLine Mad 3052 : (2013) 3 MWN (Cri) DCC 87 (Mad).

▶ Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR).—Maintenance of Cash Reserve Ratio (CRR) by scheduled banks is mandatory in view of the fact that a scheduled bank failing to do so incurs penalty, *R. Venkatkrishnan v. CBI*, (2009) 11 SCC 737 : (2010) 1 SCC (Cri) 164.

▶ Copy of entry in the book of cooperative society.—A certified copy of an entry in a banker's book shall in all legal proceedings be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is now by law admissible, *Tanmay Das v. Contai Cooperative Bank Ltd.*, 2009 SCC OnLine Cal 2418 : (2010) 1 CHN 482.

5. Case in which officer of bank not compellable to produce books.—No Officer of a bank shall in any legal proceeding to which the bank is not a party be compellable to produce any bankers' book the contents of which can be proved under this Act, or to appear as a witness to prove the matters, transactions and



accounts therein recorded, unless by order of the Court or a Judge made for special cause.

6. Inspection of books by order of Court or Judge.—(1) On the application of any party to a legal proceeding the Court or a Judge may order that such party be at liberty to inspect and take copies of any entries in a banker's book for any of the purposes of such proceeding, or may order the bank to prepare and produce, within a time to be specified in the order, certified copies of all such entries, accompanied by a further certificate that no other entries are to be found in the books of the bank relevant to the matters in issue in such proceeding, and such further certificate shall be dated and subscribed in manner herein before directed in reference to certified copies.

(2) An order under this or the preceding sections may be made either with or without summoning the bank, and shall be served on the bank three clear days (exclusive of bank holidays) before the same is to be obeyed, unless the Court or Judge shall otherwise direct.

(3) The bank may at any time before the time limited for obedience to any such order as aforesaid either offer to produce their books at the trial or give notice of their intention to show cause against such order, and thereupon the same shall not be enforced without further order.

7. Costs.—(1) The costs of any application to the Court or a Judge under or for the purposes of this Act and the costs of anything done or to be done under an order of the Court or a Judge made under or for the purposes of this Act shall be in the discretion of the Court or Judge, who may further order such costs or any part thereof to be paid to any party by the bank if they have been incurred in consequence of any fault or improper delay on the part of the bank.

(2) Any order made under this section for the payment of costs to or by a bank may be enforced as if the bank were a party to the proceeding.

(3) Any order under this section awarding costs may, on application to any Court of Civil Judicature designated in the order, be excused by such Court as if the order were a decree for money passed by itself:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be construed to derogate from any power which the Court or Judge making the order may possess for the enforcement of its or his directions with respect to the payment of costs.

¹³**[8. Order of court to be construed to be order made by specified officer.**—In the application of Section 5, 6, 7 to any investigation or inquiry referred to in sub-clause (iii) of clause (4) of Section 2, the order of a court or a Judge referred to in the said section shall be construed as referring to an order made by an officer of a rank not lower than the rank of a Superintendent of Police as may be specified in this behalf by the appropriate Government.

13. Ins. by Act 1 of 1984, S.2 (w.e.f. 14-2-1984).

Explanation.—In this section, 'appropriate Government' means the Government by which the police officer or any other person conducting the investigation or inquiry is employed.]
