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Cash loan agreement format in tamil pdf

Loan Agreement

This Loan Agreement (this "Agreement"), is executed as of this [date] day of [month], [year] (the "Effective Date")

by and between

[Borrower's Full Name], located at [Borrower's Complete Address], hereinafter referred to as the "Borrower" which expression unless repugnant to the context shall mean and includes its legal representatives, assignee, nominee(s) and administrator;

[Lender's Full Name], located at [Lender's Complete Address], hereinafter referred to as the "Lender" which expression unless repugnant to the context shall mean and includes its legal representatives, assignee, nominee(s) and administrator;

WHEREAS at the request of the Borrower, the Lender has agreed to grant a Loan not exceeding a sum of to the Borrower for a period of ______ on terms and conditions hereinafter contained.

The parties agree as follows:

1. Loan Amount: The Lender agrees to loan the Borrower the principal sum of (the "Loan"), together with interest on the outstanding principal amount of the Loan (the "Principal Balance"), and in accordance with the terms set forth below.

2. Interest: The Principal Balance shall bear interest at the rate of ______% per annum, accruing daily. Not withstanding, the total interest charged shall not exceed the maximum amount allowed by law and the Borrower shall not be obligated to pay any interest in excess of such amount.

3. Repayment of Loan: The Loan, together with accrued and unpaid interest and all other charges, costs and expenses, is due and payable on or before ______ the due

Moreover, such a loan is usually interest-free. This means you lose money. Neither a borrower nor a lender be; for loan oft loses both itself and friend. You should not pay it in cash is the first very precaution you need to take. Pay it through only Bank a/c. Before paying take a letter of request for this loan addressed to you by your friend, then only issue an a/c payee cheque against receipt issued by your friend admitting the debt and promise to pay along with interest if any. Obtain acknowledgement from friend of having received funds. let him give in writing when he will repay the loan. There are two ways to do this - a promissory note and a detailed loan agreement. A Promissory note is a written promise to pay a debt. It is a financial instrument, in which one party promises in writing to pay a determinate sum of money to the other, either at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate sum of money to the other at a fixed, determinate and also states that the lender has a right to recourse. Example can be a FORECLOSURE. If you want to have a right to recourse, then go for Loan Agreement instead of a Promissory Note. Also note that Party to the contract should not be a Minor (i.e. below 18 years of age or 21 year of age unless specified by court) The conditions in the agreement should not be against the law. The debt given is contracted either through a promissory note or loan agreement as explained above. This remedy to get back your money which you lent to your friend or relative also applies to cases where a third party has given a guarantee on the money which you lent to your friend or relative. Where a lender of money wants to get his money back from his friend or family he can file a summary suit. When a person dishonestly induces another person by deceiving him to either deliver any property to any person, including himself, or to make, alter or destroy the whole valuable security or any part of a valuable security, or anything which is signed or sealed, and which is capable of being converted into a valuable security, he has committed the offence of cheating. Cheating is punishable under Section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The offender shall be punished with imprisonment, simple or rigorous, for a term extending up to seven years, and shall also be liable to make the defaulter liable of a criminal offence, whether criminal breach of trust, or cheating. Failure to do so would leave the debtor with a

recourse to approach a civil court only. In a case where the defaulter has no intention to repay the debt but has agreed to the terms of repayment with a malicious intention to induce the debtor to part away from his property, he has committed the offence of cheating. Read More