Document problems & principles, forgeries Etc.

- The most important aspect in examination of questioned documents is handwriting analysis

- Any surface containing handwriting, typewritten, machine printed writings /markings or inscription made by men or machine whose source or authenticity is disputed, suspected or questioned is a questioned documents.

- The handwriting expert compares the admitted standard writings & specimen signature/writings with those of disputed writings & signatures & gives opinion about authorship of disputed writings /signatures.
- He gives opinion about alterations, addition, interpolation, erasures, obliterations, secret writings, indented writings.

Definition in I.P.C

- Sec29 I.P.C document-denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks or by more then one of those means, intended to be used or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

- Sec 30 I.P.C Valuable security denotes a document which is purports to be, a document where by any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished, or released whereby any person acknowledge he lies under legal liability or has not a certain legal right.

- Sec 28 I.P.C Definition of counterfeit.

Police Investigation where document problems are involved

- Cheating Sec 415 I.P.C. to Sec 420 I.P.C.
- Forgery Sec 463 I.P.C to Sec 477 I.P.C.
- Criminal breach of trust Sec 405 I.P.C to 409 I.PC.
- Counterfeiting Sec 489A I.P.C to 489E I.P.C.
- Abetment to suicide 306 I.P.C.
- Dowry death 304B I.P.C.

Nature of Problems

- Laboratory examination of a document serves to get correctness or otherwise of any revealed during investigation & to present it as evidence in the court of law.
- comparison of unknown authorship writings with known authorship to fix their identity.
- Detection of forgeries including traced, lifted, tampered, freehand, or simulated signatures, written matter, printed matter, typed matter or any matter related to writings or impressions made on papers with writing instrument.

- Detection of interpolation, substitution, addition, overwriting, mechanical & chemical erasures in documents & deciphering the original writings.
- Deciphering obliterated writings, secret writings, or writings in invisible inks, or writings on charred documents.
- Examination of torn or serrate edges of paper with counterpart paper .

- Deciphering of indented writings.
- Comparison of papers & ink.
- Examination of typescripts, rubber stamps, impressions, printed matter or other mechanical impressions of unknown origins & their comparison with samples of known origins so as to fix their identity.

Types of Cases
Problem Faced

- Lockup Death cases.
- Frauds in cooperative societies.
- Dowry death cases.
- Lottery Tickets.
- Economic Offence Cell Cases.
- Mark List.

- Passports.
- Chit fund cases.
- R .C books.
- Registered documents in property cases.
- Postal frauds, Insurance frauds, tax frauds

Forgery

- Making a false document or tampering any part of a document dishonestly & fraudently to support any claim or title.

- **Kinds of Forgery.**

1) **Simulated or copied Forgery- Imitation or copy of genuine signature or writing.**
2) **Freehand Forgery- In this forger writes another person signature in his own handwriting, without making attempt to imitate it as he has no knowledge of genuine signature.**
3) **Traced Forgery –Exact facsimile of genuine signature by tracing process.**

Handwritings Standards

- A standard means the handwriting of a person or typescript with known origins, these are comparison data.

- 1) Specimen Writings-Obtained with reference to questioned writings for comparison.
- May not correctly reflect the writings habit of the person as he makes deliberate effort to disguise or distort writings.

- 2) Admitted Writings-Which are written in the normal course of business, they are also called non requested standards.

- In this writings the writer is not aware that it will be used for comparison with questioned writings.

Procedure for obtaining Specimen of handwriting

- The paper should be similar in size & general quality of questioned documents.
- Writing instrument similar to that used in producing a questioned writings.
- The style (capital, small letter, language)be made clear to the suspect.

- The questioned documents should not shown to the suspect while furnishing specimen.
- The suspect should sit in comfortable position & then matter should be dictated to him which should contain words, phrases & numbers found in the questioned documents.

- The suspect should be asked to write number of pages containing the same words at different intervals.
- In case of forgery signature on checks the forger should be asked to sign &write number of checks.
- No instruction as regards spelling, punctuation or arrangements should be given.

Typewritten Material & other mechanical impressions

- Comparison typescript falls in two categories.
- 1) Specimen typewriting obtained with reference to questioned type writing.
- At times materially affected if the suspect machine has undergone repair subsequent to the typing of questioned documents.
- 2) Random Standards-contemporaneous type writing typed on suspect machine in ordinary course of business.

Procedure for obtaining specimen typewriting

- Copy of entire text of questioned type writing prepared on similar paper with ribbon in a similar condition.

- Three copies of questioned type writing using carbon paper if questioned typing is a carbon copy should be made with light, medium & heavy touch.

- Specimen should be taken from lightly inked ribbon for discerning the outlines of the impression.
- Backing sheet should normally be used if there is obvious evidence in the form of scrupulous reproduction of the outlines of the questioned type writing indicating it was typed without a backing sheet.

Erasures

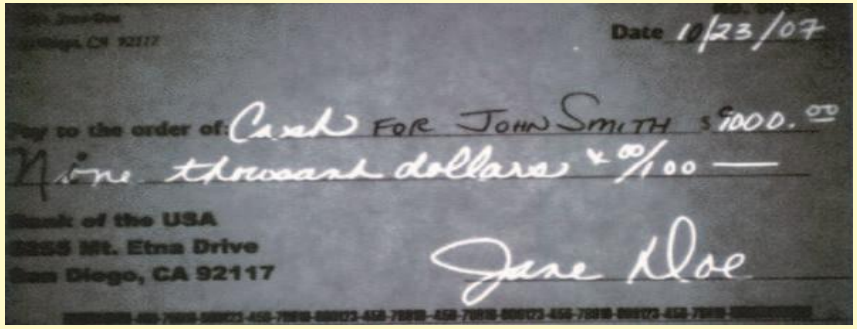
- Documents contain erasures & changes fraudulently made after the documents were executed.

- Erasures may be made by either mechanical or a chemical process.

- Mechanical Erasures-by rubber, knife, razor blade can easily be detected due to paper becomes rough and thickness is reduced at the place of erasures.
- Chemical Erasures-by using a chemical substance these can be revealed only under ultraviolet radiation or by application of heat or chemical vapour's.

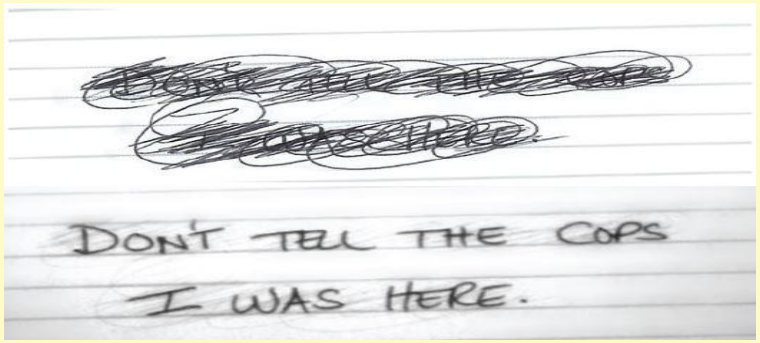
Alteration

- Any change made which gives document a different effect from that which originally possessed is alteration.
- It may be carried by addition, erasures, obliteration, cancellation, interlinking or substitution.
- If change is made after execution of a document without consent of other party then such change is fraudulent alteration.



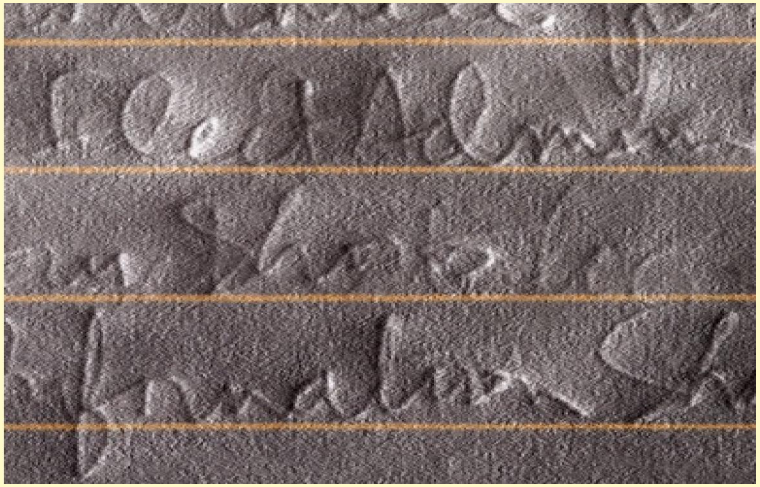
Obliteration

It is effective destruction of appearance of writing without removing it to render non readable or not clearly readable by covering or obscuring with marking , over writing ,blots of ink or rubbing with pencil or carbon paper.



Indentation

- The impressions left on the surface of paper on account of earlier writings on the top sheets.



Identification of counterfeit currency



Identification of counterfeit currency

1. See through register in denomination numeral
2. Latent image of the denomination numeral
3. Denomination numeral in Devnagari
4. Orientation of Mahatma Gandhi's portrait changed
5. Windowed security thread changes from green to blue when note is tilted
6. Guarantee clause, Governor's signature, RBI emblem shifted towards right

6. Portrait and electrotype watermarks
7. Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on top left and bottom right sides
8. Denomination in numerals with Rupee symbol in colour changing ink (green to blue) on bottom right
9. Ashoka pillar emblem on right
10. For visually impaired:
11. Circle with Rs. 500 in raised print on the right
12. Bleed lines on left and right in raised print


भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
दो हज़ार रुपये
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
0AA 000000
₹2000
SPECIMEN
₹2000
0AA 000000
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
₹2000
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
TWO THOUSAND RUPEES
₹2000
2016
दो हज़ार रुपये
स्वच्छ भारत
एक कदम स्वच्छता की ओर
भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
मंगलयान MANGALYAAN
₹2000
14
15
16
17

Front side:

1. See through register where the numeral 2,000 can be seen when note is held against light
2. Latent image of 2,000 can be seen when the note is tilted
3. Devanagari denomination
4. Portrait of Mahatma Gandhi
5. Micro letters 'RBI' and '2,000'
6. Colour shift security thread with 'RBI' and '2,000'
7. Guarantee clause, Governor's signature and RBI emblem on the right

8. Watermarks of Mahatma Gandhi and electrotype 2,000 numeral
9. Number panel with numerals growing from small to big on top left and bottom right sides
10. Denominational numeral with Rupee symbol, 2,000 in colour changing ink
11. Ashoka pillar emblem

For visually impaired:

12. Rectangle with Rs.2,000 in raised print on right
13. Seven angular bleed lines in raised print

Handling of documents

- Should be preserved in the same condition in which it is found.
- Handled with forceps to preserve finger prints.
- Retained in a clear plastic envelope to have clear view without handling it.
- Should not be folded ,creased, or altered .
- Should not be stapled together.
- Never write anything for identification on documents.
- Should not be exposed to excessive heat &moisture.
- If wet or soaked in blood should be allowed to dry.
- Should be kept sheet protector to keep document clean.
- No attempt should be made to repair the document.

Principles of Hand writing Identification

- Hand writing is acquired art like painting, dancing.
- In early stages of learning conscious effort is made to copy standard letter forms.
- Takes mental impression of the model before him &makes effort to translate it through muscles as writing.
- After practice writing gets set &mature it is almost reflex action.
- A perfect model is not grasped by the mind nor reproduced through the muscles . These mental & muscular deviations res

Factors affecting the writing

- Writing materials: Paper, Ink, ink, pencil, writing support, seat can contribute to variation in hand writing.
- Physical or psychological disturbances: Excitement, illness, fear, pain, injury to hands, influence of drugs, or alcohol can adversely affect the writing characteristics.
- Age :With age old characteristics are modified or dropped &new are acquired.
- Natural variation : No two specimen of writings by one person are identical in every detail.
- Variation is an inherent part of natural writing these deviation within certain limits in form size, proportion, slant, etc. of characters & in combination of characters is natural variation.