

Forgery in Documents, Handling of Documents & Standards in Forensic Document Examination

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Forgery in Documents

“Whoever makes any false document or part of a document, with intent to cause damage or injury, to the public or to any person, or to support any claim or title, or to cause person to part with property, or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with intent to commit fraud or that fraud may be committed, commits forgery” - **IPC Section 463.**

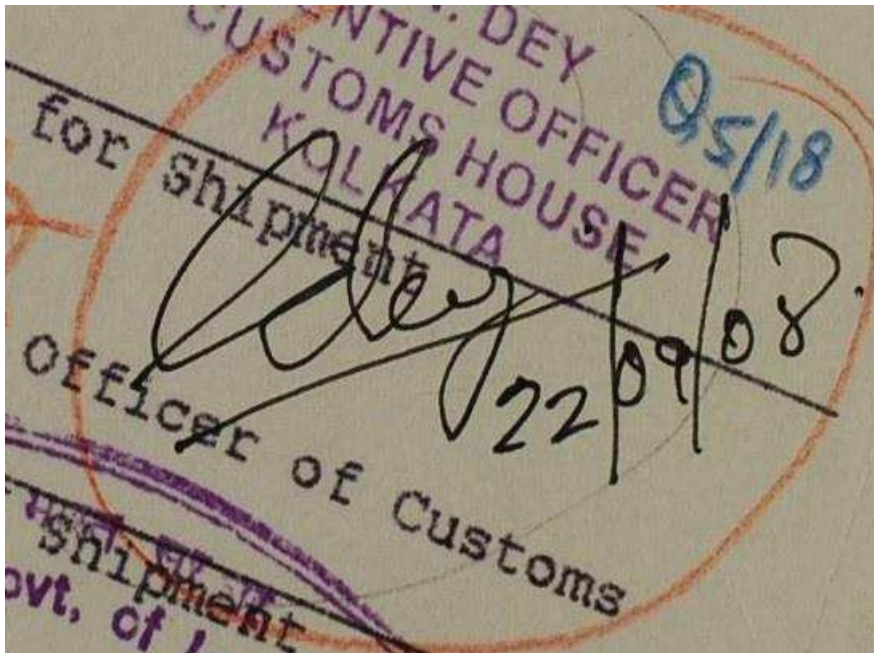
Types of Forgery

- 1. Spurious Signature/Simple Forgery/Free Hand Forgery
- 2. Simulated Forgery
- 3. Traced Forgery
- 4. Transferred Signature/Mechanical Reproduction

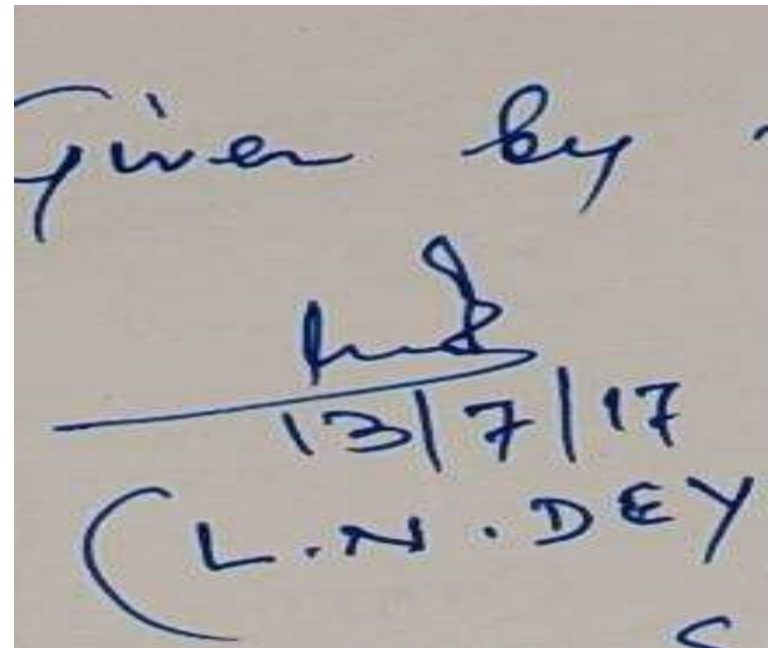
Spurious Signature (Simple Forgery)

A fraudulent signature in which there was no apparent attempt at simulation or imitation.

- Questioned Signature



- Standard Signature



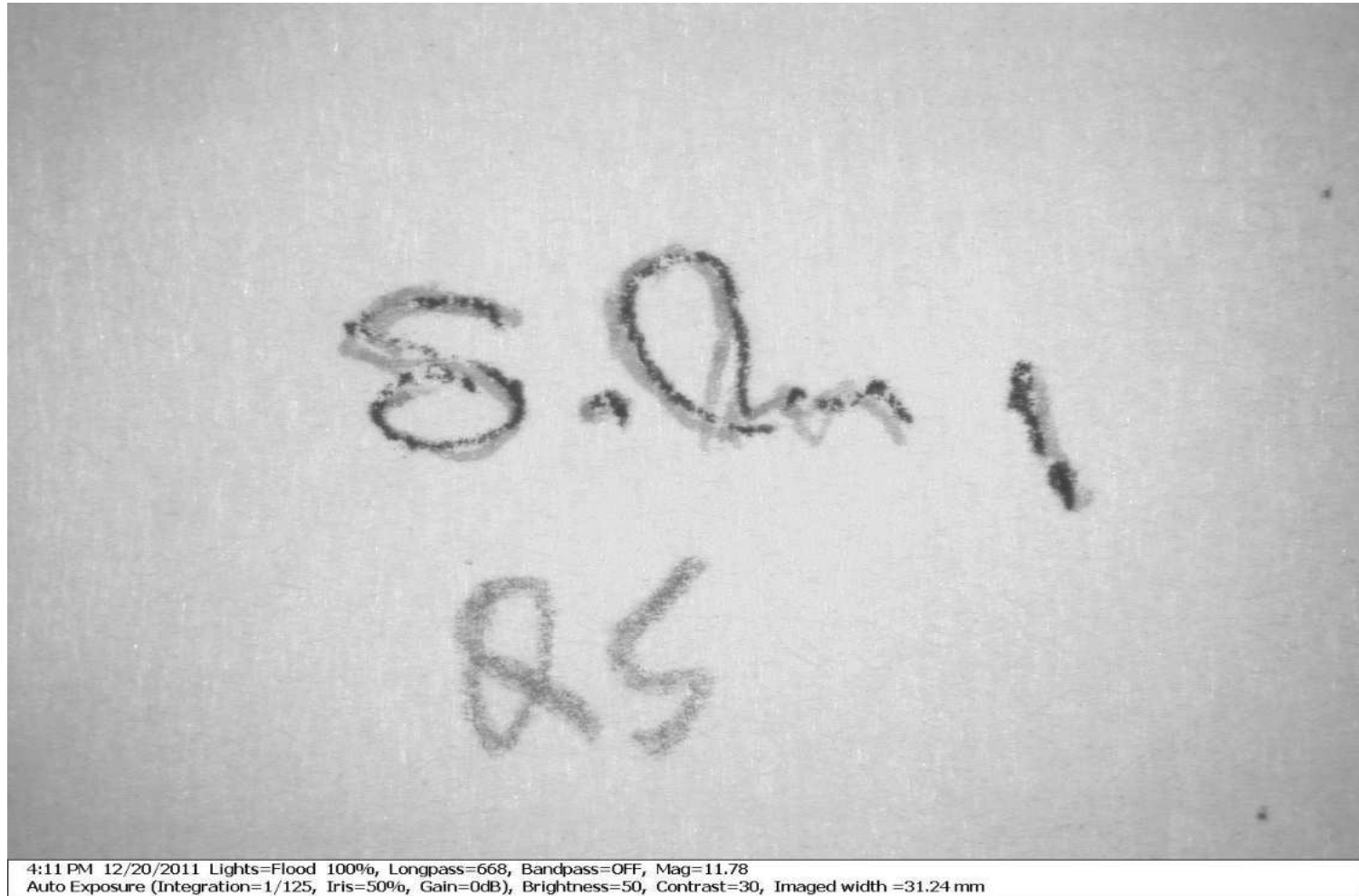
Simulated Forgery

- A fraudulent signature that is produced by copying or imitating the style and size of a genuine signature, without the use of physical aids or involving a tracing process.

Traced Forgery

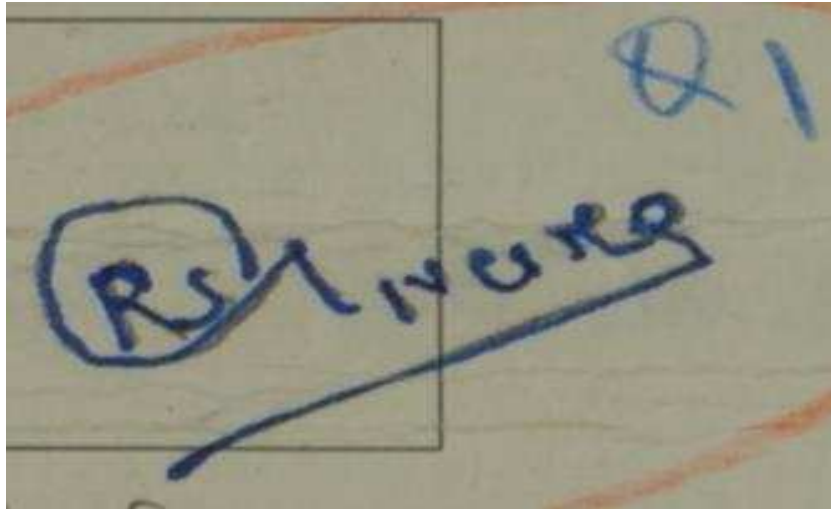
- A fraudulent signature executed by a manual or mechanical endeavor to follow the outline of a genuine signature. Some techniques used are:
 - 1. Transmitted light technique
 - 2. Carbon creation technique
 - 3. Excessive Pressure technique
 - 4. Tracing paper method

Traced Forgery – Transmitted Light Technique

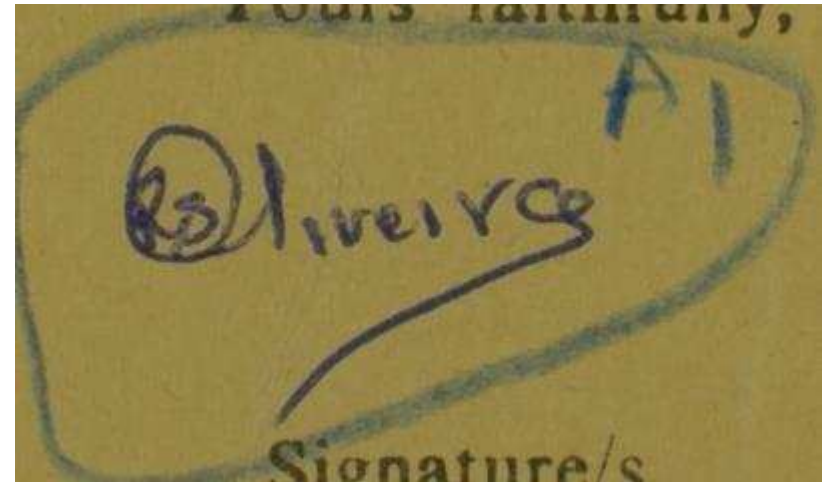


Traced Forgery - Carbon Creation Technique

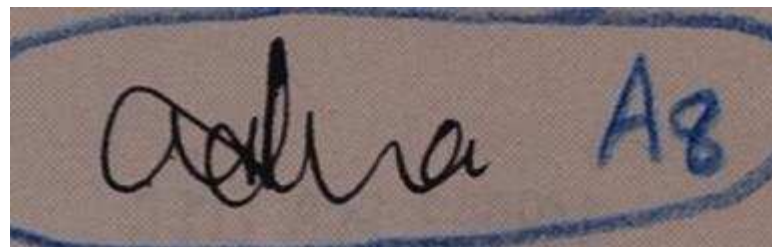
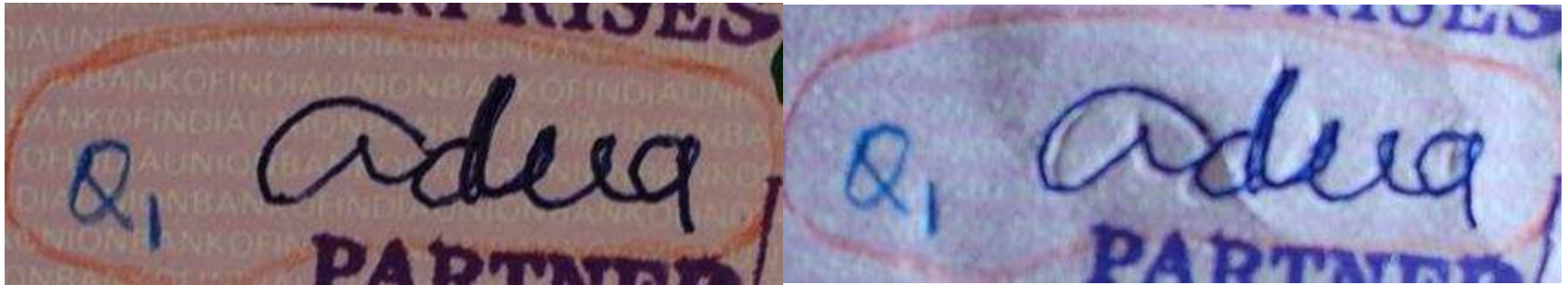
- Questioned Signature



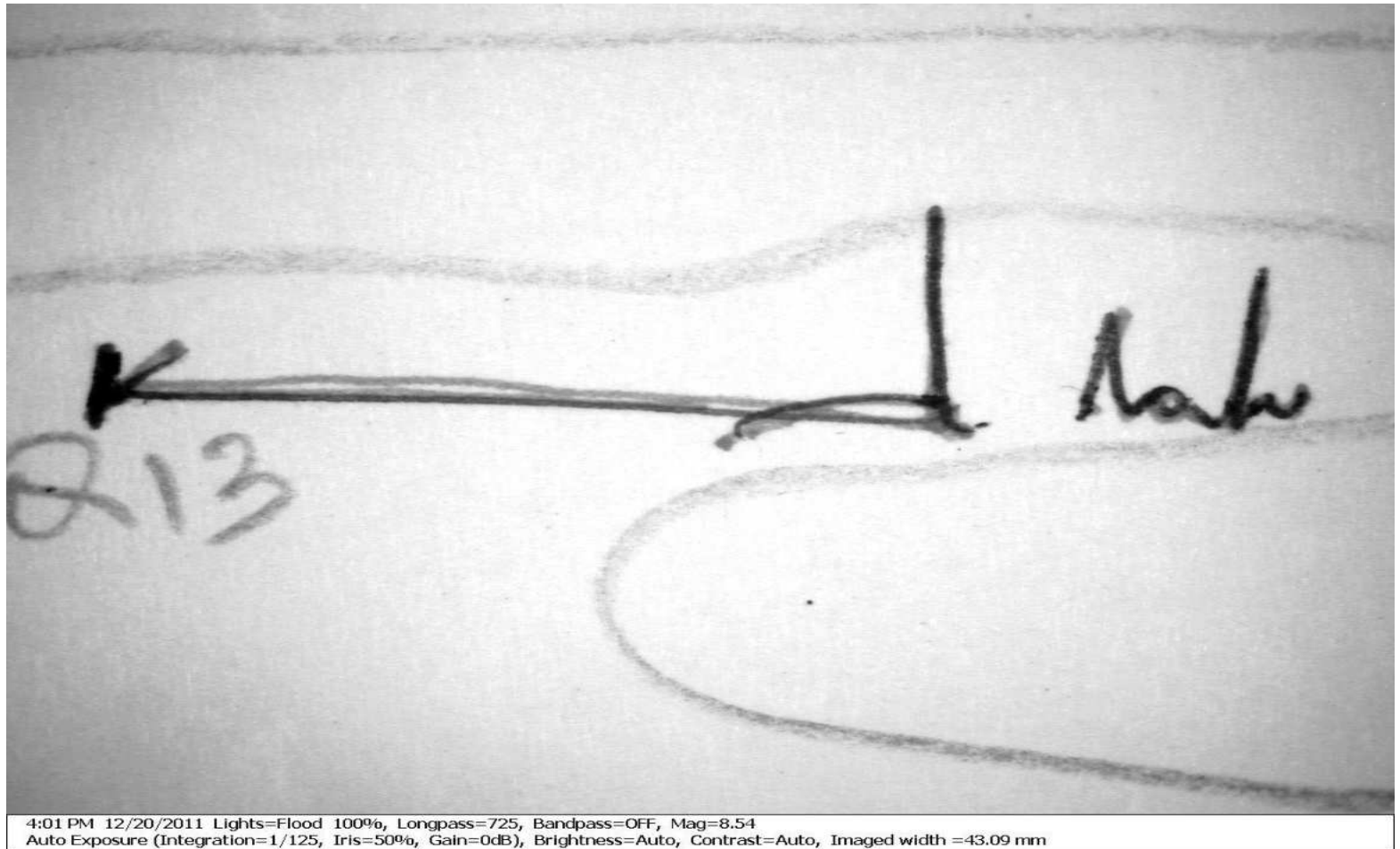
- Standard Signature



Traced Forgery - Excessive Pressure Technique

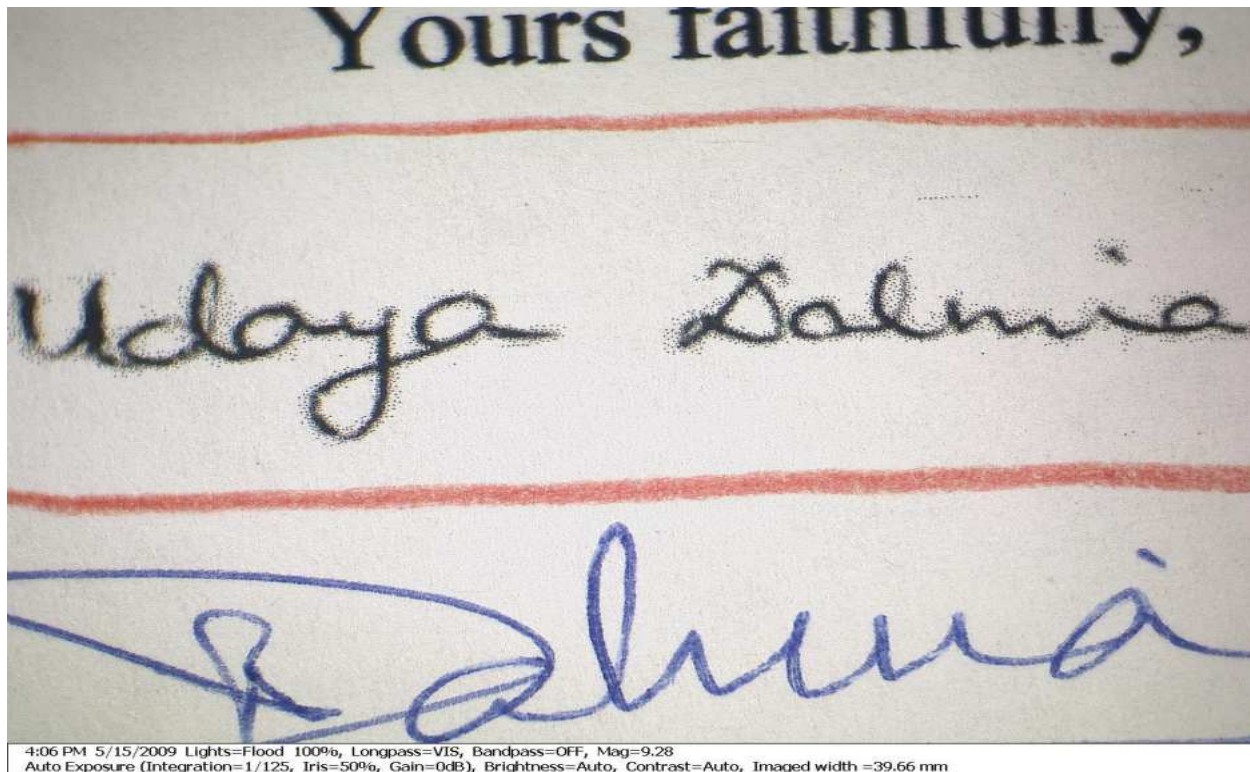


Traced Forgery – Tracing Paper Technique



Transferred Signature

- A fraudulent signature transposed from a genuine signature using modern technology like photocopying, scanning etc.



ALTERED DOCUMENT

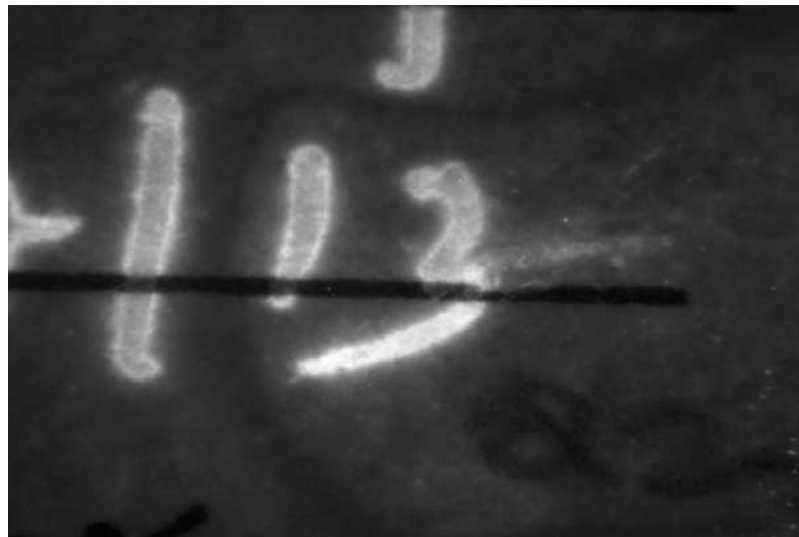
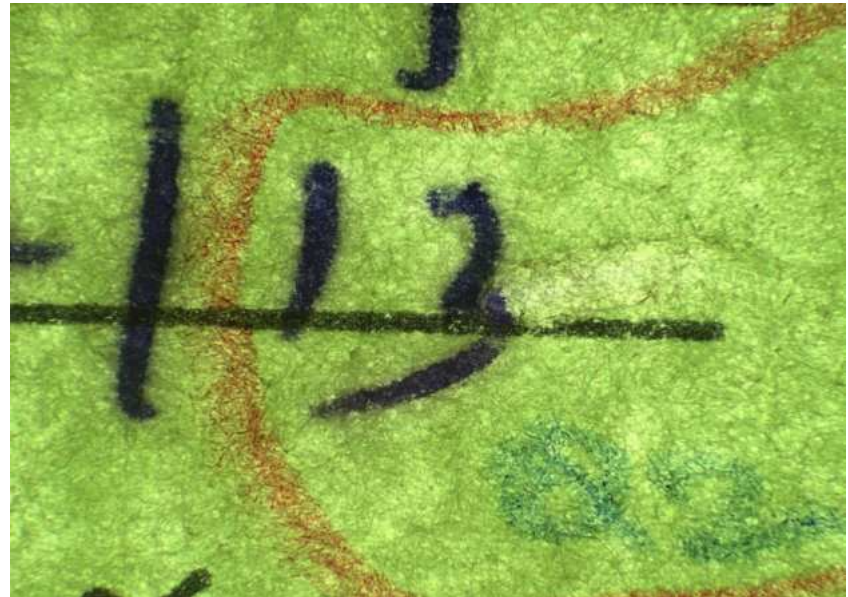
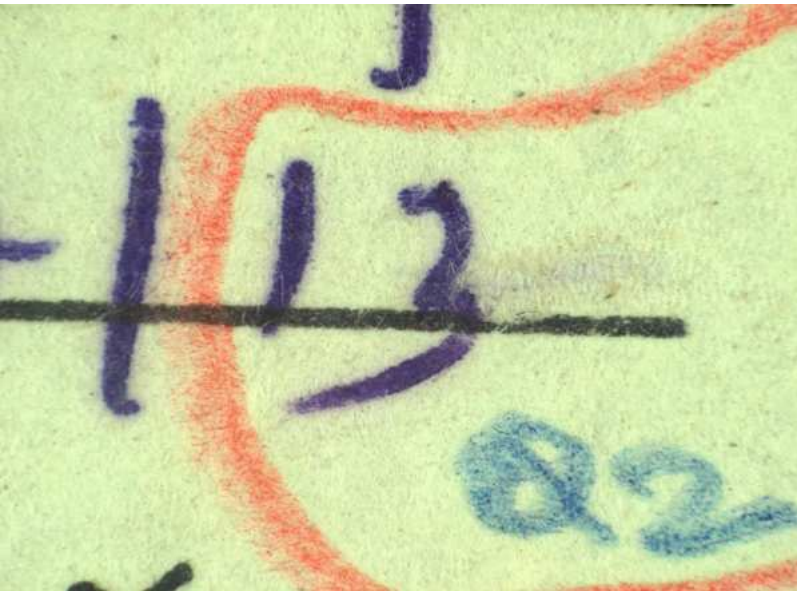
Can be defined as:

Meddled or improperly interfered document with intention to corrupt it.

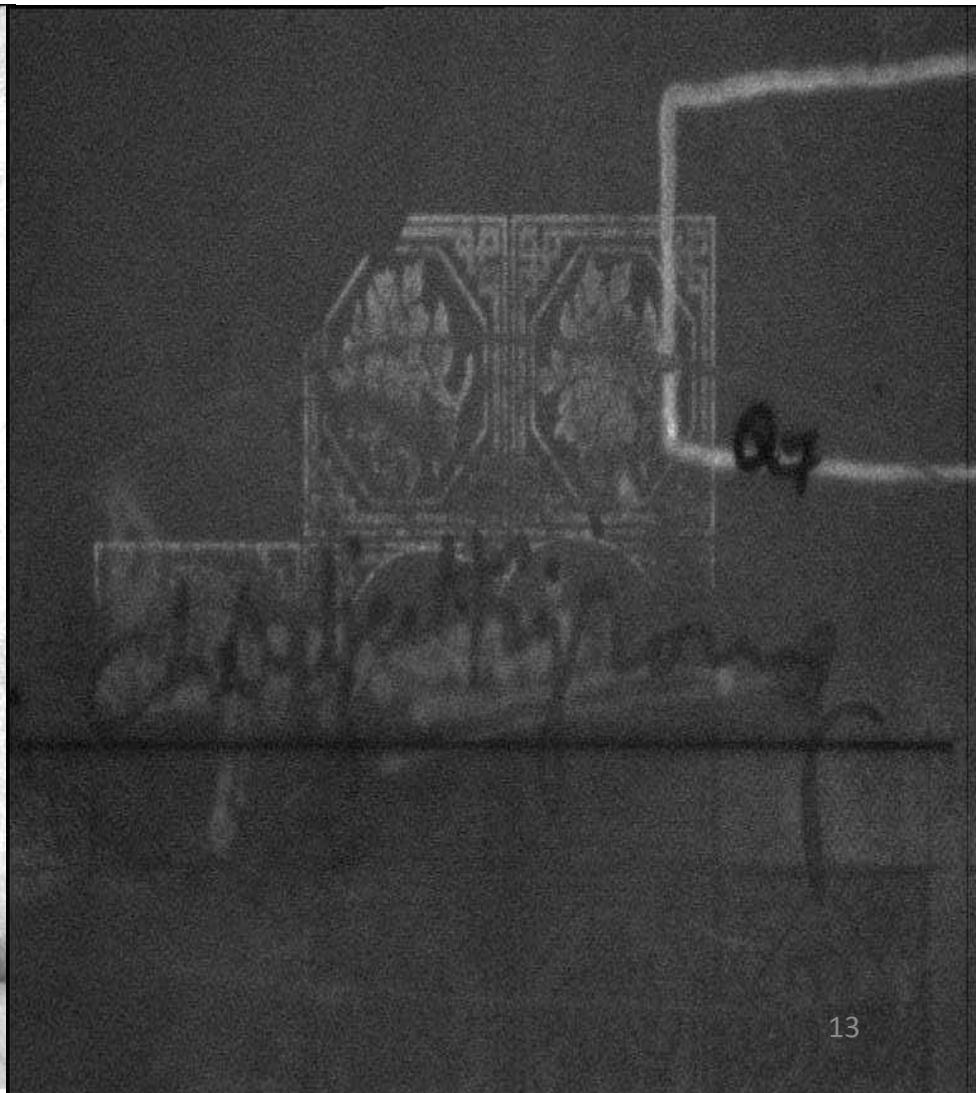
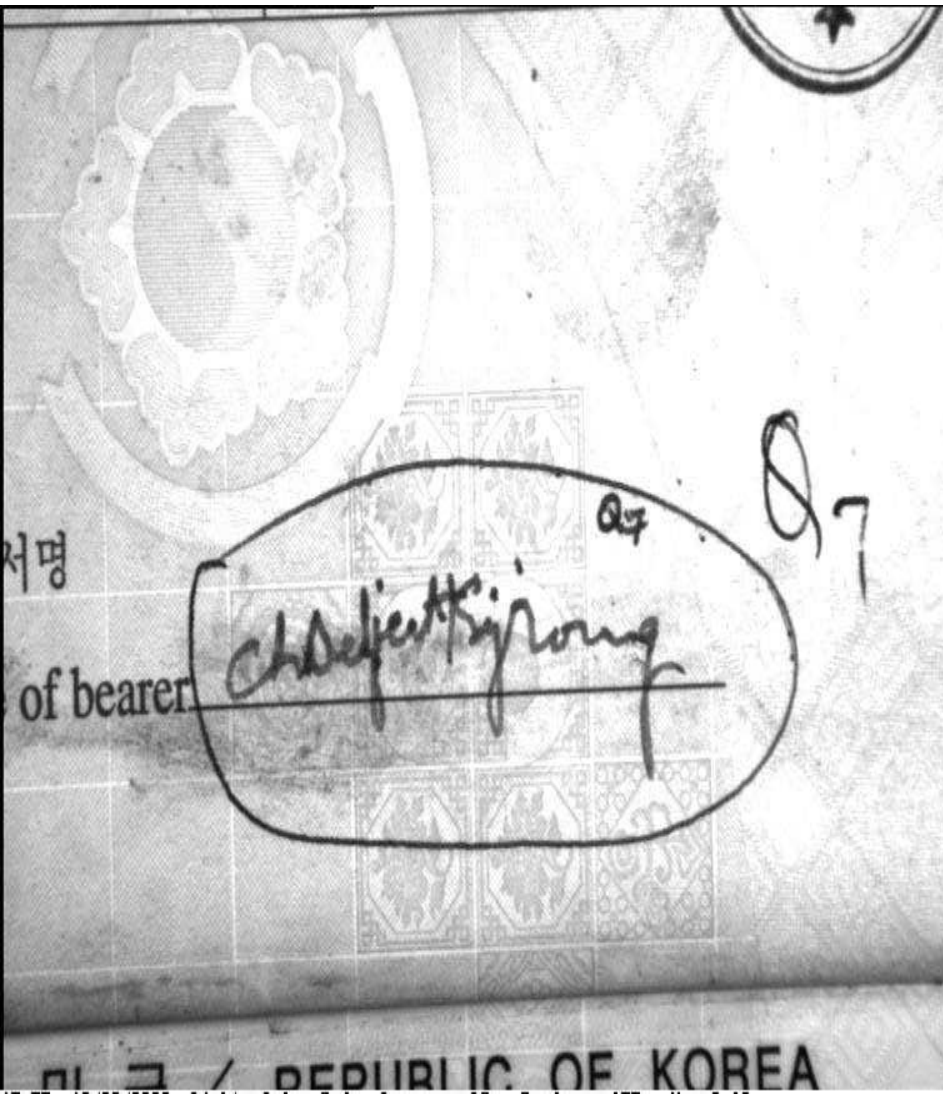
Includes following types:

- *1. Erasures - Mechanical & Chemical*
- *2. Additions - Non-Contemporaneous Entry*
- *3. Obliterations - Physical Covering of Entries*
- *4. Pagination - Substitution of entire sheet of a multi-page document*

MECHANICAL ERASURE (Images in Normal Light, Transmitted Light & Spot Light) - starting from left & moving clockwise



*Chemical Erasure and
Substitution of Signature on a Passport*
NORMAL LIGHT (LEFT) & UV LIGHT (RIGHT)



Alteration by Addition

Bozday S/o
1,10,000/- = one
 Q_1 interest at the rate of Q_2

Bozday S/o
1,10,000/- = one
 Q_1 nterest at the rate of Q_2

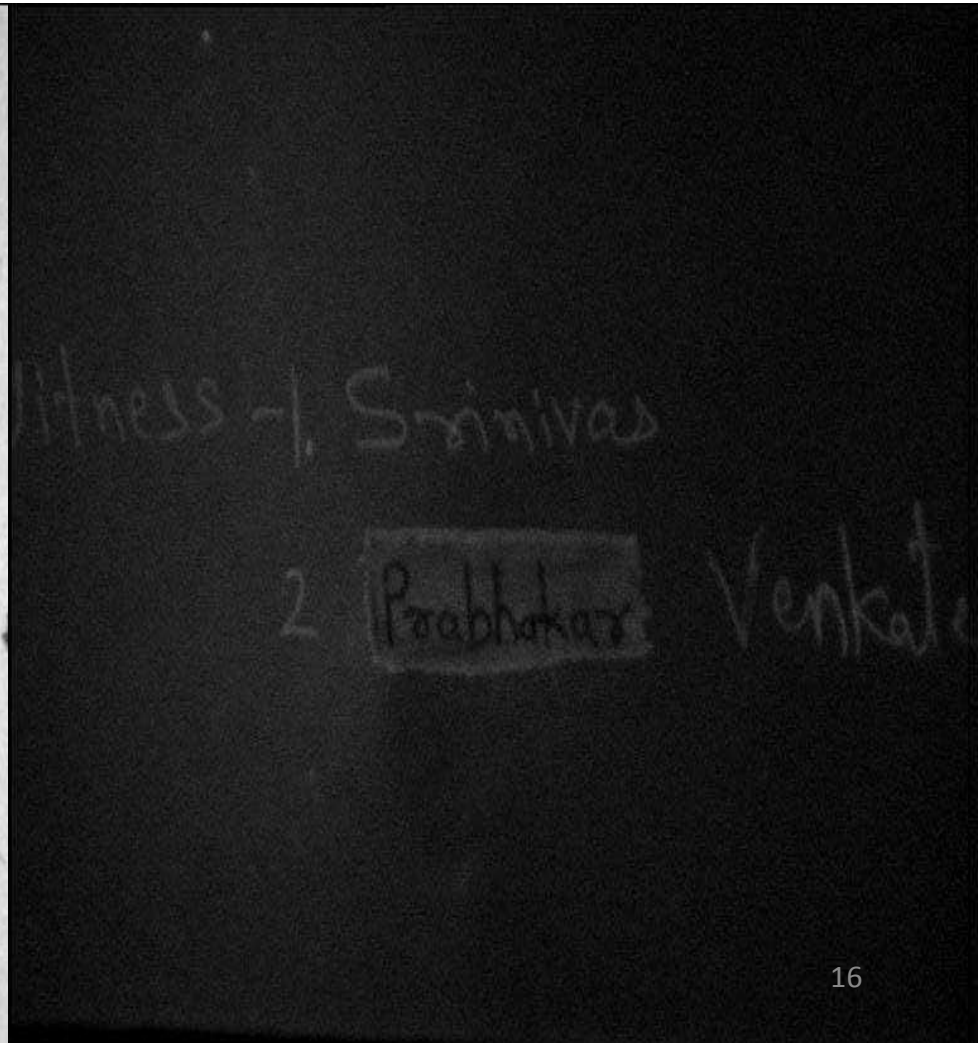
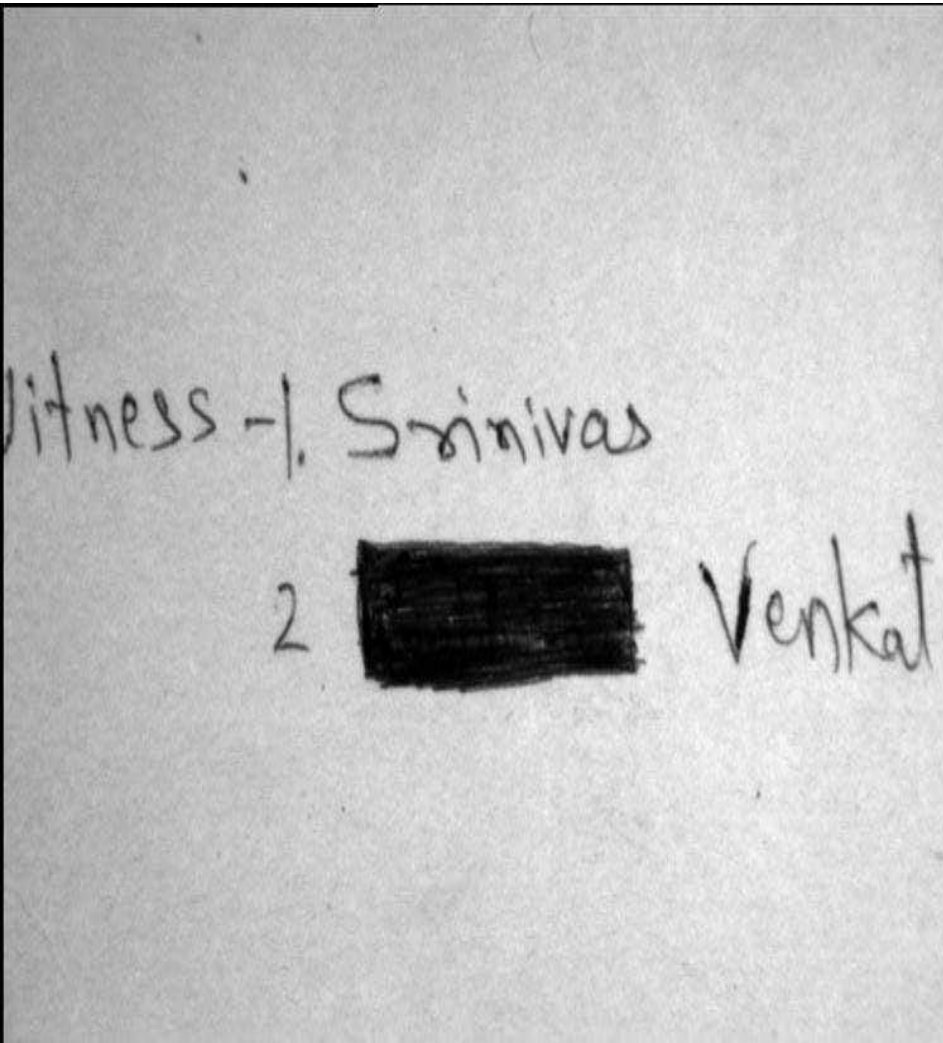
Alteration by Addition

lakh, Ten Thousands on
1, 22

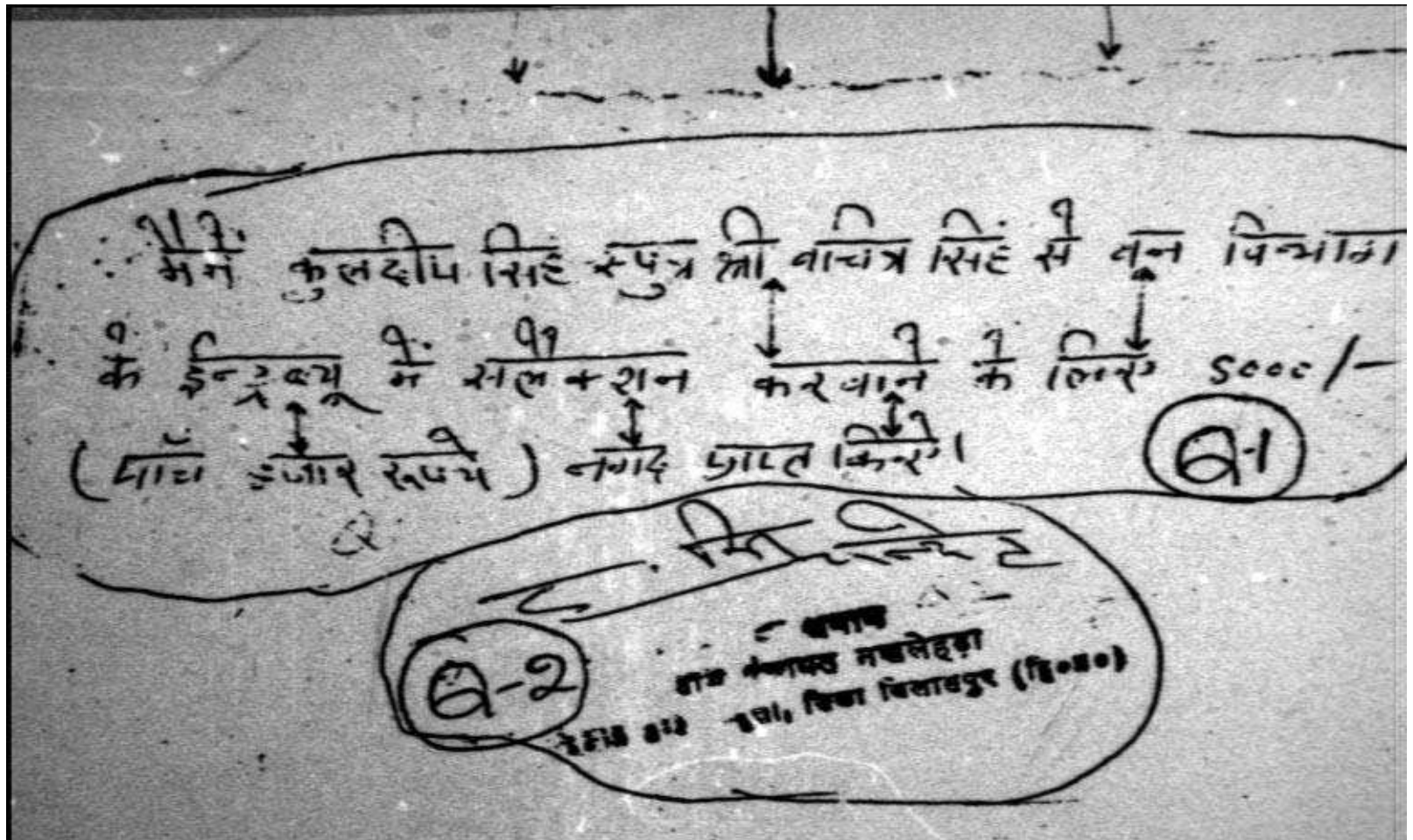
lakh, Ten Thousands on
1, 22

OBLITERATION

(Physical Covering of Entries deciphered in Transmitted Light)



BUILT UP DOCUMENT - Some space left above a signature is utilized



Signature on a blank sheet

Receipt.

Q-2

Q-2

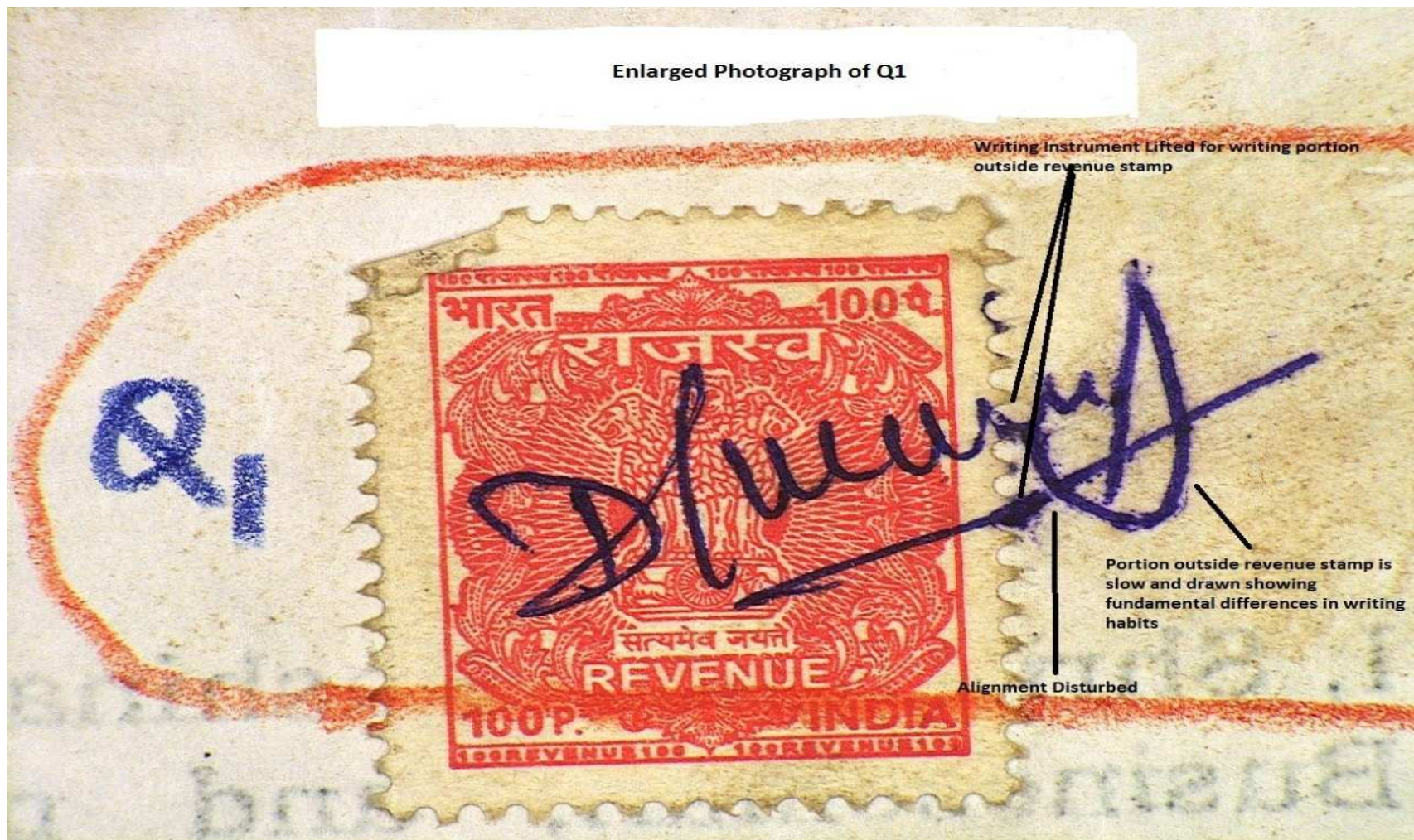
Received a sum of Rs.80,000/- (Rupee eighty thousands only) i.e. Rs.40000/- each from Shri Jai Farkash son of Shri P.L. Sharma resident of House No.2817, Sector-38C, Chandigarh and Shri Sunil Pandita son of Shri Brij Lal Pandita, resident of House No. 577, Phase 3-B-1, S.A.S. Nagar Mohali District Ropar, on two occasions i.e. (Rs.20000/- each on 8.11.96 and Rs.20000/- each on 28.4. 1997) from both the above said persons for the purpose of arranging a clerical job in the office of the Post Graduate Institute of Science and Research (P.G.I.) Sector-12, Chandigarh where I am working for the last so many years.

Dated. 28.4.97.

Gurdarshan Kaur
(Gurdarshan Kaur)



Lifting of Revenue Stamp



Handling Questioned Documents

- Keep the document in a protective envelope preferably transparent one. Lamination is not advisable.
- Don't handle a disputed document excessively.
- It should not be cut, torn, punched, folded or unfolded or mutilated in any way.

Handling Questioned Documents

- It should not be touched with erasure of any kind or pen, pencil in any way in order to point out something on it.
- Document should not be exposed to excessive heat, strong light or moisture etc.
- The repair of the document should be done with great caution. If pasting of any torn parts is required it should not be done with an opaque material but with transparent adhesive tapes.

STANDARDS for Comparison in Handwriting Identification

- Basis for identification/non-identification of the questioned document.
- Condensed & compact set of authentic material from a known source.

STANDARDS for Comparison in Handwriting Identification

Standards – Two Types

1. Request/Dictated Standards: Specimen Writings
2. Collected standards: Admitted Writings

STANDARDS for Comparison in Handwriting Identification

Request Standards (Specimens)

- Writings that are executed at the request of an investigator, a counsel, or some other person involved in the process under litigation.
- Provide duplication of the letter combinations of questioned material.

STANDARDS for Comparison in Handwriting Identification

- Principal points to be considered while obtaining the specimen writings
 - Dictation
 - Selection of text
 - Adequate amount
 - Repetition of text
 - Writing instrument/paper
 - Isolation
 - Arrangement of natural writing conditions

Obtaining specimen - Model

Case No.:

Date:
Place:

Specimen Signatures/Writings of (Name, Age, Address), voluntarily given in the presence of independent witness.

Specimen writings obtained on dictation with respect to the questioned writing without actually showing the questioned writing. 20/12/2014

Specimen writings obtained on dictation with respect to the questioned writing without actually showing the questioned writing. 20/12/2014

Witness
(Signature)
Address & date

'Given by me voluntarily'
(Signature of Suspect)
Address & date

I.O.
(Signature)
Address & Date

Specimen - example

16/17 S40
Dr. Rajendram
T.C 16178413
Indran Jayaram
opposite to Krishnamoile
Jagathy. Trivandrum
232 3077
232 9077
4pm

16/17 S-60
Dr. Rajendram
T.C 16178413
Indran Jayaram.
opposite to Krishnamoile
Jagathy, Trivandrum
232 3077
232 9077
4pm

from me
Dated 20/10/08
Inspector of Police
at Bureau of Investigation/
Central Police Establishment
C.No. - 682 D17

Witness
Licily Thomas Kadavil
Senior Manager
Camera Bank
Kottayam Main

20/10/2008
CR.V. Suresh Kumar

G.E.C.
CH-22
3-
HYDER

STANDARDS for Comparison in Handwriting Identification

Request Standards (Specimens)

- Attract disparities due to
 - Disguise
 - Nervousness during preparation

STANDARDS for Comparison in Handwriting Identification

Request Standards (Specimens)

- Special problems
 - Intoxication
 - Age deterioration
 - Illness
 - Sick bed signatures

STANDARDS for Comparison in Handwriting Identification

Collected Standards (Admitted)

- Samples of writing that have been executed in the normal course of business or social activity.
- Usually unrelated to any matter of dispute

STANDARDS for Comparison in Handwriting Identification

- Principal points to be considered while obtaining admitted.
 - Amount of writing
 - Similarity of subject matter
 - Relative dates of preparation
 - Writing Conditions.
 - Type of the writing instrument and paper used

Standards – Seal/Stamp

- Seal/Rubber Stamp may not be sent to laboratory
- Legible Specimen seal/rubber stamp impressions obtained on a few sheets are to be sent
- Admitted impressions may also be procured

Standards – Letter Heads

- Specimen letter heads of the period of disputed need to be sent
- Contemporaneous Admitted may also be procured

Encircling for Examination

- While encircling or marking a document, care should be taken so that no portion under dispute is affected.
- Encircle document using blue/red pencil only.

Encircling Documents

- Encircling should be such that foreign writings are excluded
- Where erasure or addition or alteration on document is suspected, encircling should be made so that the relevant portion is not affected – should be done preferably after instrumental examination.

MARKING (General Concept)

- Questioned Items to be marked in Q-series, Q1,Q2,Q3...
- Admitted Items to be marked in A-series, A1,A2,A3...
- Specimen Items to be marked in S-series, S1,S2,S3...

MARKING (General Concept)

- Duplication of markings are to be avoided.
- Markings to be continuous in the situation of additional documents being sent in same case for further examination and opinion.

Challenges to Handwriting Identification

- Small sample size for comparison
- Limited Data of Questioned
- Crude words/threats are often purposely written in an unnatural form or carefully written and thought out to disguise author's natural style