

E-content series Lecture No.13 Dt 16.4 2020

Law of Crimes II Sem II

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In continuation to our last lecture on offense of forgery today we shall be discussing its explanations. Then we would take offences relating to counterfeiting of currency notes and property marks.

Explanation 1 to section 464 IPC makes it clear that where a man makes signature of his own name would also amount to forgery. Because there could be other persons of similar name.

Explanation 2 to this section makes it clear that if any false document has been made in the name of a fictitious person or in the name of a dead person making others believe that the document was prepared during his life time would also amount to forgery.

Following are few illustrations to understand the offense of forgery

1. A got a blank cheque belonging to B. He forged B's signature on the cheque for certain amount on it with a dishonest and fraudulent intention to encash it. A is liable for forgery
2. A makes a bill of exchange upon a fictitious person and fraudulently accepts the bill in the name of such fictitious person with intent to negotiate. A has committed forgery.

Sections 470, 471 are also important as it define i.e. forged document would be a false document made wholly or in part of it by forgery. Section 471 would be applicable against such person who is fraudulently or dishonestly using such forged document as genuine document to defraud others.

Stay safe...students

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