

Case Reference Report

User Query

Analyze the uploaded document and provide guidance.

Top Matched References

1. 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460.]
204. Destruction of document to prevent its production as evidence.?Whoever secretes or destroys any 3[document or electronic record] which he may be lawfully compelled to produce as evidence in a Court of Justice, or in any proceeding lawfully held before a public servant, as such, or obliterates or renders illegible the whole or any part of such 3[document or electronic record] with the intention of preventing the same from being produced or used as evidence before such Court or public servant as aforesaid, or after he shall have been lawfully summoned or required to produce the same for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years,
[source: ipc_codes.txt]

2. gures or marks as explained by mercantile or other usage, shall be deemed to be expressed by such letters, figures or marks within the meaning of this section, although the same may not be actually expressed.

Illustration

A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange payable to his order. The meaning of the endorsement, as explained by mercantile usage, is that the bill is to be paid to the holder. The endorsement is a document, and must be construed in the same manner as if the words ?pay to the holder? or words to that effect had been written over the signature.

2[29A. ?Electronic record?.?The words ?electronic record? shall have the meaning assigned to them in clause (t) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000).]

1. Subs. by Act 1 of 188
[source: ipc_codes.txt]

3. ted, sold, let for hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation; or
(d) takes part in or receives profits from, any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such newspaper, periodical, circular, picture or other printed or written document is printed, exhibited, distributed, circulated, sold, let for hire, made, produced, kept, conveyed or purchased; or

(e) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any such newspaper, periodical, circular, picture or other printed or written document which is grossly indecent or is scurrilous or intende

[source: ipc_codes.txt]

4. intended to be used, or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

Explanation 1. It is immaterial by what means or upon what substance the letters, figures or marks are formed, or whether the evidence is intended for, or may be used in, a Court of Justice, or not.

Illustrations

A writing expressing the terms of a contract, which may be used as evidence of the contract, is a document. A cheque upon a banker is a document.

A power-of-attorney is a document.

A map or plan which is intended to be used or which may be used as evidence, is a document.

A writing containing directions or instructions is a document.

Explanation 2. Whatever is expressed by means of letters, figures or marks as explained by mercantile or other usage, shall be deemed to be expressed by such letters, figures or marks

[source: ipc_codes.txt]

5. beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded.

(2) Every petition under this Act shall be tried as expeditiously as possible and endeavour shall be made to conclude the trial within six months from the date of service of notice of the petition on the respondent.

(3) Every appeal under this Act shall be heard as expeditiously as possible, and endeavour shall be made to conclude the hearing within three months from the date of service of notice of appeal on the respondent.

21C. Documentary evidence. Notwithstanding anything in any enactment to the contrary, no document shall be inadmissible in evidence in any proceeding at the trial of a petition under this Act on the ground that it is not duly stamped or registered.]

2[22. Proceedings to be in camera and may not be private]

[source: amendmentsandacts.txt]

6. document or an electronic record or to affix his 4[electronic signature] on any electronic record knowing that such person by reason of unsoundness of mind

1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and the Sch., for "transportation for life" (w.e.f. 1-1-1956).

2. The words "TRADE OR" omitted by Act 43 of 1958, s. 135 and Sch. (w.e.f. 25-11-1959).

3. Subs. by Act 21 of 2000, s. 91 and the First Sch., for certain words (w.e.f. 17-10-2000).

4. Subs. by Act 10 of 2009, s. 51, for "digital signature" (w.e.f. 27-10-2009).

108

or intoxication cannot, or that by reason of deception practised upon him, he does not know the contents of the document or electronic record or the nature of the alteration.]

Illustrations

(a) A has a letter of credit upon B for rupees 10,000, written by Z. A, in order to defraud

[source: ipc_codes.txt]

AI Guidance

I need the uploaded document to analyze it and provide you with guidance. I can only offer general information based on the provided text excerpts from the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and other Acts. The excerpts relate to various offenses, including those involving theft, criminal

trespass, destruction of evidence, and forgery, but without the actual document, I cannot determine which, if any, are applicable.

****1) Simple Explanation (General):****

The provided text excerpts detail various sections of the Indian Penal Code dealing with offenses related to property, documents, and evidence. Section 204, for example, criminalizes the destruction or alteration of documents to prevent them from being used as evidence. Other sections pertain to different types of theft and criminal trespass. Without the document's content, I cannot give a specific explanation.

****2) Specific IPC Sections/Acts/Cases:****

The provided text mentions several IPC sections (392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459, 460, and 204) and references the Information Technology Act, 2000. However, no specific cases are named. [source: ipc_codes.txt, amendmentsandacts.txt]

****3) Pros & Cons of Filing a Case (General):****

****Pros:****

* **Seeking Justice:** Filing a case allows you to pursue legal remedies for a wrong that has been committed.

* **Recovery of Property/Compensation:** A successful case may lead to the return of stolen property or monetary compensation.

* **Deterrence:** Filing a case can deter future similar offenses.

****Cons:****

* **Time-Consuming:** Legal proceedings can be lengthy and protracted.

* **Costly:** Legal fees and other expenses can be significant.

* **Stressful:** Legal battles can be emotionally draining.

* **Uncertain Outcome:** There is no guarantee of a favourable outcome.

****4) Practical Next Steps (General):****

1. **Gather Evidence:** Collect all relevant documents, including the document you want me to analyze, witness statements, and any other supporting material.

2. **Seek Legal Counsel:** Consult with a qualified Indian lawyer specializing in criminal or civil law (depending on the nature of the case) to discuss your options and the best course of

action. They will be able to advise on the applicable laws and best strategies for your specific situation.

3. ****Determine Jurisdiction:**** Identify the appropriate court based on the location of the events and the nature of the offense.

4. ****File a Complaint/Petition:**** Your lawyer will guide you through the process of filing the appropriate legal document.

****Timelines:**** This will depend entirely on the specific case, the court's workload, and the complexity of the legal issues involved.

****5) Points to Know:****

1. ****Legal Advice is Crucial:**** I am an AI and cannot provide legal advice. You must consult with a lawyer for personalized guidance.

2. ****Evidence is Key:**** The strength of your case will depend heavily on the evidence you can present.

3. ****Time Limits Exist:**** There may be time limits for filing certain legal actions, so prompt action is advisable.

Please upload the document you wish me to analyze. Once I have the document, I can provide more specific and helpful guidance.

Procedure & Indicative Costs

Typical Initial Procedure:

- 1) Collect documents & evidence.
- 2) Draft complaint/pleading with counsel.
- 3) Identify forum/jurisdiction and file.
- 4) Court scrutiny & issuance of notice.
- 5) Respondent reply, rejoinder, framing of issues.
- 6) Evidence, arguments, judgment.

Indicative Early Costs (very rough):

- Drafting + Filing + First appearance: ₹3,000-15,000 (varies by city & counsel).
- Court fees/stamp duty: as per claim/value and local rules.

For consultation:

Adv. Kamal Singh, 25+ years of experience ? +91 9782085181