

**\*\*Case 1: State of Maharashtra v. Abdul Sattar\*\***

Year: 2003

Summary: The accused was charged under IPC 468 for forging land documents to deceive the victim. The court held the accused guilty based on forensic evidence.

Citation: 2003 CriLJ 4000

**\*\*Case 2: Dinesh Kumar v. State of Haryana\*\***

Year: 2015

Summary: The accused was charged under IPC 471 for using a forged document as genuine to obtain a bank loan. The court ruled in favor of the complainant based on document analysis.

Citation: 2015 (2) RCR (Criminal) 301

**\*\*Case 3: Rakesh Kumar v. State of Bihar\*\***

Year: 2010

Summary: The accused was charged under IPC 420 and 120B for conspiring to cheat a financial institution by submitting forged income documents. The court convicted the accused based on circumstantial evidence.

Citation: 2010 CriLJ 2000

**\*\*Case 4: Ram Prakash v. State of Delhi\*\***

Year: 2008

Summary: The accused was charged under IPC 467 for forging valuable securities to obtain a loan from a bank. The court found the accused guilty after expert testimony confirmed the forgery.

Citation: 2008 (3) RCR (Criminal) 500

**\*\*Case 5: Suresh Singh v. State of Rajasthan\*\***

Year: 2017

Summary: The accused was charged under IPC 465 for forging signatures on property documents to commit fraud. The court convicted the accused based on witness testimony and handwriting analysis.

Citation: 2017 CriLJ 600