REV-01
BLB/01/05

2025/06

SET A

BA LLB
EIGHT SEMESTER
INDIAN PENAL CODE-II
BLB – 801 [REPEAT] OLD COURSE
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration : 3 hrs. **Full Marks : 80**

(PART-A : Objective)

Time : 30 min. **Marks : 30**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×10=10***

1. Which of the following offenses involves dishonestly taking or using someone else's property without their consent?
   a. Criminal misappropriation of property
   b. Criminal breach of trust
   c. Receiving stolen property
   d. All of the above
2. In which offense does a person entrusted with property dishonestly misappropriate it for their own use?
   a. Criminal misappropriation of property
   b. Criminal breach of trust
   c. Receiving stolen property
   d. None of the above
3. What crime is committed when a person receives or possesses property that they know or have reason to believe is stolen?
   a. Criminal misappropriation of propetty
   b. Criminal breach of trust
   c. Receiving stolen property
   d. None of the above
4. Which of the following is an act involving the intentional deception or misrepresentation with regards to property ownership or disposition?
   a. Fraudulent transfer
   b. Fraudulent conveyance
   c. Fraudulent misappropriation
   d. All of the above
5. What is the primary objective of fraudulent deeds and disposition of property
   a. To transfer property without the knowledge or consent of the owner
   b. To deceive potential buyers or creditors about the true ownership or value of the property
   c. To embezzle funds obtained from property transactions
   d. None of the above
6. Which term refers to the illegal transfer of property with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud creditors?
   a. Fraudulent transfer
   b. Fraudulent conveyance
   c. Fraudulent misappropriation
   d. None of the above
7. What is the legal consequence of engaging in fraudulent deeds and disposition of property?
   a. Civil liability only
   b. Criminal charges only
   c. Both civil and criminal liability
   d. No legal consequences

8. Criminal conspiracy requires:
   a. Two or more people planning or agreeing to commit an illegal act
   b. The actual commission of the illegal act
   c. Public disclosure of the conspiracy
   d. None of the above

9. Offenses against the state may include:
   a. Treason, which involves levying war against the state or aiding its enemies
   b. Sedition, which involves inciting rebellion or public disorder against the government
   c. Espionage, which involves gathering and transmitting classified information to a foreign power
   d. All of the above

10. In the context of group liability, which principle holds that members of a group can be held criminally responsible for the actions committed by other members of the group, even if they did not personally commit the specific offense?
   a. Vicarious liability
   b. Joint criminal enterprise
   c. Command responsibility
   d. Corporate liability

Answer the following: (Use descriptive answer sheet) ***2×10=20***

1. Define Mischief and Criminal Trespass under the Act 1860
2. Define Criminal Breach of Trust with examples.
3. Define Vicarious liability with examples.
4. Define the term Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property.
5. Explain the term "Forgery and Counterfeiting".
6. Define "Offences relating to Documents and Property Marks" under the Act 1860.
7. State the meaning of the term "Group Liability" with examples
8. Define Public Tranquility with examples.
9. Define Criminal Intimidation with examples.
10. Explain the meaning of Severability.

-- --- --

PART-B : Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer the following questions]

1. **a.** Describe the concept of "mens rea" and its significance in establishing criminal misappropriation of property under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860 with illustrations and case laws. **5+5=10**

Or

b. Explain the elements of criminal trespass and mischief under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860, and discuss the differences between these two offenses, highlighting the key factors that distinguish one from the other. **10**

2. **a.** Discuss the concept of sedition as an offense against the state under Indian law, specifically focusing on the constitutional implications and the delicate balance between free speech and national security. Analyze landmark cases and legislative provisions related to sedition, and critically evaluate the contemporary relevance and potential challenges in its application in the context of safeguarding the interests of the state. **3+7=10**

Or

b. Explain the concept of criminal conspiracy under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860, and discuss the elements that need to be established in order to prove the existence of a criminal conspiracy. Using relevant case law and examples. **10**

3. **a.** Differentiate between the concepts of "common object" and "common intention" under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860, with a particular focus on their significance in establishing the liability of individuals in group crimes. Provide examples and discuss relevant case law **10**

Or

b. Discuss the provisions of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) 1860 pertaining to offenses related to marriage and cruelty by husbands or their relatives. Examine the legal framework surrounding these offenses, including the elements that need to be established to prove such crimes. **10**

4. **a.** Explore the concept of bribery and corruption under Indian law, with a focus on the provisions outlined in the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Analyze the elements required to establish the offense of bribery and examine the legal framework in place to combat corruption in both public and private sectors. **10**

Or

b. Discuss all the legal provisions relating to offences against religion under the Act of 1860, with all relevant case laws. **10**

5. **a.** Explain the concept of defamation under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and analyze its key elements, including the actus reus and mens rea requirements for establishing defamation as a criminal offense. **5+5=10**

Or

b. Explain the meaning of the term "Criminal Intimidation". Discuss the forms of criminal intimidation elaboratively with case laws and illustrations. **10**

= = *** = =