

BLOGS

Practice Questions on Common Intention

Harshita Gulati · 10 Oct 2020

Choose the correct option from the following options

1. When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of a common intention of all, each of such persons is liable:
- a. for the part of act done by him
 - b. as if the whole of the act is done by him alone
 - c. for abetting such an offence
 - d. for conspiracy of such an offence

Ans. b

2. Common intention implies
- a. similar intention
 - b. pre-arranged planning
 - c. presence of common knowledge, common design for common objects

Ans. b

3. In which case the court made a clear distinction between 'common intention' and 'similar intention'
- a. Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. King Emperor
 - b. Mahbub Shah v. King Emperor
 - c. Kripal Singh v. State of UP
 - d. Rishi Deo Pandey v. State of UP

Ans. b

4. The phrase 'in furtherance of common intention of all' used in section 34 of IPC is

- a. in the original draft
- b. added by amending Act of 1870
- c. not at all there
- d. added by amending Act of 1986

Ans. b

5. For the application of Section 34 IPC there must be at least

- a. two persons
- b. more than two persons
- c. five persons
- d. more than five persons

Ans. a

6. To impose joint liability under Section 34 IPC the prosecution needs to prove

- a. intention
- b. common object
- c. similar intention
- d. common intention

Ans. d

7. Which of the following is not an essential element of Section 34 IPC?

- a. common intention
- b. commission of an offence
- c. number of offenders be five
- d. offences should be committed in furtherance of common intention

Ans. c

8. Which one of the following does not bring distinction between Section 34 and 149 of the IPC?

- a. Section 34 is a rule of evidence whereas Section 149 creates a specific substantive offence.
- b. The number of persons in Section 34 is immaterial. Under Section 149 IPC five or more persons should have entertained the common object.
- c. Section 34 requires active participation and in Section 149 mere presence is sufficient.
- d. None of the above

Ans. d

9. Section 34 IPC :

- a. creates a substantive offence
- b. is a rule of evidence
- c. both a and b
- d. none of the above

Ans. b

10. A is found guilty of attempt to murder in furtherance of common intention. Under which one of the following situations can his offence be proved.

- a. A procures the weapon of offence voluntarily
- b. The weapon of the offence was taken away from A's house without his knowledge
- c. A was made to purchase a weapon of the offence under the threat of his life
- d. When the weapon was snatched away from A he did not report the same to the police

Ans. a

[Visit our complete collection of legal reasoning questions and posts.](#)

[Read our legal reasoning post on void agreements and the practice questions here](#)

[Read CLATapult's post on offer and acceptance here. Also, try their mocks for more legal reasoning practice questions.](#)

[Visit CLATalogue for more legal reasoning practice questions for CLAT 2020](#)