BLOGS

Practice Questions on Common Intention

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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 knowledged. 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

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