

**BALLB**  
**NINTH SEMESTER**  
**PROFESSIONAL ETHICS & PROFESSIONAL &**  
**ACCOUNTING SYSTEM**  
**BLB-905 P<sub>2</sub>**  
(USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART)

**SET**  
**A**

Duration : 2 hrs. 30 mins

Full Marks : 60

Time : 20 min.

Marks : 20

( Objective )

*1×20=10*

*Choose the correct answer from the following:*

1. What is the primary aim of professional ethics in the legal profession?
  - a. To increase financial gains
  - b. To ensure moral conduct
  - c. To avoid conflicts in the court
  - d. To simplify legal procedures
2. Why is there a need for a Code of Legal Ethics?
  - a. To reduce litigation
  - b. To regulate the behaviour of clients
  - c. To maintain the integrity of the legal profession
  - d. To control courtroom procedures
3. 'Bar council' means a Bar council constituted under which Act?
  - a. Advocate Act, 1961
  - b. Bar council of India Act, 1947
  - c. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
  - d. The Constitution of India
4. The Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 was passed by the Parliament in December 1971 and came into force on which date?
  - a. January 1, 1972
  - b. January 5, 1972
  - c. March 1, 1972
  - d. December 31, 1971
5. Section 10 of the contempt of courts Act of 1971 defines the power of the High Court to punish contempt of
  - a. High Courts
  - b. District Courts only
  - c. All subordinate Courts
  - d. Both B and C
6. Proceedings of Contempt under the contempt of Courts Act, 1971 are \_\_\_\_\_ in nature and also are sui generis.
  - a. Summary
  - b. adversarial
  - c. Civil
  - d. criminal
7. The relationship between the Bar and Bench is essential because:
  - a. It enhances mutual respect
  - b. It ensures quick judgments
  - c. It reduces case backlog
  - d. It controls client behaviour
8. Advocate means an advocate entered in any roll under the provision of-
  - a. Bar council of India Act, 1947
  - b. Advocate Act, 1961
  - c. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
  - d. The Constitution of India

9. What is meant by the term "professional misconduct"
  - a. An act done willfully with wrong intention
  - b. Conduct which amounts to dereliction of duty by an advocate towards his client or towards his case
  - c. Gross negligence in the discharge of duties
  - d. All of the above
10. Mr. Krishnamurthy Iyer's book on "Advocacy" mainly focuses on:
  - a. Legal theory and philosophy
  - b. Techniques and skills of effective advocacy
  - c. Historical development of legal systems
  - d. Judicial procedures and ethics
11. Why is there a need for the advocate to have a professional accounting system?
  - a. To comply with legal requirements and regulations
  - b. To ensure accurate tracking of client funds and trust accounts
  - c. To maintain transparency and accountability
  - d. All of the above
12. Which of the following is a duty of a lawyer to their client under the Bar Council Code?
  - a. To prioritize their own interests over the client's
  - b. To maintain client confidentiality
  - c. To mislead the court if it benefits the client
  - d. To avoid communicating with the client to prevent misunderstandings
13. An advocate's duty to the court includes:
  - a. Ensuring that all statements made are truthful
  - b. Advocating for the client's position regardless of the truth
  - c. Withholding evidence that may harm the client's case
  - d. Ignoring the court's procedures
14. An advocate's duty to the opposition includes:
  - a. Treating the opposing counsel with respect
  - b. Engaging in deceitful practices to win a case
  - c. Disregarding the rules of professional conduct
  - d. Manipulating evidence against the opposition
15. What is a key principle an advocate must follow when dealing with the opposition?
  - a. Use any means necessary to win
  - b. Maintain professional integrity
  - c. Always agree with the opposition
  - d. Encourage disputes
16. The lamps of eloquence means-
  - a. Clever and humorous experience of ideas
  - b. Friendly association or companionship
  - c. Fluent oral communication and skilful use of language
  - d. Hard work



17. Where on receipt of a complaint or otherwise State bar council has reason to believe that any advocate on its roll has been guilty of professional misconduct, it shall refer the case for disposal to-
- a. Standing committee
  - b. Disciplinary committee
  - c. Legal Aid Committee
  - d. None of the above
18. The disciplinary Committee of a State Bar Council after giving the advocate concerned an opportunity of being heard may make any of the following order-
- a. Dismiss the complaint
  - b. Reprimand the advocate
  - c. Suspend the advocate
  - d. All of the above.
19. Any person aggrieved by an order of the disciplinary committee of the State Bar Council may prefer an appeal within
- a. Sixty days
  - b. Thirty days
  - c. Ninety days
  - d. None of the above
20. The competent authority to punish the advocate for their misconduct is-
- a. The High Court
  - b. Advocate council
  - c. Commissions
  - d. None of the above .

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( **Descriptive** )

Time : 2 hrs. 10 min.

Marks : 40

[ Answer question no.1 & any three (3) from the rest ]

1. Discuss the aim and objectives of professional ethics. What are the need for the code of Legal Ethics? 5+5=10
2. Write a note on Bar-bench relation. 10
3. What is professional misconduct? Explain the contempt jurisdiction of High Court and Supreme Court. 2+8=10
4. Write Salient features of Advocates Act 1961. 10
5. Explain the duties of an advocate towards his client and court. 10
6. What are the advantages of an Advocate for maintaining account book? What are the accounts involved in maintaining book of account? 5+5=10
7. Explain the procedure and powers of the disciplinary Committee of State Bar Council in case of misconduct by an Advocate. 5+5=10

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