

Name:

Enrolment No:



UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM AND ENERGY STUDIES

End Semester Examination, December 2019

Course: Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar Bench relation

Semester: X

Program: B.A.LL.B(Hons.)(Energy Law)/B.B.A.LL.B(Hons)(Corporate laws)

Time: 03 hrs.

Course Code: LLBL531

Max. Marks: 100

Instructions: All questions are mandatory in Section A and Section C. For Section B, 5 questions have to attempted, 4 of which are mandatory with no option, and the 5th question has an alternate option available for answering. Please adhere to the word limit wherever provided.

S. No.	Answer the following questions by choosing True or False	Marks	CO
Q 1	a. Legal profession was not in existence during the Hindu period b. Practicing is a right guaranteed to an Advocate by the Advocates Act. c. The advocate owes no duty to the bar. d. Every court in India is a Court of Record. e. There are two categories of advocates. f. A senior advocate can file a vakalatnama.	30	CO1

SECTION B (Word limit 100 to 150 words per answer)

Q2	What is professional misconduct within the meaning of Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961? Explain why and how professional misconduct is distinguished from other misconduct?	10	CO2
Q3	Advocates are the tools to reach to the ends of justice which is essentially carried out of the bench. In light of this statement examine the role of a judge and the need for him to be professionally ethical while dispensing justice.	10	CO1
Q4	Discussing the concept of contempt, explain the kinds of contempt.	10	CO2
Q5	The fundamental aim of legal ethics is to maintain the honor and dignity of law profession, to secure a spirit of friendly co-operation between the bench and the bar in the promotion of highest standards of Justice. Explain.	10	CO1
Q6	Enumerate the powers of Bar Council of India.	10	CO3

SECTION-C(Word limit 300-500 words)

Q10	A litigant must have the freedom to change his advocate when he feels that the advocate engaged by him is not capable of espousing his cause efficiently or that his conduct is prejudicial to the interest involved in the lis, or for any other reason. For	20	CO3
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whatever reason, if a client does not want to continue the engagement of a particular advocate it would be a professional requirement consistent with the dignity of the profession that he should return the brief to the client. It is time to hold that such obligation is not only a legal duty but a moral imperative.”

In reference to above statement answer the following-

What is the problem discussed in the case of R.D.Saxena v. Balram Prasad Sharma?