



**PRACTICE SET**  
**End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026**

**Program: LLB**

**Semester: IV**

**Subject: Professional Ethics & Professional Accounting System**

**Subject Code: 24D.217**

**Course Outcome:**

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

<b>Course Outcomes</b>	<b>Description</b>
CO1	Identify and apply the procedural rules governing civil and criminal matters in the High Court (Jharkhand) and Supreme Court of India.
CO2	Explain the structure and regulation of the legal profession in India, including rules of enrolment, professional conduct, and disciplinary action.
CO3	Demonstrate a thorough understanding of an advocate's professional duties, including responsibilities towards the court, clients, opponents, and society.
CO4	Interpret and analyze basic financial statements and apply accounting knowledge in legal matters, particularly in contractual and taxation disputes.

**UNIT I**

**Section A (10 marks)**

1. With reference to the Supreme Court Rules, 1966, critically examine the procedural provisions that govern the filing and processing of a Special Leave Petition. Explain under which Order such jurisdiction is exercised and why it is considered an extraordinary remedy. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
2. Identify the landmark Supreme Court judgment of 1966 that significantly strengthened the rights of arrested or detained persons by mandating that police must inform them of their legal rights. Discuss its constitutional significance in safeguarding personal liberty under Article 21. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

3. Discuss the relevant provision under the Delhi High Court Rules, 1966 that determines the jurisdiction of a Single Judge Bench. Explain how such allocation of jurisdiction affects judicial efficiency and case distribution. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
4. Examine whether the Delhi High Court possesses original jurisdiction. In your answer, distinguish between its ordinary original jurisdiction and appellate jurisdiction with appropriate legal reasoning. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
5. The Limitation Act, 1963 is often described as a procedural law rather than a substantive law. Examine the rationale behind the enactment of the Limitation Act and its role in balancing legal certainty and the right to seek remedy. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
6. Under Section 5 of the Limitation Act, 1963, evaluate the judicial discretion involved in condoning delay. Is there any fixed upper limit for delay that can be condoned, or does it depend entirely on judicial satisfaction? Justify with reasoning. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
7. A person has been in continuous possession of a piece of land in India for 20 years without legal title. Critically assess whether such possession can ripen into ownership under the doctrine of adverse possession, and explain the legal requirements for such a claim to succeed. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
8. How rights of easement can be acquired through prescription under the Limitation Act, 1963. What conditions must be satisfied, and how does the law distinguish between permissive use and prescriptive acquisition? (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

**Section B (20 marks)**

9. Critically analyze the multifaceted role of lawyers in a democratic society. In your answer, evaluate how advocates balance their duties towards the court, client, profession, and society at large, including their contribution to justice delivery and rule of law. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
10. An advocate, Mr. Sandeep, proposes to engage in a private discussion with a sitting judge regarding the merits of a pending case. Examine the ethical and professional implications of such conduct under the standards of legal ethics and professional responsibility. Advise him on the legality and propriety of this action. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
11. Evaluate the scope and constitutional framework governing the jurisdiction of High Courts in India. Critically discuss the various types of jurisdiction exercised by High Courts, including writ, appellate, supervisory, and original jurisdiction, and analyse their significance in the Indian judicial system. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)

## **UNIT II**

### **Section A (10 marks)**

12. Discuss and examine the significance of the Advocates Act, 1961 in regulating the legal profession in India. In your answer, analyse how the Act contributes to the standardization, discipline, and autonomy of the Bar. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
13. Interpret the statutory meaning of an “advocate” under the, Advocates Act 1961. Discuss the essential qualifications and legal conditions required for a person to be enrolled as an advocate in India.(CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
14. Define the concept of professional misconduct in the legal profession. Critically discuss the types of conduct that may amount to misconduct and the consequences imposed under disciplinary law. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
15. Examine the composition and structure of the disciplinary committees under the Advocates Act, 1961. Explain how such committees function to maintain professional accountability among advocates. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
16. Analyse the hierarchical structure of courts in India. Classify and critically discuss the four major categories of courts, highlighting their respective jurisdictional roles within the Indian judicial system. (CO4) (Apply) (LOT)
17. Evaluate the procedural mechanism available for litigants and advocates to track case status in the Jharkhand High Court (Ranchi). Discuss how digitalization of court records has improved judicial transparency and accessibility. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
18. Critically distinguish between different categories of legal cases in India. Discuss the major classifications and their procedural and substantive differences within the justice delivery system. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
19. Examine whether court proceedings and case records in India are generally accessible to the public. Critically analyse the principle of open justice along with exceptions where confidentiality may be maintained.(CO4) (Understand) (LOT)

### **Section B (20 marks)**

20. Critically trace the historical evolution and development of the legal profession in India. In your answer, analyse the impact of colonial legal systems, post-independence reforms, and statutory developments on the structure, ethics, and regulation of the legal profession. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
21. An advocate, Mr. X, practicing at Mysore, has obtained a license to operate a petrol bunk at Pandavapura while continuing his legal practice. Examine whether an advocate is permitted under the Advocates Act, 1961 and professional conduct rules to simultaneously engage in legal practice and commercial business activities. Provide a reasoned legal opinion advising Mr. X on the validity of his dual engagement.(CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)

**UNIT III**  
**Section A (10 marks)**

22. An advocate, 'P', has been appointed as a Legal Advisor in a Bank and seeks to simultaneously represent the same bank as an advocate in court proceedings. Examine the legality of such dual roles under the Advocates Act, 1961 and Bar Council Rules. Provide a reasoned legal advice on whether such representation is permissible. (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
23. Critically examine the constitutional and administrative responsibilities of the Registrar of a High Court. Analyse how the Registrar contributes to judicial administration, case management, and the functioning of the High Court system. (CO1)(Apply)(HOT)
24. Evaluate the structural and functional differences between a Single Judge Bench and a Division Bench in High Courts. Discuss how jurisdictional allocation between these benches impacts judicial efficiency and appellate review. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
25. Analyse the various categories of petitions entertained by the Supreme Court of India. In your answer, examine their constitutional basis, scope, and procedural significance in the delivery of justice. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
26. Under the Limitation Act, 1908, critically evaluate the circumstances under which courts may condone delay. Discuss the judicial principles governing "sufficient cause" and the types of cases where such discretion is generally exercised. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
27. Examine the legal framework governing the doctrines of prescription and adverse possession under the Limitation Act, 1963. Analyse the essential conditions required to perfect title through long possession and distinguish between lawful and unlawful possession. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
28. An advocate, 'K', is alleged to have misled the court by instituting a false case and employing dilatory tactics to delay proceedings. Evaluate the ethical and legal consequences of such conduct under professional conduct rules. Advise 'K' on potential disciplinary and legal repercussions. (CO2) (Apply) (HOT)

**Section B (20 marks)**

29. Examine the statutory authority and operational functions of the Disciplinary Committee under the Advocates Act, 1961. Analyse how these committees exercise control over professional conduct and ensure accountability within the legal profession. (CO2) (Apply) (HOT)
30. Critically evaluate the range of disciplinary punishments prescribed under the Advocates Act, 1961 and discuss the legal remedies available to an advocate against whom such punitive orders are passed. Examine the appellate and review mechanisms provided under the Act. (CO3)(Evaluate)(HOT)

**UNIT IV**  
**Section A (10 marks)**

31. Critically evaluate the legal significance of registration of documents under the relevant law. Discuss how registration contributes to evidentiary value, authenticity, and prevention of fraud in transactions. (CO2)(Evaluate)(HOT)
32. Analyse the key structural and regulatory features of the Advocates Act, 1961. Explain how the Act standardizes the legal profession and establishes a unified framework for legal practice in India. (CO2)(Apply)(HOT)
33. Examine and differentiate the statutory roles and responsibilities of the Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils. Discuss how both bodies contribute to regulating legal education, professional ethics, and enrolment of advocates. (CO3)(Apply)(HOT)
34. Mr. X, a sleeping partner in a partnership firm, applies for enrolment as an advocate, but his application is rejected by the State Bar Council. Evaluate the legality and validity of the rejection in light of the Advocates Act, 1961 and professional conduct rules. (CO3)(Evaluate)(HOT)
35. Critically examine the disciplinary punishments prescribed under Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961. Discuss the nature of penalties and the circumstances under which they are imposed. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
36. Critically examine the disciplinary punishments prescribed under Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961. Discuss the nature of penalties and the circumstances under which they are imposed. (CO3)(Analyze)(HOT)
37. Evaluate the statutory and professional responsibilities of an advocate towards the Bar Council of India and State Bar Councils. Discuss how compliance with these duties supports regulatory discipline within the legal profession. (CO4)(Evaluate)(LOT)

**Section B (20 marks)**

38. Critically analyse whether a person can legally designate themselves as an advocate in India without being enrolled with a State Bar Council and having passed the prescribed bar requirements. Support your answer with relevant legal provisions and reasoning. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
39. The Bench and the Bar are indispensable pillars of the justice delivery system, requiring a cooperative and harmonious relationship.” Critically evaluate this statement with suitable illustrations and judicial precedents, highlighting the importance of mutual respect and professional ethics in court proceedings. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
40. Examine how a lawyer’s understanding of accounting principles can strengthen their effectiveness during cross-examination of financial experts in litigation. Discuss its relevance in evaluating financial evidence and detecting discrepancies in complex commercial disputes. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

### Summary Sheet

#### CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1,2,3,4,9,13,20,21,22,23,24,25	150
CO2	5,6,7,8,26,27,28,29,31,32	110
CO3	12,14,15,30,33,34,35,36,38	110
CO4	10,11,16,17,18,19,37,39,40	130
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>

#### Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
Unit 2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
Unit 3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
Unit 4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>

#### Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	1,2,3,4,5,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,37	140
HOT	6,7,8,9,10,11,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31,32,33,34,35,36,38,39,40	360
<b>Total</b>		<b>500</b>

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**Disclaimer:** -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.