

NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY, JODHPUR

End Term Examination, August- December, 2025

Semester: IX

Subject: Professional Ethics

TIME: Three Hours

Marks: 100

Instructions:

1. *Attempt Any Five Questions.*
2. *Marks for all questions are indicated in the brackets at the end.*
3. *This is a close book exam; no student is allowed to carry any study material.*
4. *No clarification will be sort during examinations.*

Q.1) What are the different types of duties an advocate owes to different categories of people including Presiding Officers of the courts? Discuss how an advocate will resolve any conflict which arises while discharging such duties? (Marks 20)

Q.2) The legal profession in India has evolved through several phases—from informal and tradition-based justice systems in ancient India to a structured and codified profession during British colonial rule, eventually culminating in a unified legal framework after independence. Discuss the development of legal profession in India in the light of above statement. (Marks 20)

Q.3) Write short note on following: (Marks 10+10=20)

- i. Punishment for Contempt of court.
- ii. Rights and privileges of an advocate.

Q.4) According to former Chief Justice of India S H Kapadia, to succeed as a lawyer, one must work like a horse and live like a hermit. A great legal practitioner is said to be a Jack of all trades, a master of none. Along with these skills the legal ethics rooted in Seven lamps of Advocacy are essential for every legal professional. Discuss these lamps of advocacy. (Marks 20)

Q.5) Discuss following cases: (Marks 4*5=20)

- i. A, being charged with embezzlement, retains B, an attorney to defend her. In the course of the proceedings, B observes that an entry has been made in A's account book, charging A with the sum said to have been embezzled, and that this entry was not in the book at the commencement of his employment. Is this fact protected from disclosure u/s 126 of Indian Evidence Act?
- ii. One college 'X' forwarded an application to the Bar Council of India for affiliation to carry on a legal study course. An inspection team visited the said college where it found

the shortcomings in the infrastructure and functioning of the college and hence the affiliation was denied later on looking into the diminishing standards of legal education at various law colleges in India a committee was constituted which suggested for the following changes:

- a) Introduction of a bar examination and,
- b) Compulsory requirement of apprenticeship under a senior lawyer prior to admission to the Bar. This provision was present earlier also but was omitted by the amending Act 60 of 1973 (hereinafter referred to as "1973 Amendment"), thereby discontinuing the practice.

The same were introduced by the Bar Council of India later on. 'A' who wanted to enrol as an advocate challenged this new rule stating that the advocates act does not have provision for the same.

- iii. In one of the incident one of the senior most advocate of the Supreme Court of India 'A' along with others sent a souvenir to be published by an association of lawyers while expressing his concern about the plight of the junior members of the Bar and the falling standards of the legal fraternity. Initially, the souvenir was neither published in the public domain nor was made available for sale, rather it was distributed only among the members of the Bar. However, when the 'A' was contesting the elections for the Supreme Court Bar Association certain excerpts of his souvenir were published in the Times of India newspaper. It was then claimed by the 'B' who filed petition against 'A' that the said souvenir was deliberated to bring disrepute to the administration of justice and the functioning of the courts. Decide.
- iv. One Mr. R was removed from his job from the government PWD department without any notice or information. He (Mr. R) filed the case in the court where the court ordered that he should be given all benefits and other allowances and also should be reinstated in the job within six months of passing this order. The order was passed on January 1st 2020 and there was status quo with respect to Mr. R till September 1st 2020. Decide the liability of the department.

Q.6) Criminal contempt focuses on preserving the dignity and authority of the judiciary by curbing any conduct that might disrupt the judicial process or undermine the reputation of the courts. The defences available in criminal contempt proceedings are designed to protect free expression and ensure that criticism of the judiciary is not unduly stigmatised. Discuss the defences available for the same. (Marks 20)