



BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2021 - 22

Programme – Bachelor of Law

Course Name – Professional Ethics and Professional Accounting System

Course Code - LLB603

(Semester VI)

Time allotted : 1 Hrs.15 Min.

Full Marks : 60

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 60=60

Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (1) Which section of Advocates Act 1961 provides power to Bar Council of India to make rules?
 - a) section 16 of Advocates Act 1961
 - b) section 28 of Advocates Act 1961
 - c) section 12 of Advocates Act 1961
 - d) section 18 of Advocates Act 1961
- (2) Which section of The Advocates Act, 1961 deals with Senior and other advocates._?
 - a) Section 16 of the Advocates Act, 1961
 - b) Section 14 of the Advocates Act, 1961
 - c) Section 13 of the Advocates Act, 1961
 - d) Section 18 of the Advocates Act, 1961
- (3) Section 25 of The Advocates Act, 1961 deals with_____.?
 - a) Advocates alone entitled to practice
 - b) Authority to whom applications for enrolment may be made
 - c) Right of pre-audience
 - d) Stay of order
- (4) Punishment of advocates for misconduct, is provided in section_____ of The Advocates Act, 1961
 - a) Section 34 of the Advocates Act, 1961
 - b) Section 32 of the Advocates Act, 1961
 - c) Section 35 of the Advocates Act, 1961
 - d) Section 33 of the Advocates Act, 1961
- (5) Section 42 of The Advocates Act, 1961 provides _?.
 - a) Powers of disciplinary committee
 - b) Advocates alone entitled to practise.
 - c) Alteration in roll of advocates
 - d) Power of revision
- (6) Which section of The Advocates Act, 1961 deals with General power of the Bar Council of India to make rules?
 - a) Section 47 of The Advocates Act, 1961
 - b) Section 49 of The Advocates Act, 1961
 - c) Section 44 of The Advocates Act, 1961
 - d) Section 45 of The Advocates Act, 1961

- (7) When was the when a Mayor's Court in Madras, Bombay and Calcutta was established by the East India Company?
- a) 1726 AD
b) 1678 AD
c) 1710 AD
d) 1789 AD
- (8) Which of the following court in India established under the regulating act of 1773 AD?
- a) Supreme Court of India
b) Supreme Court of Fort William
c) Civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzdari Adalats.
d) None of these.
- (9) Consider the following statement (s) is/are related to the reforms under Warren Hastings. I. He established two courts for resolving disputes –civil disputes for District Diwani Adalat and criminal disputes for District Fauzdari Adalats. II. He shifted Sadar Nizamat Adalat to Calcutta and put it under the supervision of Governor-General and the members of Supreme Council who were assisted by Chief Qazi and Chief Mufti. Code
- a) A. Only I
b) B. Only II
c) C. Both I and II
d) D. Neither I nor II
- (10) Who among the following abolished the District Fauzadari Court and set up Circuit Court at Calcutta?
- a) Lord Dalhousie
b) Warren Hastings
c) Lord William Bentinck
d) Lord Cornwallis
- (11) Who among the following made English language as official language for Supreme Court proceeding?
- a) Lord Dalhousie
b) Warren Hastings
c) Lord William Bentinck
d) Lord Cornwallis
- (12) Which of the following committee/ commission is related to the law commission during British India?
- a) Sargent Plan
b) MacDonnell Commission
c) Fraser Commission
d) Macaulay Commission
- (13) Who among the following known for the establishment of sovereignty of law in India?
- a) Lord Dalhousie
b) Warren Hastings
c) Lord William Bentinck
d) Lord Cornwallis
- (14) Who among the following was the first Chief Justice of Supreme Court during British India?
- a) Sir Elijah Impey
b) Sir Robert Chambers
c) Sir John Anstruther
d) Sir Henry Russell
- (15) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides 'Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc.' to Indian citizens?
- a) Article 18 (2)
b) Article 18 (1)
c) Article 19
d) Article 20
- (16) Fundamental Rights under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are conferred on:
- a) Indian citizens
b) All persons living within Indian Territory
c) Foreigners also
d) All of them
- (17) In determining the substantive reasonableness, the Court has to take into consideration various factors. Which of the following points have to be satisfied in order to adjudge the restriction to be 'reasonable'?

- a) The restriction must have a rational connection with the object sought to be achieved by the law
- b) The restriction imposed must not be in excess of the mischief sought to be prevented or the object sought to be achieved by the law
- c) Both (A) and (B)
- d) Neither (A) nor (B)
- (18) Which of the following statements regarding Freedom of the Press is/are found to be correct? I. This freedom cannot be claimed by a newspaper or other publication run by a non-citizen. II. The freedom of Press, under our Constitution, is not higher than the freedom of an ordinary citizen is subject to the same limitations as are imposed by Article 19(2) of the Indian Constitution and to those limitations only
- a) Both are correct
- b) Both are incorrect
- c) Only I
- d) Only II
- (19) Which of the following Amendment Acts empowers the Court to adjudge the reasonableness of a restriction imposed even on the right guaranteed by Article 19(1) A of the Indian Constitution?
- a) First Amendment Act
- b) Second Amendment Act
- c) Third Amendment Act
- d) Fourth Amendment Act
- (20) Clause (1) B. of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom of citizens to meet with each other in any number provided the assembly is
- a) Peaceable
- b) Unarmed
- c) Large
- d) Both (A) and (B)
- (21) Which of the following restrictions on Freedom of Association is/are considered to be unreasonable?
- a) Government cannot make it obligatory for every employee to become a member of an association sponsored by the Government
- b) A restriction on this freedom which may remain in force for an indefinite period at the pleasure of the executive authorities is an unreasonable restriction
- c) Where those who have a right to form an association will be kept away and the society shall be run by a group of persons nominated by the Government, there is a virtual deprivation of the right to association
- d) All of them
- (22) Surveillance is needed for the legitimate purpose of prevention of crime and its process must necessarily be confidential. In which of the following situations the court may interfere in the police surveillance? I. Where it is sought to be used for a purpose other than the detection of crime. II. Where the surveillance is as excessive as to squeeze out the fundamental freedoms of all citizens or to offend the dignity of the individual.
- a) Only I
- b) Only II
- c) I and II
- d) Neither I nor II
- (23) Which of the following expression is/are employed under Article 19(1) (g) of the Indian Constitution?
- a) Profession
- b) Occupation
- c) Trade and Business
- d) All of them
- (24) Which section of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971 deals with Contempt by the judge, magistrate, or other person acting judicially?
- a) Section 16 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971
- b) Section 14 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971
- c) Section 13 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971
- d) Section 18 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971

- (25) Section 23 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971 deals with _____?
- Cognizance of criminal contempt in other cases
 - Hearing of cases of criminal contempt to be by Benches
 - Fair criticism of judicial act not contempt
 - Power of Supreme Court and High Courts to make rules
- (26) Act not to apply to Nyaya Panchayats or other village courts, is provided in section _____ of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971
- Section 24 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971
 - Section 22 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971
 - Section 21 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971
 - Section 23 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971
- (27) Section 17 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971 provides _____?
- Procedure after cognizance
 - Punishment for contempt of court.
 - Other defences not affected.
 - Appeals
- (28) Section 12 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971 deals with _____?
- Punishment for contempt of court
 - Complaint against presiding officers of subordinate courts when not contempt
 - Limitation for actions for contempt
 - Definitions
- (29) Section 10 of The Contempt of Courts Act 1971 deals with _____?
- Contempt not punishable in certain cases
 - Hearing of cases of criminal contempt to be by Benches
 - Power of High Court to punish contempt of a subordinate court
 - Repeal
- (30) The fund under Advocate's Welfare Fund Act, 2001 is firstly created by the government under
- Section 4
 - Section 3
 - Section 5
 - Section 6
- (31) The Trustee Committee is created under Section ----- of the Advocate's Welfare Fund Act, 2001
- section 3
 - section 4
 - section 6
 - section 5
- (32) Ethics is a
- Pure science
 - Normative Science
 - Inexact Science
 - None of these.
- (33) Ethics means
- Character
 - Manner
 - Custom
 - All of these
- (34) The word 'moral' is derived from the Latin word
- Moralis
 - Morilitic
 - Monatic
 - None of these
- (35) Personality is
- Learned
 - Inherited
 - Partially inherited and partially learned
 - Neither learned nor inherited
- (36) Culture is

- a) Learned
c) Inherited
- b) Programmed
d) All of these
- (37) What does the socio - economic view of social responsibility talk about?
- a) Social responsibility goes beyond making profits to include protecting and improving society welfare
c) Financial return
- b) Encourage business
d) None of these
- (38) The term _____ refers to principles, values and beliefs that define right and wrong behaviour.
- a) Customer satisfaction
c) Innovation
- b) Empowerment
d) Ethics
- (39) Employee's general belief that their organisation values their contribution and cares about their well - being is called _____.
- a) Behaviour
c) Organisational behaviour
- b) Workplace misbehaviour
d) Perceived organisational support
- (40) Which of the following is an example of a value?
- a) Justice
c) Security
- b) Happiness
d) All of the answers are correct.
- (41) Preamble of Indian Constitution states:
- a) Constitution of SOVEREIGN, SOCIALIST, SECULAR, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC
c) Both (a) and (b)
- b) JUSTICE, SOCIAL, ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL
d) Neither (a) nor (b)
- (42) What is the aim of Value education?
- a) To balance knowledge with essential social skills
c) Attempts balance science and technology with ethics and religion
- b) Attempts to balance quantitative expansion with qualitative improvement
d) All of these
- (43) Which Fundamental Right aims at the abolition of social distinctions?
- a) Right to equality
c) Right against exploitation
- b) Right to property
d) Right to freedom
- (44) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution serves the purpose of?
- a) Pointing out what the people expect the Government of India to accomplish.
c) Helping judges to interpret various provisions of the Constitution properly.
- b) Indicating that the authority of the Government is derived from the people
d) All of these.
- (45) Right to free education within certain limits is?
- a) Guaranteed as a fundamental right.
c) Outlined in the Preamble of the constitution.
- b) Enshrined in the Directive Principles of State policy.
d) None of these.
- (46) Right to speedy trial is:
- a) Legal right
c) Fundamental right
- b) Constitutional Right
d) Directive Principles of State.
- (47) The traits or qualities that are considered as valuable are known as.....
- a) Culture
b) Values

- c) Ethics
- (48) represent an individual's highest priorities and deeply held driving forces.
- a) Values
- c) Culture
- d) All of these
- b) Principles
- d) Ethics
- (49) A set of characteristics that sets one group of people apart from another is called as
- a) Culture
- c) Ethics
- b) Values
- d) None of these
- (50) Authority is the right to give ----- and the power to exact obedience
- a) Information
- c) Money
- b) Orders
- d) None of these
- (51) is the activity of influencing people to strive willingly for group of objectives.
- a) Motivation
- c) Communication
- b) Leadership
- d) None of these
- (52) seeks to determine norms and values.
- a) Culture
- c) Value
- b) Normative science
- d) None of these
- (53) needs are need for survival.
- a) Safety
- c) Social
- b) Esteem
- d) Physiological
- (54) The Indian Constitution became operative from the year
- a) 1947
- c) 1950
- b) 1956
- d) 1948
- (55) The Fundamental Right to Life and Liberty comes under the following Article
- a) 19
- c) 150
- b) 21
- d) 356
- (56) Value means
- a) To do benevolence to the others
- c) Worth of a product
- b) Enduring beliefs that are liable to specific modes of conduct or end state of existence
- d) Derived benefits from a product
- (57) The Environment Protection Act was enacted in the year
- a) 1956
- c) 1986
- b) 1965
- d) 1985
- (58) CSR means
- a) Community Social Responsibility
- c) Community Service Responsibility
- b) Corporate Social Responsibility
- d) Citizen's Social Responsibility
- (59) Whistle Blowing refers to
- a) Blowing whistle by a referee in a football match
- c) Alerting the management or the society against corruptions by a person or group of persons
- b) Blowing whistle by a night watchman
- d) None of these
- (60) The art of recording all business transactions in a systematic manner in a set of books is

called-

- a) Accounting
- c) Ledger

- b) Book – keeping
- d) None of these