

PART E.—POWERS AND DUTIES OF PLEADERS.

1. A Pleader holding a certificate written upon Courts in stamped paper of the value of twenty-five rupees shall be competent to appear, plead and act in all Courts, Civil and Criminal, subordinate to the High Court and in all Revenue Courts and Offices subordinate to the Financial Commissioner, subject to rules as regards enrolment in Part F.

Courts in which a pleader can practice.

2. When a Pleader accepts any appointment under Government, or in a limited liability, or other Company, or engages in any regular trade or business, he shall forthwith give notice thereof to the High Court and the Chief Justice and Judges may suspend his certificate or pass such orders as they may think fit.

Notice to be given on taking up employment or engaging in trade or business.

Explanation.—Ministers of the Government, the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Secretaries and Parliamentary Private Secretaries are excluded from the operation of this rule.

3. Except with the special leave of the Court concerned, no Pleader shall in his own name, or in the name or names of any other person or persons, purchase any property or any share or interest in any property sold in execution of a decree or order in any suit, appeal or other proceeding in which he was in any way professionally engaged.

Not to buy property in cases in which engaged.

4. Where any Pleader receives any money from his client, he must furnish him with a statement of accounts, with receipts, where these can be obtained for all sums of money above Rs. 5 disbursed on his behalf.

Shall furnish account of his client of money received.

A Pleader shall be responsible for seeing that receipts are furnished to a client for all sums of money received by himself or by his clerk on his behalf.

Procedure to be followed when a Pleader has been expelled by his Bar Association.

5. On receipt of intimation that a pleader has been expelled by his Bar Association from membership, his case should be referred to a single Judge who will decide whether there is any cause for taking action against the lawyer for professional misconduct. If the Judge is of opinion that action for professional misconduct should be taken the case will be dealt with in the same way as other cases of professional misconduct. If he decides that there is no reason to take action for professional misconduct, the lawyer will be allowed to practice although he is not a member of a Bar Association.

6. No pleader shall employ direct means of advertisement, such as describing himself on signboards, telephone directories, books, letters, paper heads or case covers, etc., as an expert or practitioner or consultant in any particular branch of law or putting more than one name plate at his residence and office :

Provided that, on account of the peculiar situation of Simla houses, a Pleader may put up name plates not exceeding three if his residence is separate from the office and not exceeding two if his office and residence are at one and the same place, subject to the condition that name plates are not indicative of advertisement or canvassing.