



RAMA UNIVERSITY

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

SUBJECT: Professional Ethics and
Professional Accounting System

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LECTURE: 12

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Lecture-12



THE INDIAN BAR COUNCILS ACT, 1926

LECTURE 12: Indian Bar Council Act, 1926

THE INDIAN BAR COUNCILS ACT, 1926

To give effect to the recommendations of the Chamier Committee to some extent, the Central Legislature enacted the **Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926**. The object of the Act, as stated in its preamble, was to provide for the constitution and incorporation of bar Councils for certain Courts in British India, to confer powers and impose duties on such bar Councils, and to consolidate and amend the law relating to legal practitioners entitled to practice in such courts. The purpose of the act thus was to unify the various grades of legal practitioners and to provide some measure of self-government to the bars attached to the various Courts.

Extent

The Act extended to the whole of British India, but it was applied immediately only to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Patna. The Act could be applied to such other High Court as the “Governor-General in Council may, by notification in the Official Gazette, declare to be High to which the Act applied.” **Sections 3 to 7** of the Act dealt with the constitution and incorporation of a Bar Council as a body corporate and its powers of making by-laws.

There was to be a Bar Council for each High Court. A Bar Council was to consist of 15 members as follows: Advocate –General, four persons nominated by the High Court, of whom not more than two could be the judges of that court; ten members elected by the advocates of the High Court from amongst themselves. A Bar Council was to elect a chairman and a vice chairman but in Madras, Calcutta and Bombay the Advocate general was to be ex-officio chairman of the Bar Council.

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

S.NO	Question	Option (a)	Option (b)
1.	To give effect to the recommendations of the Chamier Committee to some extent, the Central Legislature enacted the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926.	True	False
2.	The purpose of Bar Councils Act, 1926 was to unify the various grades of legal practitioners and to provide some measure of self-government to the bars attached to the various Courts.	True	False
3.	Bar Councils Act, 1926 extended to the whole of British India, but it was applied immediately only to the High Courts of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Allahabad and Patna	True	False
4.	Sections 3 to 7 of the Bar Councils Act, 1926 dealt with the constitution and incorporation of a Bar Council as a body corporate and its powers of making by-laws.	True	False
5.	A Bar Council was to consist of 15 members as follows: Advocate –General, four persons nominated by the High Court, of whom not more than two could be the judges of that court; ten members elected by the advocates of the High Court from amongst themselves	True	False

Answers: 1-(b),2-(a), 3-(a),4-(a),5-(a)