



RAMA UNIVERSITY

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FACULTY OF JURIDICAL SCIENCES

SUBJECT: Professional Ethics and
Professional Accounting System

SUBJECT CODE: BAL 704/BBL704/ LL.B. 503

LECTURE: 13

NAME OF FACULTY: Ms. Anjali Dixit

Assistant Professor

Lecture-13



All India Bar Committee

LECTURE 13: All India Bar Committee

ALL INDIA BAR COMMITTEE, 1951

The Indian Bar Councils Act had left the pleaders, Mukhters etc. practicing in the mofussil courts entirely out of its scope and did not bring about a unified Indian Bar. Further, the Councils constituted under the Act were merely advisory bodies and were neither Autonomous nor had any substantial authority. The Indian Legal profession was not satisfied with what had been achieved by the Act of 1926. The Indian Practitioners had three main aims in view, namely:

The abolitions of all distinctions between various classes and grades of legal practitioner,

The democratization of Bar Councils by bringing in representatives Mofussil Lawyers on them,

The taking away of the control exercised by the High Courts over the members of the legal profession, and vesting the same in the Bar Council.

To end this, they continued the effort for a long period of time. With the establishment of the Supreme Court of India in 1950, under the new consideration, a new stimulus was given to the demand for a unified All India Bar.

Accordingly, in 1951 the Govt. of India constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice S. R. Das of the Supreme Court to examine a report on –

The desirability and feasibility of a completely unified Bar for the whole of India

The continuance or abolition of the dual system of council and solicitor which obtains in the Supreme Courts and in the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta.

The continuance or abolition of different classes of legal practitioners, like advocates of the Supreme Courts, advocates of the various High Courts, district court pleaders, Mukhters, revenue agents, income tax practitioners etc.

The desirability or feasibility of establishing a single Bar Council

For the whole of India; or

For each state

(e) The establishment of a separate Bar Council for the Supreme Court

(f) The consolidation and revision of the various enactments relating to legal practitioners;

(g) All other connected matters.

SELF-TEST QUESTIONS

S.NO	Question	Option (a)	Option (b)
1.	Accordingly, in 1951 the Govt. of India constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice S. R. Das of the Supreme Court to examine a report on – The desirability and feasibility of a completely unified Bar for the whole of India	True	False
2.	Accordingly, in 1951 the Govt. of India constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice S. R. Das of the Supreme Court to examine a report on – The continuance or abolition of the dual system of council and solicitor which obtains in the Supreme Courts and in the High Courts of Bombay and Calcutta.	True	False
3.	Accordingly, in 1951 the Govt. of India constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice S. R. Das of the Supreme Court to examine a report on – The continuance or abolition of different classes of legal practitioners, like advocates of the Supreme Courts, advocates of the various High Courts, district court pleaders, Mukhters, revenue agents, income tax practitioners etc.	True	False
4.	Accordingly, in 1951 the Govt. of India constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice S. R. Das of the Supreme Court to examine a report on – The desirability or feasibility of establishing a single Bar Council	True	False
5.	Accordingly, in 1951 the Govt. of India constituted a Committee under the chairmanship of Justice S. R. Das of the Supreme Court to examine a report on –	True	False

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