



Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj
University, Kanpur

Answer Script Details
Barcode 7767865

Roll No. 23086004441
Total Mark 59/80.00

Exam BACHELOR-O_AUGUST-2024
Subject LLB205 - PROFESSIONAL ETHICS PROFESSIONAL A

Question wise Mark Summary

Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark Q.No Mark

1A 3/4 9C 3/4

1B 3/4

1C 2.5/4

1D 2.5/4

1E 3/4

1F 3/4

1G 2.5/4

1H 2.5/4

2 NA/12

3 9/12

4 10/12

5 NA/12

6 NA/12

7 9/12

8 NA/12

9A 3/4

9B 3/4

PART-I

Date of Exam: 10/08/24 Shift: I Room No.: P3
 Paper Code: LLB 205 Subject: ETHICS Year/Sem: II
 Name of Candidate: JAYA PARIHAR
 Roll No. 23086004441
 Signature of Candidate: jayparihar
 Signature of Investigator: [Signature]
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

Chhatrapati Shahu Ji Maharaj University Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh

PART-II

MARKS OBTAINED										
Q.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(a)										
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Total										
Total Marks in Figures									Max. Marks	
Total Marks in Words										

[Barcode]

LLB205
Paper Code

[Signature of Evaluator]

Course: BACHELORS OF LAW
 Session: 2023-24 Year/Sem: II
 Subject Name: PROFESSIONAL ETHICS
 Medium: English Hindi
 Paper Code: LLB205
 Exam Date: 10/08/2024
 Name of Candidate: JAYA PARIHAR
 Father's Name: JAY SINGH

कॉलेज का कोड College Code: KN05
 परीक्षा केंद्र का कोड Exam Centre Code: KN05

A	A	0	0
E	B	1	1
F	D	2	2
H	J	3	3
K	K	4	4
L	L	5	5
R	M	6	6
S	7	7	7
U	T	8	8
U	9	9	9
W			

Type of Exam: Regular Ex-Student Private Back Paper Exam
 ANSWER BOOKLET NO. 7767865
 Paper Code: LLB205
 [Barcode]

Enrolment Number: CSJMA23000149970
 Candidate's Roll Number: 23086004441
 Paper Code: LLB205

2	3	0	8	6	0	0	4	4	4	1
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7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
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B	1	1	1	1	P
C	2	2	2	2	R
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G	5	5	5	5	
Z	6	6	6	6	
7	7	7	7	7	
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9	9	9	9	9	

[Barcode]

Signature of Candidate: jayparihar
 Signature of Candidate: [Signature]
 C S Facsimile
 COE Facsimile: [Signature]

नोट- 1. परीक्षार्थी को निर्दिष्ट विषय जल्द से जल्द आचार्य को सूचित करना पर अधिक सभी निर्देशों को सावधानीपूर्वक पढ़ें।
 2. अधिक से अधिक जल्द से जल्द प्रतियोगिता कायी तपक से शुरू की जाये। 3. रोलों को बदलने या रोलों को बदलने से धर जाये।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-I

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the answer script and admit card.
2. Write Date of Exam, Shift, Paper Code & Name of Subject Correctly.
3. Write Name & Roll No. Correctly.
4. Write Semester & Branch Correctly.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-III

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in boxes.
2. Carefully study the example before you start marking.
3. As shown in the example below, blacken the circles completely.



4. Make no Stray marks on this sheet.

5. DO NOT WRITE OR MARK ON THE BAR CODE.

IN ORDER TO AVOID UFM (UNFAIR MEANS) :

1. The Roll No. and Answer Book no. found elsewhere or any other symbol found in the answer book will be treated as unfair means.
2. Any tampering of Bar Code and Booklet no shall be treated as Unfair Means.
3. Do Not bring the materials like slip of paper/mobile/digital diaries/ study material/ revision notes in examination hall. Possession of the mobiles/ digital diaries/electronic/digital/ watch and any other electronic gadget except memory less scientific calculator shall be considered as UFM case.
4. Do not keep or paste currency note in answer script it shall be consider as UFM.

अनुचित साधन से बचने हेतु :

1. उत्तर पुस्तिका के निर्दिष्ट स्थान को छोड़कर अनुक्रमांक एवं उत्तरपुस्तिका का क्रमांक कहीं और न लिखें तथा कोई भी चिन्ह न बनायें क्योंकि यह अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।
2. उत्तर पुस्तिका के बारकोड अथवा उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या पर फेस छाप करने पर अनुचित साधन प्रयोग माना जाएगा।
3. परीक्षा कक्ष में निम्न वस्तुएं लाया न जाएं, जैसे लिखे हुए कक्षाएं के टुकड़ें, मोबाइल, डिजिटल डायरी, डिजिटल बॉय, बागी, कुलक पद सभी वस्तुएं जो अनुचित साधन के अंतर्गत आती हैं। मोबाइल संचालित इलेक्ट्रॉनिक में ही पोर्टेबल लेस एडवेंसिड कैलकुलेटर ले जाने की अनुमति होगी।
4. उत्तर पुस्तिकाओं में चपटे न रखें न ही उत्तर पुस्तिका में चिपकायें; ऐसा करना अनुचित साधन प्रयोग की शक्ति में आता है।

उत्तरपुस्तिकाओं को भ्रम न दें

1. प्रवेश पत्र एवं उत्तर पुस्तिका पर दिखे गये निवेशकों को ध्यान से पढ़ें।
2. अगर कुछ के दूसरी तरफ कुलन लिखें।
3. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों पर टोपे लटक लियें।
4. प्रश्न पत्र पर अपने अनुक्रमांक को अधिलेखा कुलन लिखें।
5. प्रश्न पत्र कोड एवं प्रश्न पत्र ID सफलतापूर्वक पूर्ण लिखें।
6. अपनी विधि स्पष्ट लिखें।
7. उत्तर पुस्तिका के पृष्ठों की संख्या देखें। अगर उत्तर पुस्तिका में पृष्ठ (1-24) से कम है या फटे हुए हैं, तो शुरू होने के पूर्व दूसरी उत्तर पुस्तिका ले लें।
8. प्रश्नपत्र को देख, यदि प्रश्नपत्र के विषय कोड, विषय का नाम तथा प्रश्न नं. कोई चूटि है तो उसको परीक्षा होने के 30 मिनट के अन्दर कक्ष निरीक्षक को तत्काल सूचित करें, उसकी बाद विशदीकरण द्वारा कोई भी भी जायेगी।
9. प्रश्नों के उत्तर लिखने के लिये पेनिल का प्रयोग न करें।
10. बी बोधी या अधिलेखा टांक नहीं दिया जायेगा।

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE

1. Read the instructions carefully given on the Question Paper, Admit Card & Answer Script.
2. Do not write anything on back side of the cover page.
3. Write on both sides of pages of answer book.
4. Do not write anything on question paper except Roll Number.
5. Write Paper Code & Question Paper Id carefully.
6. CHECK the number of pages (1-24) or any other kind of damage in your answer script, if found than change the answer script immediately before the commencement of examination.
7. CHECK the Question Paper for any kind of discrepancy e.g. Subject Code, Name, and Question of the Question Paper during first THIRTY MINUTES of commencement of the exam, so that it can be corrected in TIME. After that no corrections shall be entertained by the university.
8. Do not use pencil for answering the question.
9. Write status correctly e.g. those appearing in carry over papers should fill in status as Carry Over. Those appearing as Ex- Students should fill in status as ex.
10. No supplementary answer book & graph paper will be provided.

INSTRUCTION TO THE CANDIDATE FOR FILLING PART-IV

1. Use blue or black ball point pen for writing alphabets & numerals in Boxes.
2. Use blue or black ball point pen for filling the circles.

	1	8	1	5	4	3	2	1	6	9
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1	●	1	●	1	1	1	1	●	1	1
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	●	2	2	2
3	3	3	3	3	3	●	3	3	3	3
4	4	4	4	4	●	4	4	4	4	4
5	5	5	5	●	5	5	5	5	5	5
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8	8	●	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
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Note- If your Roll No. is of 10 digits. Please leave first three columns .



Paper Code

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SECTION B

Ques:-

Contempt of court is defined as disobedience and disrespect the legal authority of the court.

It is a legal mechanism to check any unwarranted comments criticising the legal or judicial institutions so as to maintain their dignity. as defined in section 2(a) of contempt of the court Act 1971.

Contempt of the court is an age old tradition, in ancient times, according to Kautilya's Arthashastra, where the council and king was saved from the bad comments and disrespect, where's the contemner was shamed by cutting off the tongue.

Contempt of court has been derived from English law and statute. Until 1952 there was no provision for contempt of court but after that an act was brought for territory of India except J&K.

Contempt of the court Act was brought by BB Das Gupta in year 1960 and under the chairmanship of 'HH Sanyal' committee was appointed.

The recommendation of this committee crystallised into Contempt of the court Act 1971, which extends to whole India except J&K.

- * Contempt of court depends on 02 fundamental rights.
- Right to freedom of speech and expression
 - Right to liberty



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it is limited by independent working of the judiciary.

Contempt of the court means any willful disobedience and disrespect of the judicial authority.

- (i) Willful disobedience of any judicial order
- (ii) Disrespect of any judicial proceedings.

* Types of contempt

(i) Civil contempt :- It is defined in section 2(b) of Contempt of Court Act, 1971, wherein,

a) willful disobedience of any decree, order, court proceeding, direction or writ of court is done.

b) It means willful breach of any of court by any person.

(ii) Criminal contempt - It is defined in section 2(c) of the Contempt of the Court Act, 1971

(a) Publication of any matter through words, spoken or written, signs, gestures or visual representation

(b) which leads to,

- * Sandalizes or tends to scandalize legal authority
- * Interferes or tends to interfere judicial proceedings
- * Obstructs or tends to obstruct administration of justice



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Essentials of contempt of court

- (i) willful disobedience of the court order:- If any person willfully disobeys the court order, it is considered as contempt of court, mentioned in case, Bhaurao Guande vs State of Maharashtra, done with intention not accidentally.
- (ii) Jurisdiction of the court:- any disobedience or disrespect should be done in the jurisdiction of that court.
- (iii) clear & unambiguous court order:- The court order should be clear & unambiguous with relevant information.
- (iv) Knowledge of the contemnor:- The court order should be in the knowledge of the contemnor.
- (v) obstruction to the justice / judicial process : In case Anandhathi Ray vs U.O.I where she was alleged booked for criticizing the judiciary in Narmada dam case; obstruction refers to:-
 - (i) Denial of deification
 - (ii) Intimidating the witness or judges or advocates.
- (vi) Disrespect of the court & damage to dignity of judicial institution. - In the case Prashant Bhushan vs U.O.I, he was booked for criticizing the judiciary through tweets.

Hence, contempt of the court is a legal mechanism to maintain the dignity of the court or any judicial institution.



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Ques 4:-

Bar council of India is defined in section 4(1) of Advocate Act 1961.

Bar council of India is a statutory body which regulates the legal profession and sets standard for the legal education in India.

Bar council of India has jurisdiction through-out the territory of India.

* Composition of Bar Council

- (i) Attorney general of India is the ex officio member
- (ii) Solicitor general of India, ex officio member
- (iii) one member from each bar council as elected by bar councils of the states.

* Powers of the Bar Council of India

- (i) Admission of advocates: Bar council of India looks admission of advocates who are eligible to be practice in Supreme court but their name in roll is missing.
- (ii) Sending copies of roll: - Bar council of India instructs to send copies to state Bar council, and instructs to keep them updated.
- (iii) Transferring names: In the case of any change in the address of the advocate their name is transferred from one state bar council to other.



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iv) Making committees and appointing staff - Bar Council of India makes committees for various like legal education, Rules committee and appoints its staff.

v) Maintains accounts & manage funds - All should be maintained and funds must be managed with proper auditing.

vi) Making rules :- with regards to dissolution dispute resolution, election etc.

vii) Appellate authority :- can be appealed against its ^{judgment} ~~rules~~ to Supreme ^{set} of India.

viii) Making rules regarding the misdo misconduct :- It has power to make rules regarding the misconduct done by advocates.

* functions of Bar Council of India

i) Regulation of legal education :- The Bar Council of India regulates the legal education through regular curriculum update.

ii) Recognition to law degree :- Bar Council of India recognises the law degree and through enrollment committee advocates are admitted.

iii) To act as per the act :- The Bar Council also acts on the cases referred to it by State Bar Council.



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- iv) Supervises the state bar council :- The Bar Council supervises the State Bar Council in their conduct.
- v) Legal reforms :- The Bar Council works towards reforming the legal education and profession.
- vi) Election of members :- Election of members are conducted by the Bar Council of India.
- vii) Legal aid to poor :- Bar Council helps poor with access and free availability of justice.
- viii) Legal Education promotion & awareness :- Done through organising the legal seminars and talks, publishing relevant legal literature.
- ix) Works in the interest of the Advocates.

Hence the Bar Council of India works for the interest of the advocates in India and regulate the legal profession.



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Section C

Ques 7:- under section ~~24~~ 2(1)(a), the Advocate Act 1961 defines who is an advocate.

Any person who is registered with the roll of the state Bar council, tends to be an advocate. Anyone who professes the legal profession by representing the big litigants in the court of law is an advocate. in India. as per the advocate act 1961.

* qualification of Advocate under section 24 of Advocate Act, 1961.

- (i) The advocate must be a citizen of India, where/she can also be citizen of ✓ other country, if that country allows Indians to practise law.
- (ii) He/she must be of 21 years of age.
- (iii) legal qualification :-
 - (a) He must possess a law degree from any recognised institution. by state Bar council.
 - (b) Before 12 Mar 1967, have completed law from any of the law college in India or its parts.
 - (c) Before 15 Aug 1947, have completed their law education from any of the part of Indian territory.
 - (d) Or have cleared the law clerk examination as conducted by bombay or kolkata High court.



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procedure for enrollment of Senior Advocate

As per section 16, of Senior Advocate Act, 1961 and a senior advocate is one who has been practicing or pleading for more than seven years in the territory of India before any high court or supreme court or any lower court.

According to sec 17 of Advocate Act 1961, the person who has to be elect a senior advocate must be morally upright and ensure the dignity of the court where he/she is practicing.

For the enrollment of of a ~~p~~ advocate as senior advocate, he must have given consent for the same.

- Any person is a senior advocate by the virtue of their position.
- Any one who has practicing associates under them are senior advocate.
- They cannot directly represent in court but have to be represented by associates appointed by them.

Hence, any one who wants to be appointed as senior judge should give express consent.



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Ques 9:-

(a) constructive contempt:- Any contempt is a constructive contempt which is not done in the court of law but outside the court of law.

The constructive contempt do not carry any serious violations like in the case of civil contempt.

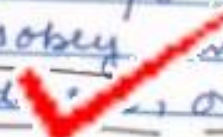
In constructive contempt parties do not disobey or be disrespect the court in the court of law but outside the court of law.

Through  as an contempt but it does not tarnish the image of the court or its legal authority and integrity as much as a civil or criminal contempt does.

The parties doing constructive contempt do not directly disobey or disrespect the court of law but do it indirectly, where the dignity of the court is hurt and it causes lower the authority of court or disrupts the judicial proceedings of the court.

(b) civil contempt. Civil contempt is defined in section 2(b) of contempt of the court act, 1971.

the civil contempt means,

(i) willfully disobey and judgment, court proceeding, d  order, direction of court



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of the court.

ii) If any one willful disobey or gives wrong undertaking to the court.

* For a civil contempt following things must present :-

i) A judgement, order, direction, writ or judicial proceeding or undertaking of a court must be present.

ii) The judgment, order, direction, writ or of judicial proceedings and undertaking given to court must be willfully disobey.

iii) There must be breach in the undertaking given by anyone to the court.

* Essentials to the civil contempt

i) willful disobedience of the court

ii) breach in the undertaking given to court

iii) It must be intentionally done

iv) Mens rea to be essentially present

* Defences for civil contempt.

(i) Unclear & Ambiguous court order - the court order should be ambiguous and unclear.

ii) Knowledge of the court order :- The intention



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must not have knowledge regarding the court order as any certified copy is not present to him.

iii) Civil contempt not intended to do so :- The contempt was caused due to any accident and not intentionally done.

Section 35 of Contempt of Court Act, defines punishment which are :- Penalty extending upto ₹ 2000 or imprisonment upto 6 months or both.

(E) Criminal Contempt

Criminal contempt is defined in Section 2(c) of Contempt of the Court Act 1971, which says that,

- (i) Any 'publication' through use of words, written or spoken, signs, gestures or visual representation
- (ii) Does anything defined as :-
 - (a) Scandalizes or tends to scandalize the legal authority of the court.
 - (b) Business, ~~interference~~ or tends to interfere in the judicial proceedings of the court.
 - (c) Interrupts or obstructs, tend to obstruct the administration of justice



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In Prashant Bhushan vs V.D.J Case, Bhushan was booked for contempt of court as his tweets criticized the judiciary.

* Essentials of the Criminal Contempt.

i) Publication of the material through spoken words, written, visual representation, signs, gestures etc.

ii) The publication should be public

iii) must scandalise or lower the authority of the court

iv) must obstruct the justice and judicial proceeding.

v) Mens rea, guilty mind is essential in it.

* Defence of Civil Criminal Contempt

i) The publication should be 'innocent'

(ii) Private defamation do not count as criminal contempt

(ii) Publication must be fair.

ii) Publication must be in the interest



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of large public.

Hence the contempt powers with the court helps court to take legal action against any misconduct done towards the courts authority, it draws its power from Article 129 & 215 of Constitution of India also.

Section A

Ques 1 (a)

The contempt of court is defined in Section 2(a) of Contempt of the Court Act, 1971 which states, any disobedience and disrespect which tends to lower the authority of court. Contempt of court is a legal mechanism to punish all such conducts.

objects of law of contempt

(i) Preservation of Authority of court

(a) Ensure the dignity of judicial institution - any breach or hurt in the judicial dignity is punished under section 12 of the act.

(b) Uphold rule of law. Through Contempt of court act rule of law is upheld and any disobedience in court order is punished.



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2. Preserve the integrity of judicial process
 - (a) Ensure the justice administered without any obstruction - The contempt of the court ensures that judicial administration of justice is not compromised.
3. Balance between freedom of speech and independence of judiciary - The contempt of court ensures that there is no abuse of freedom of speech and independence of judiciary is maintained.
4. Ensures public faith in judiciary
 - (a) By punishing the one who scandalised the legal authority
 - (b) Create deterrence in the mind of people
5. Codification of contempt laws.

The contempt of court act, 1971 codified the contempt laws and helps to guide judiciary in case of any contempt procedure.

Hence contempt of court is essential in keeping the integrity & dignity of court.



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Ques 1(b)

Contempt of the court is defined in sec 2(a) of the contempt of the court act, 1971.

Contempt of the court means any disobedience or disrespect towards the court of law which lowers its authority.

* Defences against contempt proceedings

(i) Mens rea (guilty mind) Contempt of the court should be done with guilty mind, mens rea is essential, if anything done innocently will not amount to contempt.

(ii) Private publication

If any publication, which is not public harms the courts legal authority will not be contempt of court.

(iii) Accidental / intentional disobedience

If any disobedience to the court order is done accidentally, or unintentionally it will not be contempt of court.

(iv) Private defamation

Any private defamation of the court will not be contempt of court.

(v) Court order with more than one meaning If

the court order has more than 1 meanings interpreted it will be not a contempt of



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court.

v) Knowledge of the court order :- If the condemnor do not have any knowledge about the court order, it will not amount to contempt of court.

vi) Publication for public interest if any publication is done with interest of large public then it will not be contempt of court.

vii) Fair publication of judicial decisions

* Immunities available are -
• Appeal → in higher authority
• Apology → sincere and prompt.
• Review → in same court

Ques 1(c)

Contempt of the judges is defined in section 16 of the contempt of the court act, 1971.

It says that, any judge, magistrate or any other person acting judicially can also cause contempt to court.

The contempt caused by the judges will in their own court or any other court in the Indian territory, they will be held liable as any person in the contempt of the court act.



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The contempt of the court act 'do not' give any immunity to the judges while acting judicially against the contempt of the court act.

The judges will be held liable in the same manner as any other person who has contempered the court, except.

- (i) while making any observation in any case.
- (ii) by passing remarks in any case.

Hence contempt of court covers every office under its ambit without giving unwarranted immunities.

Ques 1(d)

Advocate Accountancy is financial⁶ accounting process that advocates have to follow in their management of professional accounts funds.

Advocate accountancy helps to handle the financial account of an advocate which is used in legal profession, like

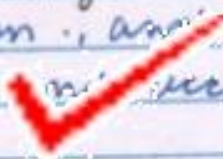
- (i) handling the client's account
- (ii) managing the funds of the professional account.



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Key aspects of Advocate accountancy

- i) Client's Accounts - The advocates are required to maintain a client's account for handling their funds like, court fee etc.
- ii) Ethical aspect - The advocates are supposed not to commingle the account ^{funds} of client and their own, and work with full transparency  and accountability.
- iii) Bar Council Regulation - The accounts should be managed according to the bar council's regulation & recommendation.
- iv) Maintaining proper ledger - The advocates are supposed to maintain proper ledger of the client's account transactions.

Hence through advocate accountancy, the funds are managed with accountability, transparency & fairness.

Ques 1 (e)

Disciplinary committees are constituted by the Bar Council of India or state bar Council to check and the conduct of the advocate and if found guilty recommend the punishment. It is according to the



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Section 35(1) of the advocates act, 1961.

Under the Chapter V and Section 35(1), it says that State Bar Council and appoint any disciplinary committee which would on complaint of some one or on its own, can charge any advocate of misconduct.

Under section 35(3), after inquiring the advocate and the attorney general, the disciplinary committee can;

- (i) End the misconduct proceedings from where it has initiated initially.
- (ii) Reprimand the advocate for the misconduct.
- (iii) Suspend the practice of advocate for the time it may deem fit.
- (iv) Disbarment, can be done.

* powers with disciplinary committee

- (i) Inquire into cases of misconduct done by the advocates both professional misconduct or other misconduct.
- (ii) If found guilty, impose penalty according to the severity of misconduct.
- (iii) Can Reprimand, suspend, disbar any advocate.
- (iv) Any appeal against the lower authority would ~~be~~ be heard by it. ex: from State



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Bar Council to Bar Council of India.

Ques 1 (f) Under advocates Act, 1961, section 2(1)(a) defines that who is an advocate. The advocate act, 1961, defines who are the legal practitioners :-

- (a) Attorney general of the High court
- (b) Advocate of High court
- (c) Revenue officer of any High court
- (d) Member of any High court.

These are the legal practitioners under the advocate act, 1961.

Eligibility to be legal practitioner in India is given under section 24 of Advocates Act 1961, which is :-

- (i) Should be citizen of India
- (ii) Should be above 21 years of age
- (iii) Should possess any law degree.
- (iv) Must not be disqualified under section 24 of advocates act, 1961.

Ques 1 (g)

Legal aid committee is a committee which frames rules about what and how much will everyone get out as free legal aid and paid legal aid.



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The legal aid committee forms the rule for disposing the ~~stages~~ ^{free} for legal & paid legal aid to everyone.

The legal aid committee ~~courses~~ ^{well} rules to be framed, which makes it easier to devolute funds for the legal aid in country.

Free legal aid is  part of Article 39(A) of the Constitution of India and it makes instructs the state to provide legal aid to the citizens who are unable to avail it.

Legal aid committee ensures that justice is accessible to every citizen of India.

Ques 1 (h)

Legal education committee is formed to ensure the legal education in the country is regulated. And standards are maintained by the committees

Legal education committees are formed by bar council of India & state bar council

* Functions of legal education committee

i) Recognising the law colleges :- The legal education committee gives recognition to the law colleges in India.

ii) Visit and inspx  the universities



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the legal education committee visits and inspects the colleges and universities

iii) Set standards for legal education

Legal aid committee sets standards for legal education and ensures that the quality of legal education is maintained.

iv) ~~Set~~ Develops the legal education curriculum

Legal education ~~committee~~ ^{committee} develops & updates the law curriculum ^{is} according to the changes in law and technology & society.

v) Conducts exams ^{& set standards} ~~and enforces~~ ~~advo~~

Legal education committee conducts the law admission entrance exams and sets their standards.

vi) Inspection and accreditation to law universities
Legal education committee inspects the standards maintained and accredits the law universities & colleges.

Hence legal education committee formed by Bar council of India or state bar council sets standards of legal education and tries to reform it.



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