

Shri Punnoose: May I know the names of those historians who are on this Committee?

Shri Gopaldaswami: I can give the name of the Director. He is Dr. Bishweshwar Prasad.

Dr. M. M. Das: In view of the fact that the Indian Army during the second World War was a part and parcel of the British Army, may I know whether the materials for this history have been sought from the British Defence Department and if so, whether any difficulty has been encountered by the Indian Government in getting those materials.

Shri Gopaldaswami: The persons engaged in the writing of this history are in constant touch with the authorities both in Great Britain and the Colonies of the British Commonwealth so as to ensure that there is no conflict between what is written here and what is written elsewhere. The verification of facts is made as satisfactorily as possible before things are put down in the book.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AND SOLICITOR GENERAL

*700. **Sardar Hukam Singh:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference in emoluments, and duties of the Attorney General and the Solicitor General of India; and

(b) what are the terms of appointment of the newly created post of the Solicitor General of India?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) Yes, Sir. The Attorney General is paid a retainer of Rs. 4,000 per month, while the Solicitor General is paid a retainer of Rs. 3,500 per month. Apart from certain constitutional and statutory functions which vest solely in the Attorney General, the other duties of these two law officers of the Government are practically the same.

(b) A copy of the rules regulating the remuneration and duties of the Solicitor General is laid on the Table of the House. [See Appendix IV, annexure No. 8]

Sardar Hukam Singh: Does the Solicitor-General work under the guidance and superintendence of the Attorney-General, or does he act independently by himself?

Shri Biswas: He works independently. Occasionally, when necessary, the two officers consult each other.

Sardar Hukam Singh: How is the work distributed then? Is the Attorney-General there to hand over the work that he likes the Solicitor-General to do, or does the latter get it from the former?

Shri Biswas: The Solicitor-General was appointed *inter alia* for affording some relief to the Attorney-General who was overburdened with work, and I am not quite sure whether the Solicitor-General takes only those cases which are assigned to him by the Attorney-General. They exercise independent functions.

Sardar Hukam Singh: There are certain duties enjoined upon the Attorney-General by the Constitution or other statutes. In view of that, I want to know whether the Solicitor-General is authorised to act on his behalf in discharging those duties, or is it proposed in future so to authorise him?

Shri Biswas: The duties of the two law officers are expressed in identical terms. The Attorney-General is no doubt appointed under Article 36 of the Constitution and therefore exercises statutory functions. The same functions have been assigned to the Solicitor-General under executive order.

UNIFIED BAR

*701. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of Law be pleased to state:

(a) whether the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the desirability and feasibility of a completely Unified Bar for the whole of India has been received by Government; and

(b) if not, how long more it will take the Committee to submit the report?

The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas): (a) No.

(b) The Committee is expected to submit its report by January 1, 1953.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know the time by which the Committee was asked to report?

Shri Biswas: It was due to submit its report by the 30th June, but it asked for extension of time.

Shri S. N. Das: May I know when did the Committee begin its work?

Shri Biswas: The Committee was appointed in December 1951, and they started work shortly thereafter. They