

The Attorney-General and the C.A.G.

These notes are your ultimate revision weapon to revise The Attorney-General and the C.A.G. We've distilled years of previous exam questions (PYQs) into one powerful, concise resource. Everything you need to know, nothing you don't.

- **PYQs, Decoded:** All key concepts from past exams, organized and simplified.
- **Revise in Record Time:** Short, precise, and designed for last-minute review.
- **Focus on What Matters:** Master high-probability topics and boost your confidence.

I. Attorney General of India (AGI)

A. Role and Position



- Serves as the **chief legal advisor** to the Government of India.
- Considered the **first law officer** of the Government of India.
- The Solicitor General of India is another legal advisor and government law officer who assists the AGI.

B. Appointment & Removal

- **Appointed by:** The President of India.
- **Qualifications:** Must be qualified to be a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- **Tenure:** Holds office **during the pleasure of the President** (can be dismissed at any time).
- **Removal:** There is **no** provision for impeachment or parliamentary removal.

C. Rights and Privileges

- Has the **right of audience** (right to appear and argue) in all courts within India.
- Has the right to **participate and speak** in the proceedings of either House of Parliament.
- Can be a **member of a parliamentary committee**.
- **Does not have the right to vote** in Parliament.

D. Remuneration

- The remuneration is **determined by the President** (not by Parliament).

II. Advocate General of the State

A. Role and Position

- Serves as the **chief legal advisor** to a State Government.



B. Appointment

- **Appointed by:** The Governor of the State.

III. Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)

A. Constitutional Status & Creation

- The office was **created by the Constitution of India** under **Article 148**.
- It is an **independent constitutional authority**.

B. Appointment & Removal

- **Appointed by:** The President of India.
- **Removal:** Can only be removed from office in the **same manner and on the same grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court**. This

requires an **address by both Houses of Parliament** with a special majority.

C. Term, Salary, and Conditions

- **Tenure:** 6 years or until attaining the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
- **Salary:** Equal to that of a Supreme Court Judge.
- **Determined by:** The Parliament via the **CAG (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971**.
- **Post-Retirement:** Is **disqualified** from holding any further office under the Government of India or any State.

D. Key Duties and Powers

- Audits all receipts and expenditures of:
 - The **Consolidated Fund** of India and States.
 - The **Contingency Funds** of India and States.
 - The **Public Accounts** of India and States.
- Audits all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts, and balance sheets kept by any government department.
- Has the authority to audit accounts of **stores and stock** kept in any government office.
- Audit **bodies and authorities are substantially financed** by the Consolidated Fund.
- The role extends beyond checking legality to also examining **propriety, economy, efficiency, and effectiveness** of expenditure (performance audit).
- **Does not control** the receipt and issue of public money (this is an executive function).

E. Reports and Procedure

- Audit reports on the **Union's** accounts are submitted to the **President**, who places them before **Parliament**.
- Audit reports on **State** accounts are submitted to the **Governor**, who places them before the **State Legislature**.

- The **ultimate responsibility for taking action** on the CAG's reports rests with Parliament (for Centre) and State Legislatures (for the States).
- Reports are examined in detail by the **Public Accounts Committee (PAC)**.

F. Relationship with Parliament

- Known as the "**Guardian of the Public Purse**" or "**Guardian of Public Finance**".
- Acts as a **friend, philosopher, and guide to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)**.
- The CAG **attends the meetings** of the PAC.
- The PAC **scrutinizes the reports** of the CAG.

G. Other Important Facts

- The **CAG (DPC) Act was amended in 1976** to separate the Accounts function from the Audit function.
- All administrative expenses of the CAG's office are **charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India**.
- **Girish Chandra Murmu** is the **14th** and current CAG of India.

IV. Parliamentary Proceedings

Non-Member Participants

- The **Attorney General of India** and the **Vice-President** (in their capacity as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha) can participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament without being a member.
- The **Attorney General of India** has the **right to address the Parliament**.

V. Summary of Key Officials

Official	Appointed By	Primary Role	Jurisdiction
Attorney General (AGI)	President of India	Chief Legal Advisor to the Union Govt.	Government of India
Solicitor General	-	Legal Advisor & Law Officer (assists AGI)	Government of India
Advocate General	Governor of State	Chief Legal Advisor to the State Govt.	State Government
Comptroller & Auditor General (CAG)	President of India	Auditor of all government finances	Union and State Governments

Know More About The Attorney-General and the C.A.G.:

- [The Attorney-General and the C.A.G. – Old Year Questions](#)
- [The Attorney-General and the C.A.G. One Liner Questions & Answers](#)