



Attorney General of India PDF

Attorney General of India

As stated in Article 76 of the Indian Constitution, there shall be an Attorney General of India who will be the highest law officer in India. He will be the chief legal advisor to the Government of India (GOI) and advise the Central Government on all legal matters like an Advocate General for a State Government. He will also be the chief advocate to represent the Central Government/ Union Government in the Supreme Court of India. The table below states some important points regarding the Attorney General of India:

Particulars	Details
Post	Attorney General of India
At Present AGI	KK Venugopal
1 st AGI	Motilal C Setalvad
Appointed by	President of India on the advice of the Union Government
Responsibility	AGI is the chief legal advisor to the Government of India and acts as it

Appointment of Attorney General of India

The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Government of India/ Union Government. To be appointed to this post, he/ she must fulfil the following criteria:

- He/ she must be a citizen of India
- He/ she should have either completed 5 years as High Court Judge of any state of India or 10 years as an advocate in High Court
- He/ she must be an eminent jurist in the eye of the President

Present Attorney General of India

R Venkataramani, a veteran Supreme Court lawyer, has been appointed as India's Attorney General for a three-year term. R Venkataramani, a lawyer, with 42 years of experience serving at India's top court. He joined the Tamil Nadu Bar Council in 1977 and began working for Senior Supreme Court Advocate PP Rao in 1979. In 1982, he launched his own solo practice in the Supreme Court, and in 1997, he was appointed Senior Advocate of the Supreme Court.

He practised law in a variety of areas, including constitutional law, indirect tax law, human rights law, civil and criminal law, consumer law, and service legislation.

In 2001, he was invited to appear at a workshop in Geneva by the International Commission of Jurists and the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.



The goal of this workshop was to present to the Human Rights Commission a report on the 1966 Optional Protocol to the International Covenants on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR).

Senior Attorney Venkataramani also took part in International Court of Justice-related operations in the Afro-Asian region.

He first served on the Law Committee in 2010, and he was re-elected in 2013.

He will now take over as India's Attorney General, succeeding K K Venugopal.

First Attorney General of India

M.C. Setalvad, India's first Attorney General, held the office for the longest time—13 years, he was appointed to the office twice. Motilal Chimanlal Setalvad (c. 1884 – 1974) was an accomplished Indian jurist who served as the country's first and longest-serving Attorney General. (1950–1963). He was also the Chairman of India's first Law Commission (1955-1958), which was empowered by the Government of India to improve the country's legal system. In 1961, he was appointed as the first Chairman of the Bar Council of India. In 1957, the Government of India bestowed upon him the Padma Vibhushan, India's second-highest civilian accolade.

First Women Attorney General of India

The attorney general is required to advise the Indian government on legal matters presented to them. They also carry out other legal responsibilities delegated to them by the President. The attorney general has the right to audience in all courts in India, as well as the right to participate in Parliamentary proceedings but not to vote. Till now there has been no woman who has been the Attorney General of India.

Attorney General of India List

The Attorney General is appointed by the President. The person nominated should be qualified to serve as a Supreme Court justice. That is, he must be an Indian citizen and a judge of a high court for five years, an advocate of a high court for 10 years, or a prominent jurist in the president's view. Here is the list of all AGIs so far in India:

Attorney General of India	Name	Tenure
1 st AGI	MC Setalvad	28 th January 1950 to 1 st March 1963
2 nd AGI	CK Daftari	2 nd March 1963 to 30 th October 1968
3 rd AGI	Niren De	1 st November 1968 to 31 st March 1977



4 th AGI	SV Gupte	1 st April 1977 to 8 th August 1979
5 th AGI	LN Sinha	9 th August 1979 to 8 th August 1983
6 th AGI	K Parasaran	9 th August 1983 to 8 th August 1989
7 th AGI	Soli Sorabjee	9 th December 1989 to 2 nd December 1990
8 th AGI	J Ramaswamy	3 rd December 1990 to 23 rd November 1992
9 th AGI	Milon K Banerjee	21 st November 1992 to 8 th July 1996
10 th AGI	Ashok Desai	9 th July 1996 to 6 th April 1998
11 th AGI	Soli Sorabjee	7 th April 1998 to 4 th June 2004
12 th AGI	Milon K Banerjee	5 th June 2004 to 7 th June 2009
13 th AGI	Goolam Essaji Vahanvati	8 th June 2009 to 11 th June 2014
14 th AGI	Mukul Rohatgi	12 th June 2014 to 30 th June 2017
15 th AGI	KK Venugopal	30 th June 2017 to September 22 nd , 2022
16 th AGI	R. Venkataramani	1 st October 2022 - till date

Attorney General of India Functions

The attorney general is required to advise the Indian government on legal matters presented to them. Attorney General of India's functions are described below:

- The Attorney General of India (AGI) gives advice to the President of India on legal matters
- AGI gives advice to the Central Government/ Government of India on legal matters which are designated to him by the President of India
- AGI performs the functions bestowed to him by or under the constitution or any other law



- AGI appears on behalf Government of India (GOI) for all the cases that are held at the Supreme Court of India. Under Article 143 of the constitution of India, AG appears on behalf of GOI in any reference made by the President of India to the Supreme Court
- AGI also appears on behalf of GOI for any case in the high court where GOI is concerned

Limitations of Attorney General of India

Below are the Limitations of the Attorney General of India which are listed point by point, candidates are advised to go through these points for complete information.

- To avoid any conflict of duty, there are a few constraints that are posted on the Attorney General of India (AGI)
- AGI must not advise or hold a brief against the Union Government/ GOI
- AGI should not advise or hold a brief in cases in which he is called upon to advise or appear for GOI/ Union Government
- AGI must not defend persons in criminal prosecutions without permission from the Union Government/ GOI
- AGI must not accept his appointment as a director in any corporation or company without permission from the GOI/ Union Government

Rights of Attorney General of India

There are several rights and responsibilities of the Attorney General of India. We have discussed the major rights of Attorney General of India for your reference.

- AGI has the right to an audience in all courts in the territory of India
- AGI has the right to participate in the joint sittings and proceedings of both Houses of Parliament of India. However, he/ she does not have the right to vote
- AGI has the right to take part or to speak in the meeting of any committee of the Parliament of which he is named as a member
- AGI enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are offered to the Member of Parliament
- AGI can also practice privately as he is not debarred from private legal practice



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Attorney General of India Salary

The Salary structure of the Attorney General of India is tabulated below including the Emoluments and allowances:

Position in the Indian order of precedence	Post	Net Salary per month (including other emoluments and allowances)
11	Attorney General	₹250,000 (US\$3,100)

The fees and allowances payable to the Government of India's law officers (including the Attorney General of India, the Solicitor General of India, and the Additional Solicitors General) are as follows.

Nomenclature of the item of work	Rates of fees payable for appearance and other work.
Suits, writ petitions, appeals and references under Article 143	₹16,000/- per case per day
Special leave petitions and other applications	₹5,000/- per case per day
Settling pleadings (including affidavits)	₹5,000/- per pleading
Settling Statement of Case	₹6,000/- per case
For giving opinions in statements of cases sent by the Ministry of Law	₹10,000/- per case
For written submission before the Supreme Court, High Court, and Commissions of Inquiry or Tribunals and the like	₹10,000/- per case
Appearance in Courts outside Delhi	₹40,000/- per day per case



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