

UNION EXECUTIVE

- Articles 52 to 78 of the Indian Constitution, under Part V, Chapter I, outline the Union Executive, including the President, Vice-President, Council of Ministers, and Attorney General.
- These provisions establish India's parliamentary system where the President is nominal head and real power vests in the Council of Ministers.

Articles 52-62: The President

- Article 52 mandates the office of the President of India as head of state.
- Article 53 vests executive power of the Union in the President, exercisable directly or through officers subordinate to them; they are supreme commander of defense forces.
- Article 54 states the President is elected by an electoral college of elected MPs and MLAs.
- Article 55 details the uniform proportional representation election manner and voting by secret ballot.
- Article 56 sets a five-year term, eligibility for re-election, and continuance until successor assumes office.
- Article 57 allows re-election after expiry of term.
- Article 58 specifies qualifications: Indian citizen, 35+ years, Lok Sabha eligible, no office of profit.
- Article 59 covers election conditions, emoluments, allowances, immunity from court answers except impeachment, and official residence.
- Article 60 requires an oath before the Chief Justice or senior-most judge.
- Article 61 provides impeachment procedure for constitutional violations, needing two-thirds majority in each House after 14 days' notice.
- Article 62 ensures a President exists at all times, with elections before term expiry or vacancy

Articles 63-71: Vice-President

- Article 63 creates the office of Vice-President.
- Article 64 states the Vice-President is Rajya Sabha ex-officio Chairman with no casting vote disadvantage.
- Article 65 allows acting as President during vacancy (death, resignation, removal, absence) with the same powers.
- Article 66 details election by all Parliament members (elected and nominated), proportional representation, secret ballot, 35+ years, Rajya Sabha eligible.
- Article 67 permits removal for violations via Rajya Sabha resolution, two-thirds majority, approved by Lok Sabha; term ends with removal or resignation.
- Article 68 mandates election timing similar to the President.
- Article 69 requires oath before the President or appointee.
- Article 70 allows discharge of the President's functions.
- Article 71 bars court questions on election matters (except disputes), protects from dissolution during term.

Articles 72-78: Council of Ministers, Attorney General, etc.

- Article 72 empowers President to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, remissions, commute sentences (court-martial, Union laws, death).
- Article 73 extends executive power to Constitution/Parliament matters, subject to provisions.
- Article 74 (as amended) mandates Council of Ministers headed by PM to aid and advise President, who must follow advice; pre-44th Amendment allowed discretion.
- Article 75 covers PM appointment by President, other ministers on PM advice, tenure during President's pleasure, collective Lok Sabha responsibility, salaries from Consolidated Fund, PM responsibility for information.
- Article 76 provides for Attorney General appointment by President, duties as chief legal advisor, representation rights in courts/Parliament, no voting in Parliament.

- Article 77 requires all executive actions in the President's name, rules for authentication, no court challenge if compliant.
- Article 78 duties of PM: communicate decisions, proposals for consideration, furnish information as President may seek.

UNION LEGISLATURE

- Articles 79 to 123 of the Indian Constitution, under Part V, Chapter II, primarily detail the Union Legislature (Parliament), its composition, officers, procedures, powers, and privileges, with Article 123 addressing presidential ordinances.
- These provisions establish Parliament as a bicameral body comprising the President, Rajya Sabha, and Lok Sabha, central to India's legislative framework.

Articles 79-88: Constitution and Officers

- Article 79 establishes Parliament, consisting of the President and two Houses: Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and Lok Sabha (House of the People).
- Article 80 defines Rajya Sabha composition: up to 250 members—238 elected by state/UT assemblies, 12 nominated by President; current strength 245.
- Article 81 originally set Lok Sabha strength at 500-530; amended for not exceeding 550 elected members, representing territorial constituencies.
- Article 82 empowers Parliament to make post-delimitation laws for Lok Sabha seats after each census.
- Article 83 fixes Lok Sabha term at five years, extendable during emergencies; dissolves automatically unless extended.
- Article 84 lists qualifications for MPs: Indian citizen, 25+ years for Lok Sabha, 30+ for Rajya Sabha.
- Article 85 mandates President's summoning, prorogation, dissolution of Lok Sabha; addresses sessions and adjournments.
- Article 86 requires President's addressing Houses at session start and first post-election session.

- Article 87 covers the President's address and special address post-general election or first session.
- Article 88 grants Rajya Sabha members right to speak/participate in Lok Sabha on their behalf, without voting

Articles 89-122: Procedures, Privileges, Powers

- Article 89 appoints Rajya Sabha Chairman and Deputy Chairman from its members; Deputy performs duties during vacancy.
- Article 90 allows vacation of office by Chairman/Deputy on ceasing to be Rajya Sabha member or resignation.
- Article 91 appoints Lok Sabha Speaker and Deputy Speaker; similar provisions as Rajya Sabha.
- Article 92 empowers either House to modify President's address procedure.
- Article 93 mandates salaries/allowances for Speaker/Deputy from Consolidated Fund.
- Article 94 covers vacation of Speaker/Deputy office on ceasing membership or resignation.
- Article 95 designates Speaker/Deputy to preside; decisions final during Chair's vote.
- Article 96 treats Chair's decisions on rules, disqualifications, etc., as final.
- Article 97 requires salaries for MPs from Consolidated Fund; votes on money bills regulated.
- Article 98 authorizes secretarial staff for Houses, with Secretariat rules.
- Article 99 mandates MPs' oath/affirmation before Chief Justice or appointee.
- Article 100 grants voting rights to MPs; joint sittings resolved by Speaker.
- Article 101 details vacation of MP seat on resignation, absence (60+ days), dual membership, or office incompatibility.
- Article 102 lists disqualifications: office of profit, unsound mind, insolvency, defection (10th Schedule link), non-allegiance.

- Article 103 empowers President to decide disqualifications, with Election Commission advice.
- Article 104 penalizes MPs for false oath/affirmation.
- Article 105 confers privileges: freedom of speech in Parliament/councils, no court proceedings for proceedings publication.
- Article 106 sets MP salaries/pensions from Consolidated Fund.
- Article 107 governs bill introduction, lapse on Lok Sabha dissolution (except Money Bills), prior President sanction for certain bills.
- Article 108 provides joint sitting resolution for deadlocks, summoned by President.
- Article 109 treats Money Bills as passed if Rajya Sabha rejects/disagrees within 14 days.
- Article 110 defines Money Bills: taxation, borrowing, Consolidated Fund expenditure, etc.
- Article 111 requires President's assent to bills; may withhold or return (not Money Bills).
- Article 112 mandates Annual Financial Statement (Budget) by executive.
- Article 113 regulates Estimates expenditure via Money Bills.
- Article 114 deems Appropriation Bill passage as appropriation approval.
- Article 115 requires prior President recommendation for Money Bill introduction.
- Article 116 defines Votes on Account, Credit, Exceptional Grants.
- Article 117 restricts Money Bill introduction without President recommendation; Rajya Sabha time limit
- Article 118 empowers Houses to make rules; pending not invalidate actions.
- Article 119 authorizes laws regulating procedure.
- Article 120 sets Hindi/English as parliamentary languages.
- Article 121 bars vote of confidence/no-confidence in Rajya Sabha on ministers.
- Article 122 immunizes parliamentary procedure irregularities from court inquiry.

Article 123: Ordinances

Article 123 empowers the President to promulgate ordinances when Parliament prorogued, with same force as acts; must be approved within six weeks of reassembly, max six-month life unless disapproved.