

# The President of India Notes For UPSC, State PSC With Mnemonics, PDF

May 30, 2026 by [Aditya Abhishek](#)

Master the President of India chapter for UPSC & BPSC. Get mnemonic tricks for Articles 52-62, veto powers, and direct PYQ highlights. Memorize in minutes!

## Trick to Remember Articles of President (52-62)

**P - E - E - M - T - R - Q - C - O - I**

Use this simple 10-letter acronym to remember the exact sequence of Articles 52 to 61 for the Union Executive.

👉 **Art. 52 (P):** President of India (There shall be a President)

👉 **Art. 53 (E):** Executive power of the Union

👉 **Art. 54 (E):** Electoral college

👉 **Art. 55 (M):** Manner / Quota of election

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👉 **Art. 56 (T):** Term of office (5 years)

👉 **Art. 57 (R):** Re-election eligibility

👉 **Art. 58 (Q):** Qualifications for election

👉 **Art. 59 (C):** Conditions of President's office

👉 **Art. 60 (O):** Oath or affirmation (by CJI)

👉 **Art. 61 (I):** Impeachment process

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## Electoral College & Qualifications (UPSC Notes)

### Who Votes? (Article 54)

- 👉 **Elected MPs:** Members of both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.
- 👉 **Elected MLAs:** Members of Legislative Assemblies of ALL States.
- 👉 **UT MLAs:** Elected members of Delhi, Puducherry, and J&K.
- 👉 **Strictly Excluded: ALL Nominated** MPs/MLAs and **ALL MLCs** (State Legislative Councils) have ZERO voting rights. **UPPSC PYQ**
- 👉 **Dissolution Rule:** If an assembly is dissolved, its members immediately lose voting rights for the Presidential election.

### Qualifications (Article 58)

- 👉 Must be a **Citizen of India**.
- 👉 Must have completed **35 years of age**. **BPSC PYQ**
- 👉 Must be qualified for election as a member of the **Lok Sabha**.
- 👉 **Office of Profit:** Cannot hold any office of profit. However, a sitting President, VP, Governor, or Minister is exempted from this rule.
- 👉 **Security Deposit:** Requires 50 proposers, 50 seconders, and ₹15,000 deposited in RBI.

## Impeachment Mind Map & Vacancy Rules

### Impeachment Process (Article 61)

- 👉 **Sole Ground:** "Violation of the Constitution" (This phrase is NOT defined anywhere in the constitution). **UPSC PYQ**
- 👉 **Initiation:** Can start in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha with a 14-day notice signed by 1/4th of the House.
- 👉 **Special Majority:** Must be passed by **2/3rd of the TOTAL membership** of both houses. **UPPSC PYQ**



👉 **Nominated MP Trick:** Nominated members CAN vote during impeachment, even though they can't vote in the election!

## 🕒 Vacancy & Interim Contingency

👉 **Sudden Vacancy:** Due to death, removal, or resignation, a new election must be held within **6 months**. **BPSC PYQ**

👉 **Full Term:** The newly elected President serves a full 5-year term, not just the remainder.

👉 **Interim Hierarchy:** Vice-President steps up. If VP is vacant → Chief Justice of India (CJI) → Senior-most SC Judge.

👉 **Resignation:** Addressed in writing to the Vice-President.

## Difference Between Vetoes & Pardoning Powers

### 🛡️ Veto Powers (Article 111 & 201)

👉 **Absolute Veto:** Fully withholding assent (bill dies). Used mostly for private member bills.

👉 **Suspensive Veto:** Returning the bill. If Parliament passes it again with a simple majority, the President **MUST** give assent.

👉 **Pocket Veto:** Taking no action indefinitely. The Constitution gives no time limit.

👉 **Constitutional Amendments:** The President has **ZERO** veto power over Constitutional Amendment Bills (24th Amendment made assent mandatory).

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👉 **State Bills (Art 201):** If a Governor reserves a bill, the President enjoys absolute pocket veto sovereignty over it.

### ⚖️ Article 72: Forms of Mercy

👉 **Pardon:** Completely wipes out both conviction and sentence.

👉 **Commutation:** Changing punishment to a lighter form (e.g., death to life imprisonment).



- 👉 **Remission:** Reducing the period without changing the character (e.g., 2 years to 1 year).
- 👉 **Respite:** Lesser sentence due to special facts (pregnancy, disability).
- 👉 **Reprieve:** Temporary stay of execution (especially for death sentences).

## 🔄 President vs. Governor Pardon

- 👉 **Court Martial:** The President is the SOLE authority to pardon military court sentences. Governors have zero power here.
- 👉 **Death Sentences:** The President can completely PARDON a death sentence. A Governor can only suspend, remit, or commute it. **UPPSC PYQ**
- 👉 **Binding Advice:** Per the 44th Amendment, the President exercises pardon power on the binding advice of the Council of Ministers (Home Ministry).

## 👉 Comprehensive Powers of the President

### ⚡ Executive Powers

- 👉 All executive actions of the Gol are formally taken in his name (Art 77).
- 👉 **Key Appointments:** Appoints the PM, Ministers, Attorney General, CAG, CEC and other Election Commissioners, Chairman & Members of UPSC, and State Governors.
- 👉 **Information Retrieval (Art 78):** It is the Constitutional duty of the PM to communicate all administrative and legislative decisions to the President. **UPSC PYQ**
- 👉 **Inter-State Council (Art 263):** Appoints this council to promote center-state and inter-state cooperation.
- 👉 Directly administers Union Territories through appointed administrators (Lt. Governors).

### 📄 Legislative Powers

- 👉 **Summon & Prorogue:** He can summon or prorogue Parliament and dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- 👉 **Joint Sitting (Art 108):** Summons a joint sitting of both houses to resolve deadlocks, which is presided over by the **Speaker of Lok Sabha**. **BPSC PYQ**



- 👉 **Nominations:** Nominates 12 members to Rajya Sabha (Literature, Science, Art, Social Service). *Note: The nomination of 2 Anglo-Indians to Lok Sabha was abolished by the 104th CAA, 2019.* **UPPSC PYQ**
- 👉 **Laying Reports:** Causes reports of CAG, UPSC, Finance Commission, and others to be laid before Parliament. **UPSC PYQ**
- 👉 **Prior Recommendation:** Required for bills altering state boundaries (Art 3) and Money Bills (Art 110).

## 💰 Financial Powers

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- 👉 **Money Bills (Art 110):** Can be introduced in Parliament **only** with his prior recommendation. **BPSC PYQ**
- 👉 **Union Budget (Art 112):** He causes the Annual Financial Statement to be laid before Parliament.
- 👉 **Demands for Grants:** No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
- 👉 **Contingency Fund (Art 267):** He can make advances from the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenditures.
- 👉 **Finance Commission (Art 280):** Constitutes the Finance Commission every 5 years to distribute revenues between the Center and States. **UPPSC PYQ**

## ⚖️ Judicial & 🌐 Diplomatic Powers

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- 👉 **Judicial Appointments:** Appoints the Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts.
- 👉 **Advisory Jurisdiction (Art 143):** Can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact. The advice tendered by the SC is **not binding** on the President. **UPSC PYQ**
- 👉 **International Treaties:** All international treaties and agreements are negotiated and concluded in the name of the President (though subject to Parliament's approval).
- 👉 **Diplomatic Representation:** Represents India in international forums and sends/receives diplomats (ambassadors, high commissioners).

## 🇮🇳 Emergency Powers (Part XVIII)

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👉 **National Emergency (Art 352):**

Declared on grounds of war, external aggression, or armed rebellion. Requires written recommendation of the Cabinet (added by 44th CAA). **UPSC PYQ**

👉 **President's Rule (Art 356 & 365):**

State Emergency imposed if state constitutional machinery fails (Art 356) or state fails to comply with Union directions (Art 365).

👉 **Financial Emergency (Art 360):**

Imposed if financial stability or credit of India is threatened. (Has never been declared in India). **BPSC PYQ**

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