

DFA: $Q \times \Sigma$

$M = (Q, \Sigma, \delta, s_1, F)$

$\delta: Q \times \Sigma \rightarrow Q$

Indian Constitution

Act of India Act 1858 by the Crown (at) \hookrightarrow Queen + Parliament

Crown \downarrow Queen + Parliament (UK)

Secretary of State (UK)

\downarrow
Governor General (India)

\downarrow
Provincial executives \rightarrow Council

JUNE						JULY						
WK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F
23	1	2	3	4	5		27		1	2	3	
24	6	7	8	9	10	11	28	4	5	6	7	8
25	13	14	15	16	17	18	29	11	12	13	14	15
26	20	21	22	23	24	25	30	18	19	20	21	22
27	27	28	29	30			31	25	26	27	28	29

MAY

Friday

22nd Wk • 148-217

2021

28

Essential Features

- 1) Administration of country was not only unitary but rigidly centralised
- 2) There was no separation of functions & all the authority for the governance of India, better it is civil & military or execute & Legislative was vested under the governor general,
- 3) Control of the Secretary of the State over the Indian Administration was absolute
- 4) The entire machinery of administration was bureaucratic totally unconcerned about Public Opinion in India.

OOP → Object oriented programming language → Object → Operations → Some Kind of Activity

Major Elements
→ Minor Elements

- a) Typing.
- b) Concurrency
- c) Persistence

Typing - Set of Properties

- 1) Strong Typing → operation checked at compile time.
- 2) Weak Typing → operation checked at run time.

Notes

ByteCode → Intermediate code compiled & exec

I/O exception → Exception cannot be handled

SEPTEMBER 2021							OCTOBER 2021						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30												
31													

AUGUST

Friday

33rd Wk • 225-140

13

2021

Indian Council Act.

of
1861.

It was introduced ~~as~~ a grain of popular element in so far as it provided that the government generate executive council which was so long composed exclusively of officials should include certain non-official members by transacting legislative business as legislative council.

Effective powers of govt:-

- giving prior sanctions to bills relating to search & matter without which they would not be introduced in legislative council.
- Vetoing the bills after they were passed or reserving them for consideration of crown.
- legislating by ordinance which were to have same authority as acts by legislative councils.

Provisions - 1892

- Though the majority of official member were retained, the non-official members of the Indian legislative Council were henceforth to be nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce & in provincial legislative council & member of provincial council ~~were~~ to be nominated by local bodies.

Notes The council were to have the power of discussing the annual budget & of the disbursements to be executed by executive.

AUGUST

14

Saturday

33rd Wk • 226-139

2021

JULY						2021					AUGUST					2021				
WEEK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WEEK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WEEK	S	M	T	W	F	S
27					1	2	3	32	1	2	3	4	5	6	7					
28	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	33	8	9	10	11	12	13	14					
29	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	34	15	16	17	18	19	20	21					
30	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	35	22	23	24	25	26	27	28					
31	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	36	29	30	31									

→ Indian National Congress

formed in 1885-86

few Britishers supported it

demanded greater financial autonomy to
the states

Homey Linto Reforms (1909)

Lord Homey was secretary of state

Under this provision, provinces & seats are awarded
on the basis of religion.

The changes related to provincial legislative
Council were now more advanced

The size of these councils was enlarged by
including elected non-official members
so that the official majority was gone.

15 Sunday An element of election was also
introduced in the legislative council at
the centre but the official majority
was maintained.

representation

For the 1st time, separate representation of
muslims as well as hindu community
was created, & thus sward the seed
of separation & communalism that

SEPTEMBER 2021					OCTOBER 2021										
WEEK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WEEK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
36		1	2	3	4		40	31		1	2				
37	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	41	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
38	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	42	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
39	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	43	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
40	26	27	28	29	30			44	24	25	26	27	28	29	30

(1909-1909)

→ India was suffering
due to religion

Monday
36th Wk. 228-137

AUGUST

16

2021

eventually lead to the partition of India.

Montagu - Chelmsford Report (1909)

(Govt of India Act 1919)

- Concept of Home Rule was established
- British Government made a declaration on 28th August, 1909, that the policy of His Majesty's Govt. His Majesty's Government was that of a co-operation

main features of Act -

- Dyarchy in provinces
- Relaxation of Central Control over the provinces except the finance & internal
- The Indian legislature made more representative (now caste included)

PTEMBER

07

Tuesday

37th Wk • 250-115

2021

AUGUST 2021							SEPTEMBER 2021							
WK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F	S
32	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	36		1	2	3	4	
33	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	37	5	6	7	8	9	10
34	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	38	12	13	14	15	16	17
35	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	39	19	20	21	22	23	24
36	29	30	31					40	26	27	28	29	30	

Preamble :- We the people of India ~~are~~ having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic & to secure to all its citizens,

- Justice - Social Economic & Political
- Liberty - A thought, expression, belief, faith & worship.
- Equality - of status & of opportunity & to promote among them all;
- Fraternity - Assuring the dignity of individual & the unity & integrity of nation.

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY, THIS 26th DAY OF NOVEMBER 1949, do hereby adopt, enact & give to ourselves base Constitution.

Sovereign - Independent (Nobody has right to interfere)

Socialist - Not private property

Secular - Not concerned with religion

Democratic - Government by people (Elections)

Constitution - Rule of Law

Notes:

SEPTEMBER

30

Thursday

4088 942 • 273 092

2021

	AUGUST 2021						SEPTEMBER 2021						
WK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F	S
32	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	36	1	2	3	4	
33	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	37	5	6	7	8	9
34	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	38	12	13	14	15	16
35	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	39	19	20	21	22	23
36	29	30	31					40	26	27	28	29	30

Article - 14Art - 14(1)(a)Equal Protection of law

taken from

Dicey's 2nd Parallely

An individual will be treated alike in the same situation depending upon the reason behind the act

Any individual born inside or otherwise in the territory of India will be treated alike with equity

Article - 15

Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, cast, sex, sexuality or place of birth.

Clause I :-

The state shall not discriminate any citizen on grounds only of Religion to Place of Birth or any of them

Clause II :- Same as clause I,Sub on condition ^{with} regards to —

i) Article 15 clause II → Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, schools & places of public entertainment.

Notes

Sub clause B :- The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads & places of public resort maintained wholly or partially out of Statefund ^{age} dedicated to the use of general public.

NOVEMBER 2021						DECEMBER 2021						
WK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	49		1	2	3	4
46	7	8	9	10	11	12	50	5	6	7	8	9
47	14	15	16	17	18	19	51	12	13	14	15	16
48	21	22	23	24	25	26	52	19	20	21	22	23
49	28	29	30				53	26	27	28	29	30

OCTOBER

Friday

40th Wk • 274-091

2021

01

Clause III :- Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for ~~women & children~~ women & children

Clause IV : same as clause III (just replace women children with provision for backward classes SC & ST)

Article 16 :- Employment & opportunities

Equality & Opportunity in the Public Employment

There shall be equality of opportunity for each citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any of this under the ~~same~~ state.

Clause II :- No citizen shall ~~be treated~~ on grounds only of religion be discriminated against

(2) ~~Ineligible~~ in respect of any employment or office under the state.

Clause III :- Nothing in this article shall prevent parliament from making any law prescribing in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the government of, or any local or other authority, they did, a state or union Territory, any ~~government~~ requirement, as to residence, within the state or union Territory, prior to such employment or appointment.

Notes

OCTOBER

02

Saturday

40th Wk • 275-090

2021

SEPTEMBER 2021 OCTOBER

WK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F	S
36				1	2	3	4	40	31					
37	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	41	3	4	5	6	7	8
38	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	42	10	11	12	13	14	15
39	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	43	17	18	19	20	21	22
40	26	27	28	29	30			44	24	25	26	27	28	29

Clause IV :- Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.

Parsing

Predictive Parsing Table

If α is any string of grammar symbol
Set of terminals that begins the strings derived from α

$\text{FIRST}(\alpha) \quad \alpha \Rightarrow abc$

To compute $\text{FIRST}(X)$ for all grammar symbol X (Terminal or Non-terminal / Combination of terminal & Non Terminal), no more terminals or ϵ can be added to any first set.

03 Sunday 1. If X is a terminal, then $\text{FIRST}(X) = \{X\}$

$$\text{FIRST}(X) = \{X\}$$

$$\text{FIRST}(\text{id}) = \{\text{id}\}$$

$$E^1 \rightarrow +TE^1 | G$$

NOVEMBER 2021						DECEMBER 2021									
WK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	49		1	2	3	4			
46	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	50	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
47	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	51	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
48	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	52	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
49	28	29	30					53	26	27	28	29	30	31	

OCTOBER

Tuesday

43rd Wk • 292-073

2021

19

Article 17 :- Abolition of untouchability

↳ Unique article

Untouchability is abolished & it's practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 18 :- Abolition of Titles

Features :- i) The Ban operates only against the State. It does not prevent other public institution such as universities to confer titles or honours by way of honoring their leaders or men of merit.

- ii) The State is not debarred from awarding military or academic distinctions even though they may be used as titles
- iii) The State is not prevented from conferring any distinction or award for social service which cannot be used as a title
Ex :- Bharat Ratna / Padma Awards.

Notes

OCTOBER

20

Wednesday

43rd Wk • 293-072

2021

SEPTEMBER 2021						OCTOBER 2021						
WK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WK	S	M	T	F	S
36				1	2	3	4	30	31			1
37	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	31	3	4	5	6
38	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	41	7	8	9	10
39	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	42	10	11	12	13
40	26	27	28	29	30			43	14	15	16	17
								44	17	18	19	20
									21	22	23	24
									25	26	27	28
									29	30		

- (e) Critically Analyze Article 14 to 18. Punctuate your answer with appropriate code, references for each article

Article 19 :- The 6 freedoms

All citizen shall have the right

- Art-(19)-(a) → To freedom of speech and expression
- (b) → To assemble peaceably & without arms.
- (c) → To form association unions
- (d) → To move freely throughout the territory of India
- (e) → To reside and settle in any part of Territory of India
- (f) → Abolished
- (g) → To practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business
- (h) →

Article 20 :- Protection in respect of conviction for offences

- 20-(a) No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law enforce at the time of the commission of the act charged as an offence. Nor be subjected to a penalty greater

Notes

NOVEMBER 2021							DECEMBER 2021								
K	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WEEK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	49		1	2	3	4		
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	50	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	51	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	52	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
9	28	29	30					53	26	27	28	29	30	31	

OCTOBER

Thursday

43rd Wk • 294-071

2021

2

~~than~~ than that which might have been inflicted under the law in force at the time of commission of offence.

(b) No person shall be prosecuted & punished for the same offence more than once.

Ex :-

(c) No person accused of any offence should be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Compiler Design

} FIRST
} FOLLOW

Predicting Parsing Table

$$\begin{aligned}
 E &\rightarrow TE' \\
 E' &\rightarrow +TE' \\
 E' &\rightarrow e \\
 T &\rightarrow FT' \\
 T &\rightarrow *FT' \\
 T' &\rightarrow e \quad F \rightarrow (F)
 \end{aligned}$$

Initial Form	Handle	Reduce Production
$id_2 * d_3$		
$E + id_2 * id_3$	id_1	$E \rightarrow id_1$
$E + E * id_3$	id_2	$E \rightarrow id_2$
$E + E * E$	id_3	$E \rightarrow id_3$
$E + E$	$E * E$	$E \rightarrow E * E$
E	$E + E$	$E \rightarrow E + E$

Indian Constitution

- Article 21 :- Freedom of person :-
- (a) The 1st part of article 21 is ~~no~~ no person ~~can~~ can be deprived of his liberty except acc to law,
 - (b) 2nd part deals with — (i) by laying down certain specific safeguards against arbitrary arrest & detention

Article 22' continued :-

- i) Right to life ~~needs~~ doesn't only need
- ii) Right not be subjected to bonded labours & to be rehabilitated after ~~the needs~~ release.
- iii) Right to livelihood
- iv) Right to decent environment
- v) Right to apt life insurance Policy
- Notes vi) Right to good health
- vii) Right to food, water, education, Medical Care & Shelter
- viii) Prisoner's life has necessities of life
- ix) Right to

OCTOBER

29

Friday

44th WK • 302-063

2021

SEPTEMBER 2021						OCTOBER 2021							
WK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F	S
16			1	2	3	4	40	31			1	2	
17	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	41	3	4	5	6	7
18	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	42	10	11	12	13	14
19	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	43	17	18	19	20	21
20	26	27	28	29	30			44	24	25	26	27	28

- (ii) Right of Women & other gender minorities to be treated with decency & dignity.
- x) Right of legacy
- (xi) Right
- (xii) Right against Solitary Confinement.
- (xiii) Right against hand cuffing & barfettors
- (xiv) Right to Legal AID
- (xv) Right against delayed execution
- (xvi) Right against Custodial violence
- (xvii) .. - .. (Public hanging)
- (xviii) Right to help or medical aid of workers
- (xix) Right to doctor's assistant
- (xx) .. " Social justice & economic empowerment
- (xi) Right to freedom from Noise pollution
- 22) .. " Reputation
- 23) .. " Family Pension
- 24) D .. " Decent burial & Cremation
- 25) .. " Information
- 26) .. " Hearing
- 27) Right to appeal from judgement of conviction.

NOVEMBER 2021						DECEMBER 2021							
WK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F	S
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	49	1	2	3	4		
46	7	8	9	10	11	12	50	5	6	7	8	9	10
47	14	15	16	17	18	19	51	12	13	14	15	16	17
48	21	22	23	24	25	26	52	19	20	21	22	23	24
49	28	29	30				53	26	27	28	29	30	31

OCTOBER

Saturday

44th Wk • 303-062

2021

30

Article - 22 -

Preventive Detention :- When a person has been arrested under a law of preventive detention:-

- 1) The Government is entitled to detain such person in custody only for 3 months.
- 2) If it seeks to detain the arrested person for more than 3 months it must obtain a support from an advisory board.
- 3) The person so detained shall as soon as may be informed of the ground of his detention excepting the facts which the detaining authority considers to be against public interest to disclose.
- 3) The person detained must have earliest opportunity to contest the order of detention.

Notes

Sunday 3

NOVEMBER

10

Wednesday
46th Wk. 314-051

2021

Indian Constitution

Art 23 : Prohibition of traffic in human beings & forced labour

Art 23(1) :- Traffic in human beings & other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited & any contravention of this provision shall be an offense punishable in accordance with law.

Art 23(2) :- Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from imposing compulsory service for public purposes and in imposing such service the state shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, Caste or ~~class~~ class or any of them.

Article 24 :- Prohibition of employment of children in factories:-
The article says, no child below the age of 14 yrs, shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment

Article 24 to 28 :- Freedom of Conscience & free profession practice & propagation of religion

There shall be no state religion in India. The State Notes will neither establish a religion of its own nor confer any special patronage upon any particular religion, as it follows -

DECEMBER 2021					JANUARY 2022									
WK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F	S
49		1	2	3	4		1	30	31		1			
50	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	2	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	3	9	10	11	12	13	14
52	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	4	16	17	18	19	20	21
53	26	27	28	29	30	31		5	23	24	25	26	27	28

Thursday

46th Wk - 315-000

2021

a) State will not compel any citizen to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious institution

Article 27 :- No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution only provided by state funds.

Even though religious instruction be imparted in educational institutions recognized by all succeeding aid from the State, no person attending such institution shall be compelled to receive that religious instruction without the consent of himself or of his guardian.

It deals with the guarantee of freedom of conscience & freedom to profess, practice & practice its own religion, subjects only to restriction imposed by the State in the interest of public order, morality & health.

Regulations or restrictions made by the State relating to any economic financial, political or other secular activity which may be associated with religious practice but do not really appertain to the freedom of conscience.

Notes

NOVEMBER

19

Friday

47th Wk. 123 042

2021

Article 32

Right to Constitutional Remedies

OCTOBER 2021						NOVEMBER 2021					
WK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WK	S	M	T	F
40	31					1	2	45	1	2	3
41	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	46	7	8	9
42	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	47	14	15	16
43	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	48	21	22	23
44	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	49	28	29	30

1

Habeas Corpus
(to have a body)Mandamus
(Command)Prohibition
(to Stop)Constitutional
(to act)

The words Habeas Corpus literally mean to have a body. By this writ, therefore the Court Secures the body of a person who has been imprisoned to be brought before itself to obtain knowledge of the reason why he has been imprisoned & to set it free if there is no lawful justification.

Mandamus → It literally means a 'command'. It demands some activities on the part of the body or person to whom it is addressed. It commands a person to perform some public / quasi-public legal duty which he has refused to perform & the performance of which cannot be enforced by any other adequate legal remedy.

Prohibition → It is a writ issued by a Supreme / High Court to an inferior court forbidding the latter to continue proceedings therein, in excess of its jurisdiction or usurp a jurisdiction with which it is not legally vested.

Notes

S	S	M	T	W	T	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				

NOVEMBER

Saturday

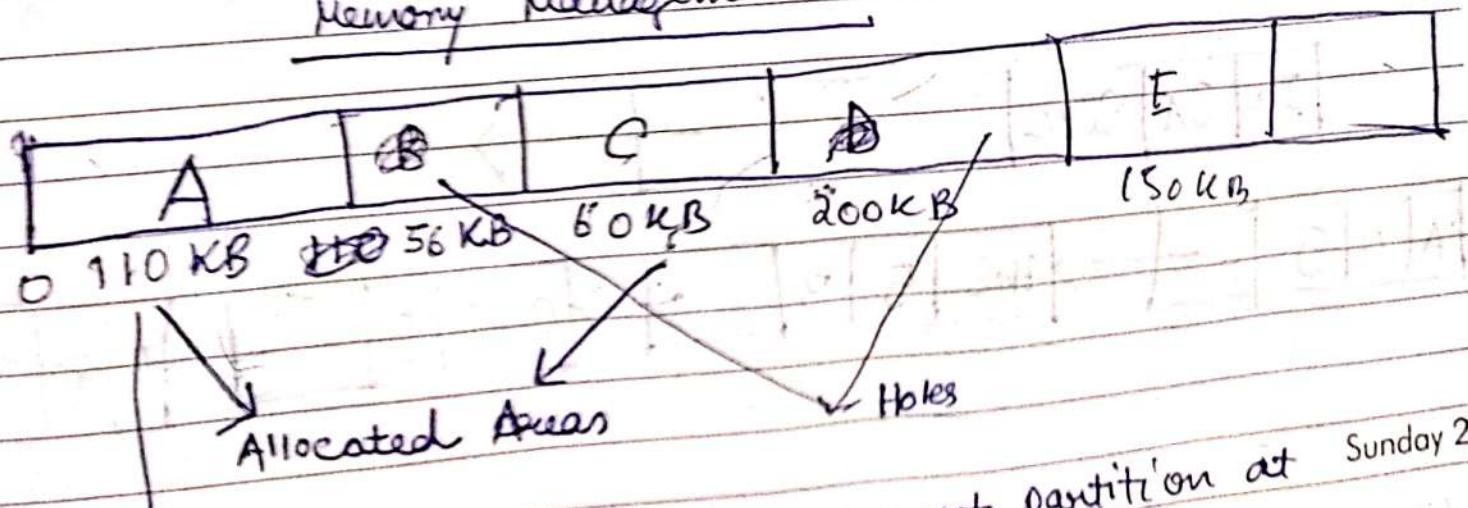
47th Wk • 32A.MI

2021

20

Writ of Habeas Corpus → It is a writ applicable only against judicial officers, wherein which the lower courts have failed to act. This writ is also issued by supreme court of India & the high court of the state. This writ is issued only when there is hardly any merit in the cases concerned under the specific officer.

Memory Management



10% more allocated, current partition at 2nd question.

B finishes → deallocate / empty partition

Ensuring valid data & not \Rightarrow allocated one as \Rightarrow holes.

DECEMBER

03

Friday

40th Wk • 337-028

2021

Indian ConstitutionElection of President

The President of India is elected by indirect election that is by an electoral college. In accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote the electoral college shall consist of the elected members of both the houses of the parliament i.e. -

- i) The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states & the elected members of the legislative assemblies of Union Territories of Delhi, Puducherry & Jammu & Kashmir.

Qualifications for Elections as Replacement

In order to be qualified for the election as president a person must —

- i) Be a citizen of India
- ii) Has completed the age of 35 years
- iii) Be qualified for election as a member of house of the people
- iv) Must not hold any ~~profit of office~~ or profit under the govt of India or govt of any states, or under any local or other authority subject to the control of any of

Notes

NOVEMBER 2021							DECEMBER 2021							
WK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	T	F
45	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	49	5	6	7	8	9	10
46	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	50	12	13	14	15	16	17
47	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	51	19	20	21	22	23	24
48	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	52	26	27	28	29	30	31
49	29	30						53						

JANUARY 2022					FEBRUARY 2022									
WEEK	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	WEEK	S	M	T	W	T	F
1	30	31	1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	7	6	7	8	9	10	11
3	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	8	13	14	15	16	17	18
4	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	9	20	21	22	23	24	25
5	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	10	27	28				26

04

20

the said govt.

The president term of office is 5 years from the date of which he enters upon his office, but he is eligible for the election (this is under Article 56 or 57). The president office may terminate within the term of 5 years in either of the 2 ways day.

- i) By resignation in writing under his hand addressed to vice president of India.
- ii) By removal of violation of the Constitution by the process of impeachment (Article 56).
- iii) The only ground for impeachment specified under article 61, Clause I is violation of the Constitution.

Procedure for Impeachment of President :- (Article 61)
An impeachment is a very judicial procedure in parliament. Either house may prefer the charge of violation of the Constitution before the other house which shall then either investigate the charge itself or cause the charge to be investigated.

Procedure :- i) A resolution containing proposal is moved after 14 days notice in writing signed by not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th total of total no of members of that house.

DECEMBER

06

Monday

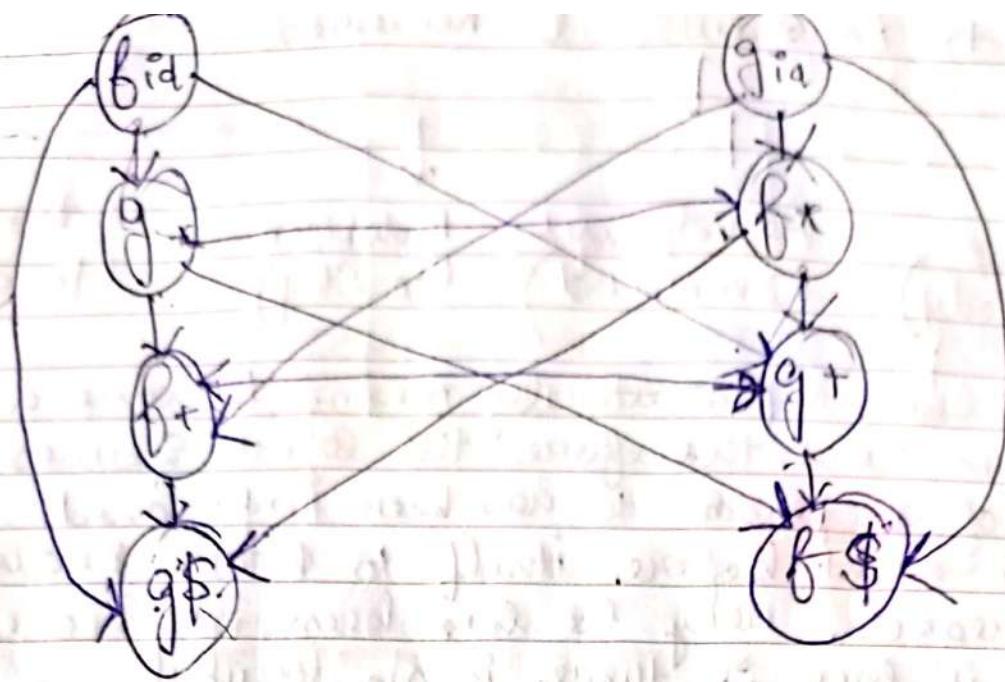
Sect Wk • 340 025

2021

	NOVEMBER 2021					DECEMBER 2021							
WK	S	M	T	W	F	S	WK	S	M	T	W	F	S
45		1	2	3	4	5	6	49		1	2	3	4
46	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	50	5	6	7	8	9
47	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	51	12	13	14	15	16
48	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	52	19	20	21	22	23
49	28	29	30					53	26	27	28	29	30
									31				

- i) A resolution containing proposal is moved after a 14 days notice in writing sign by not less than $\frac{1}{4}$ th of the total no of members of that house &
- ii) The resolution is then passed by a majority of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of total membership of the house.

The president shall have a right to appear & to represent at such investigation. If as a result of the investigation, a resolution is passed by not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of total membership of the house before which the charge has been preferred, declaring that the charge has been sustained. Such resolution shall have the effect of removing the President from his office with effect from the date on which such resolution is passed.



~~fid.~~

Article 30 :- Establishment of religious institution.

Art - 30 - I (A) :- Such communities shall have educational institutions of its choice & the state shall not in granting aid to educational institutions discriminate maintained by a minority community on the ground that is under the management of a religious communities. Full compensation has to be paid if the state seeks to acquire the property of minority educational institution.

Vacancy in the Office of President (Article 65(1))

A vacancy in the office of President will be caused in any of the following ways -

- (i) On the expiry of his term by 5 years.
- (ii) On his death.
- (iii) By his resignation.
- (iv) On his removal by impeachment.
- (v) otherwise for example setting aside of his election as President.

Powers & Functions of the

- (i) Administrative Power - The Administrative power includes the power to appoint and remove the high dignitaries of the state. The president shall have the power
 - (i) The Prime Minister of India.
 - (ii) The other ministers of the union.
 - (iii) The Attorney General for India.
 - (iv) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
 - (v) The judges of the Supreme Court.
 - (vi) The judges of the High Courts of the states.
 - (vii) The Governor of the state.
 - (viii) A commission to investigate interference with water

supplies.

the Finance commission.

Chief Election Commissioner and other members of Election Com-

A special officer for the scheduled caste and scheduled Tri-

A commission to report ^{on the administration} of scheduled areas.

A commission to investigate into the condition of backwa-

ck classes.

A commission on official language.

A special officer for linguistic minorities.