

61. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

District Judge

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The District judge is the highest Authority in the District. He possesses original and appellate jurisdiction in both civil as well as criminal matters.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The district Judge has supervisory power over all the subordinate courts in the district. Appeals against his order and judgments lie to the High Court.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Judge has power to impose any sentences including life imprisonment and capital punishment. However, a capital Punishment passed by him is subject to confirmation by the high court, whether there is an appeal or not.

62. Correct option: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The port trust is established in the port areas like Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, and so on for two purposes: (a) to manage and protect the ports; and (b) to provide civic amenities. **A port trust is created by an Act of Parliament**
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** A cantonment board is established for municipal administration of civilian population in the cantonment area. It is set up under the provisions of the cantonment Act of 2006- a legislation enacted by the central government.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A town area committee is set up for administration of a small town. It is a semi- municipal authority and is entrusted with a limited number of civic functions like drainage, roads, street lighting, and conservancy. It is created by a separate Act of state legislature.

63. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** *The Constitution (Article 143)* authorizes the President to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:

- On any Question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.
- On any dispute arising out of any pre- constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments.
- **In the first case,** the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the President. But, in the second case, the Supreme Court must tender its opinion to the President.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** In both the cases under Article 143, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement.

64. Correct option: (a)

Explanation:

Indian parliamentary Model versus Westminster Model

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Indian Prime Minister can be a member of either house of the Parliament whereas British Prime Minister must be a member of the Lower House of British Parliament.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Indian Parliament is not a supreme body like British parliament. In India, Constitution is supreme. Sovereignty of Indian Parliament is limited by- Written nature of Indian Constitution, Federal system of Government, System of Judicial Review, and Fundamental rights.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** In Britain, every order of the king for any public act is countersigned by a minister. If the order is in violation of any law, the minister would be responsible and would be liable in the court. In India, on the other hand, there is no provision in the Constitution for the system of legal responsibility of a minister. It is not required that an order of the President for any public act should be countersigned by a minister.

65. Correct option: (d)

Explanation:

Mandatory Provisions under 73rd Constitutional amendment Act