

Chapter 15 High Courts

Instructions: Each question has four options, choose the correct answer.

1. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the establishment of High Courts?

- (a) Article 214
- (b) Article 215
- (c) Article 216
- (d) Article 217

Answer: (a) Article 214

2. Who appoints the Judges of a High Court?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Governor

Answer: (a) President

3. The minimum age for appointment as a High Court Judge is:

- (a) 30 years
- (b) 35 years
- (c) 45 years
- (d) No minimum age prescribed

Answer: (d) No minimum age prescribed

4. The retirement age of a High Court Judge is:

- (a) 60 years
- (b) 62 years
- (c) 65 years
- (d) 70 years

Answer: (b) 62 years

5. A High Court Judge can be removed from office by:

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) President on recommendation of Parliament

Answer: (d) President on recommendation of Parliament

6. The original jurisdiction of High Courts extends to:

- (a) Matters of admiralty
- (b) Contempt of court
- (c) Election petitions
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

7. Which High Court has the largest jurisdiction in terms of area?

- (a) Bombay High Court
- (b) Guwahati High Court
- (c) Madhya Pradesh High Court
- (d) Allahabad High Court

Answer: (b) Guwahati High Court

8. The power to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights is given to High Courts under:

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 226
- (c) Article 227
- (d) Article 228

Answer: (b) Article 226

9. The supervisory jurisdiction of High Courts over subordinate courts is provided under:

- (a) Article 226
- (b) Article 227
- (c) Article 228

(d) Article 229

Answer: (b) Article 227

10. Who determines the strength of judges in a High Court?

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Governor

Answer: (a) President

11. The first High Court established in India was:

- (a) Bombay High Court (1862)
- (b) Calcutta High Court (1862)
- (c) Madras High Court (1862)
- (d) Allahabad High Court (1866)

Answer: (b) Calcutta High Court (1862)

12. The only Union Territory with its own High Court is:

- (a) Delhi
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Puducherry
- (d) Lakshadweep

Answer: (a) Delhi

13. Which High Court has jurisdiction over more than one state?

- (a) Punjab and Haryana High Court
- (b) Bombay High Court
- (c) Guwahati High Court
- (d) All of the above

Answer: (d) All of the above

14. The appellate jurisdiction of High Court includes:

- (a) Appeals from subordinate courts
- (b) Appeals from tribunals
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Only civil appeals

Answer: (c) Both (a) and (b)

15. The power of judicial review is vested in High Courts under:

- (a) Article 13
- (b) Article 32
- (c) Article 226
- (d) Article 227

Answer: (c) Article 226

16. Who administers the oath to a High Court Judge?

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Governor
- (d) Chief Justice of that High Court

Answer: (c) Governor

17. A High Court Judge, after retirement, can practice in:

- (a) The same High Court
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Any court except the same High Court
- (d) No court

Answer: (c) Any court except the same High Court

18. The power to transfer cases from one High Court to another is vested in:

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Parliament

Answer: (c) Supreme Court

19. Which Article deals with the appointment of acting Chief Justice of a High Court?

- (a) Article 223
- (b) Article 224
- (c) Article 225
- (d) Article 226

Answer: (b) Article 224

20. The Constitution provides for the establishment of a common High Court for two or more states under:

- (a) Article 231
- (b) Article 232
- (c) Article 233
- (d) Article 234

Answer: (a) Article 231

21. The High Court of a state is a court of record under:

- (a) Article 215
- (b) Article 216
- (c) Article 217
- (d) Article 218

Answer: (a) Article 215

22. Who has the power to determine the jurisdiction of High Courts?

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) Governor

Answer: (b) Parliament

23. The power to appoint officers and staff of High Court rests with:

- (a) Governor
- (b) Chief Justice of that High Court
- (c) State Government
- (d) President

Answer: (b) Chief Justice of that High Court

24. Which High Court was formerly known as the High Court of Judicature at Fort William?

- (a) Bombay High Court
- (b) Calcutta High Court
- (c) Madras High Court
- (d) Delhi High Court

Answer: (b) Calcutta High Court

25. The writ jurisdiction of High Court is wider than that of Supreme Court because:

- (a) It can issue writs for Fundamental Rights only
- (b) It can issue writs for any legal right
- (c) It has power of superintendence
- (d) It can review its own judgments

Answer: (b) It can issue writs for any legal right