

## Chapter 15 High Courts

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

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### 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**