

List of High Courts in India

There are 25 established high courts in India. Some High courts have jurisdiction over more than one state or union territory. The important information on high courts of India, like the year, territorial is provided in the table below:

List of High Courts in India		
Year	Name	Territorial Jurisdiction
1862	Bombay	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman Diu, and Goa
1862	Kolkata	West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar islands
1862	Madras	Tamil Nadu & Pondicherry
1866	Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
1884	Karnataka	Karnataka
1916	Patna	Bihar

1948	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh
1949	Odisha	Odisha
1949	Rajasthan	Rajasthan
1956	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh
1958	Kerala	Kerala & Lakshadweep
1960	Gujarat	Gujarat
1966	Delhi	Delhi
1971	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh
1975	Punjab & Haryana	Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh
1975	Sikkim	Sikkim
2000	Chattisgarh	Chattisgarh
2000	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand

2000	Jharkhand	Jharkhand
2013	Tripura	Tripura
2013	Manipur	Manipur
2013	Meghalaya	Meghalaya
2019	Telangana	Telangana
2019	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
2019	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh	Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh

Common High Courts in India

There are 6 high courts viz., Bombay high court, Madras high court, Kerala high court, Punjab and Haryana high court, Kolkata high court, and Guwahati high court. Their courts have jurisdiction over more than one state or UT. Check the complete list below.

List of High Courts in India		
Year	Name	Territorial Jurisdiction

1862	Bombay	Maharashtra, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, and Goa
1862	Kolkata	West Bengal, Andaman & Nicobar islands
1862	Madras	Tamil Nadu And Pondicherry
1948	Guwahati	Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, and Arunachal Pradesh
1958	Kerala	Kerala & Lakshadweep
1975	Punjab & Haryana	Punjab, Haryana & Chandigarh

Powers and Functions of the High Court of India

High Courts in India are very powerful and have a lot of responsibility in the execution of law and order, checking the working of district courts, to implementing sections and constitution with the help of the executive in the state. Check the important functions of the high courts of India:

- A High Court may issue writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, and certiorari to uphold Fundamental Rights or for other reasons.
- Each High Court has the authority to supervise all Courts and Tribunals within the regions over which it has jurisdiction.
- District judges are appointed and posted after consultation with the High Court, which the governor contacts before making these decisions. Additionally, it is reviewed when choosing candidates for other State Judicial Service positions.

- Control over lower courts: The High Court has jurisdiction over district courts and courts below them, including the posting, promotion, and granting of leave to members of a State's judicial service who occupy any position under that of the district judge.
- Other original and appellate powers: The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure and the Letters of Patent grant the High Court original and appellate jurisdiction in civil and criminal issues.
- Case transfer authority: The High Court may withdraw a case from the originally filed court if it determines that it involves a significant constitutional law question that must be resolved to resolve the case. Alternatively, it may decide the constitutional law question and return the case to the court it was originally filed, along with a copy of its decision.

Important Points of High Courts in India

To know more about the high courts of India so you can write a great answer in the IAS exam, check the given points. You may encounter the points many times during the preparation.

- The President appoints the chief justice of the state high court after consultation with the supreme court chief justice and the state governor. The president chooses the chief justice of the high courts.
- Whether or whether it has the word "tribunal" in its name, anybody operating in a judicial capacity is referred to as a "tribunal." For instance, a lawyer presenting before a court with only one judge present may refer to that judge as "their tribunal."
- One or more High Court justices who sit year-round at a place other than the High Court's regular seat make up a permanent bench.
- A circuit bench is used in remote areas when there aren't enough cases to warrant a full-fledged permanent bench. Because of this, some justices visit certain regions once or twice a year to handle all the High Court appeals from that region.
- A matter is heard and decided by at least two judges on a division bench.
- A court of law with a full bench has more judges than is customary.

