**THE INDIAN HIGH COURTS ACT, 1911**

The Indian High Courts Act of 1911 was an [Act of British Parliament](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Act_of_Parliament_(UK)) ratified on th18th of August 1911 to amend the High Courts Act of 1861. Notable changes to existing legislation include an increase in the number of judges of high court as well as the ability of government to establish additional high courts across [British India](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Raj).

### MAIN FEATURES OF THE ACT:

### Increased number of Judges of High Court

The maximum number of judges to serve an Indian High Court was increased from sixteen to twenty. Previously enacted regulations, such as those set forth by section 2 of the [Indian High Courts Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_High_Courts_Act_1861), remained in effect.

### Power to establish additional High Courts

The powers granted to His Majesty the King under section 16 of the [Indian High Courts Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_High_Courts_Act_1861) were expanded to allow for the establishment of additional High Courts across British India. Previously, only four courts had been established. Incidental, consequential or supplemental alterations to local or existing jurisdictions were to be made by means of order or [patent](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Letters_patent) so as to ensure the administrative superintendence of the newly established High Courts. Here, too, previously enacted regulations remained in effect.

### Power to appoint Temporary Judges

Subject to the provisions of section 2 of the [Indian High Courts Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_High_Courts_Act_1861), as amended by this Act, it was to be lawful for the Governor General in Council to appoint additional judges to High Courts ″as required by necessity or circumstance.″ Whilst appointed for no more than two years, temporary judges were to be granted powers no different from those allowed to the judges appointed by the monarch.

**Power to establish additional High Courts**

The power of His Majesty under section sixteen of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861,’may be exercised from time to time, and a High Court may be established wider that section in any portion of the territories within His Majesty’s (dominion in India, whether or not included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court; and, where such a High Court is established in any part of such territories included within the limits of the local jurisdiction of another High Court, it shall be lawful for His Majesty by letters patent to ‘alter the local jurisdiction of that other High Court and to make such incidental, consequential, and supplemental provisions as may appear to be necessary by reason of the alteration of those limits.

### Salaries

The salaries of any judges or temporary judges appointed under this Act were to be paid out of the Revenues of India.

Thus, this Act was to be cited as the Indian High Courts Act, 1911. Together with the Acts of 1861 and 1865, this Act was to be cited as the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 to 1911.