



Explanation:

- S1: **Article 348 (1) of the Constitution of India** provides that **all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High court shall be in English Language until Parliament by law otherwise provides.**
  - Under **Article 348 (2), the Governor** of the State may, with the previous **consent of the President, authorize the use of the Hindi language or any other language** used for any official purpose of the State, in the proceedings of the High Court having its principal seat in that State provided that decrees, judgments or orders passed by such High Courts shall be in English.
- **Section 7 of the Official Languages Act, 1963**, provides that the use of Hindi or official language of a State in addition to the English language may be authorized, with the consent of the President of India, by the Governor of the State for purpose of judgments etc. made by the High Court for that State.
  - **The provision of optional use of Hindi in proceedings** has already been made in the High Courts of Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar.
- S2: **Language of Subordinate Courts:**
  - The language of all courts subordinate to High Courts generally remains the same as the language on the commencement of **the Civil Procedure Code 1908**, till the state government determines.
  - There are two provisions regarding the use of language in subordinate courts. Under **Section 137 of the Code of Civil Procedure**, the language of the district courts shall be similar to the language of the act.
  - **The state government has the power to** declare any regional language as an alternative for the proceedings of the court.

Refer: <https://www.insightsonindia.com/2022/05/03/official-language-in-courts/>

13. Consider the following statements:

1. Hallmarking is the “accurate determination and official recording of the proportionate content of precious metal in precious metal articles.”
2. The Bureau of Indian Standard (BIS) operates a gold and silver hallmarking scheme in India.