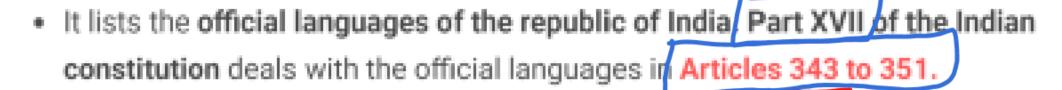
Eighth Schedule:

17th-343-381

About:



- The Constitutional provisions related to the Eighth Schedule are:
 - Article 344: Article 344(1) provides for the constitution of a Commission by the
 President on expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution.
 - Article 351 It provides for the spread of the Hindi language to develop it so that it
 may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture
 of India.
- However, It can be noted that there is no fixed criteria for any language to be considered for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule.



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Official Languages:

• The Eighth Schedule to the Constitution consists of the following 22 languages:



- Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi,Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dogri.

- Of these languages, 14 were initially included in the Constitution.
- Sindh language was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967.
- Konkani, Manipuri, and Nepali were included by the 71st Amendment Act of 1992.
- Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali were added by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003 which came into force in 2004.

■ Classical Languages: 22 = (4) 04

About:

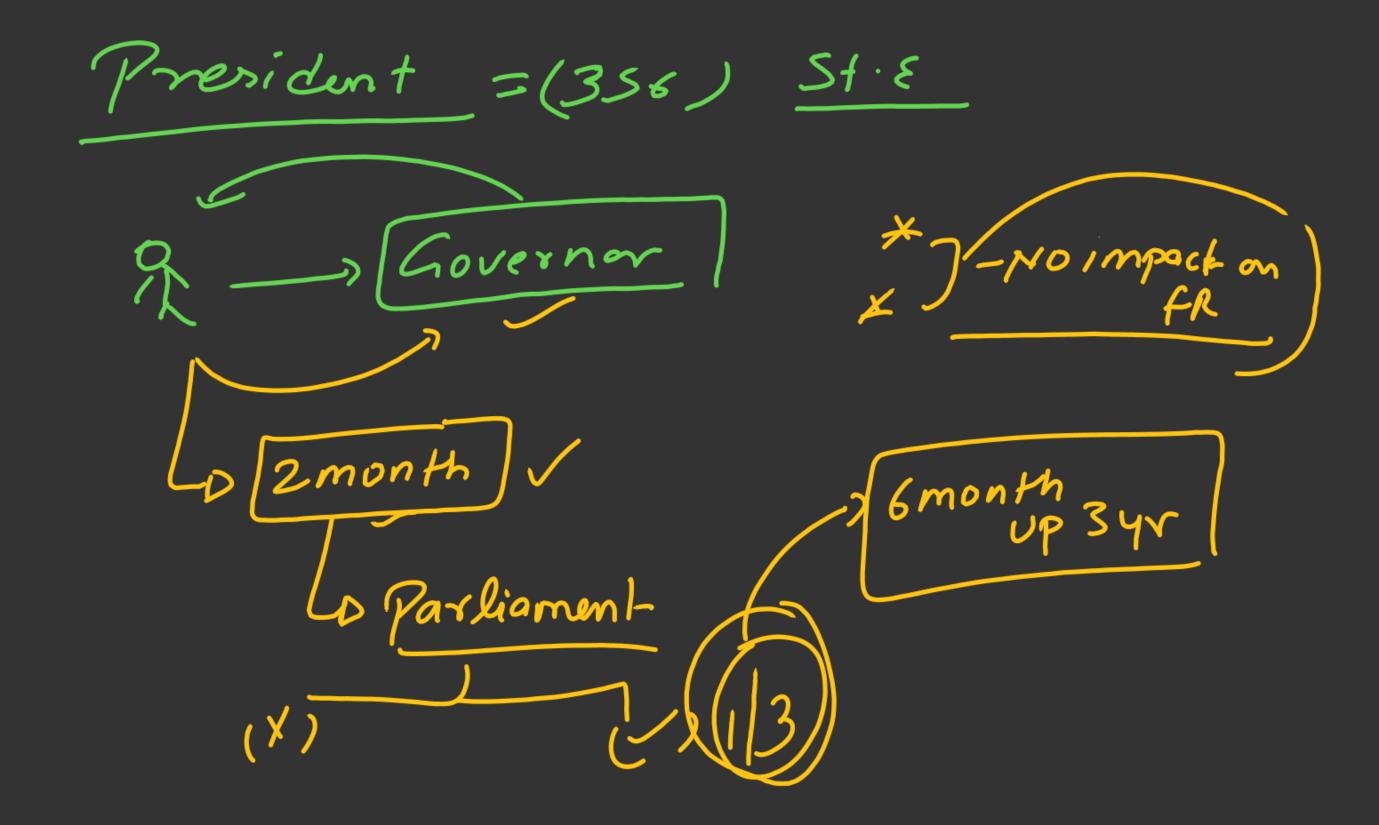
Currently there are six languages that enjoy the 'Classical' status in India:

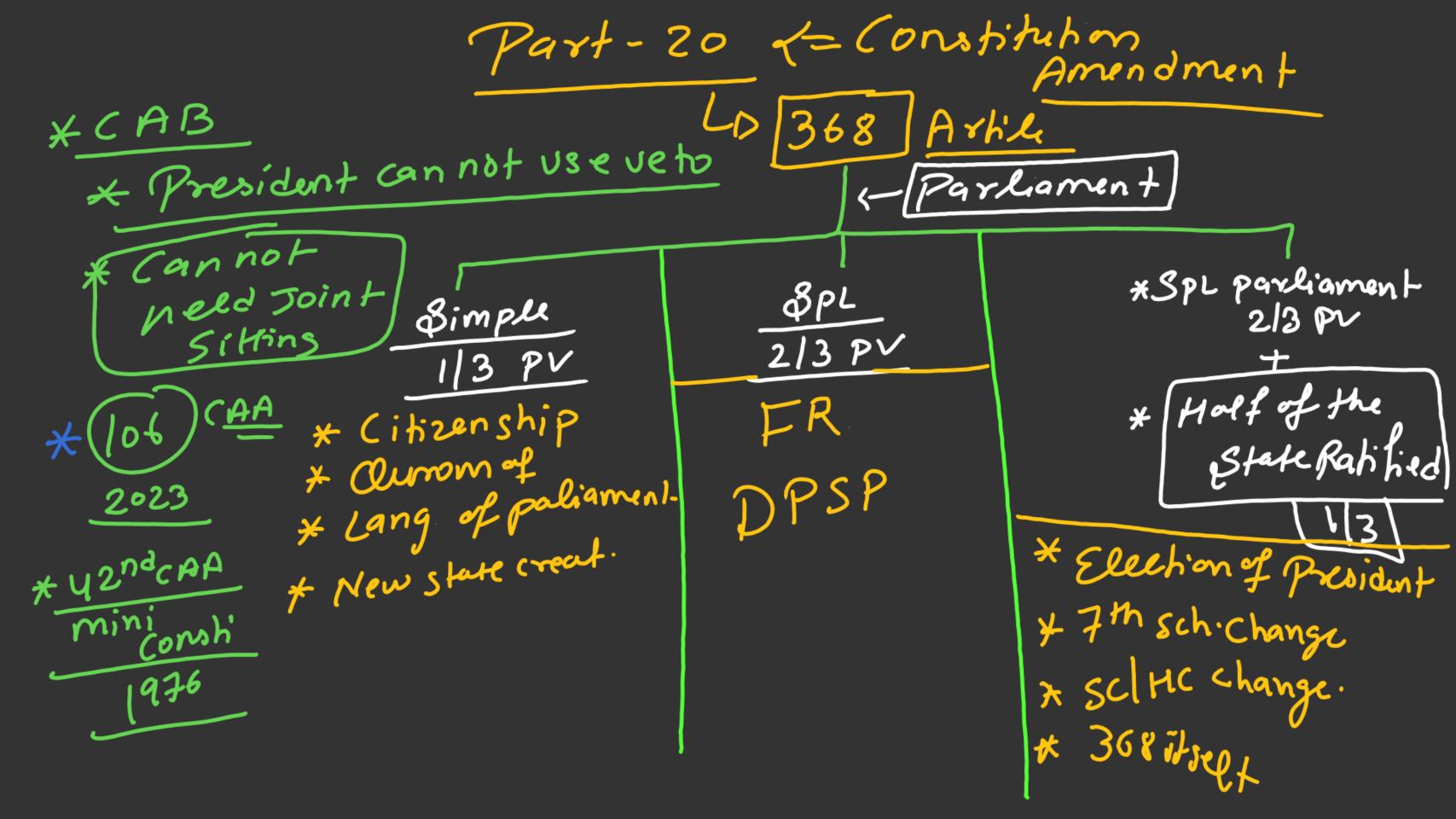
Tamil (declared in 2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kankada (2008), Telvgu (2008), Malayalam (2013), and Oxia (2014).

All the Classical Languages are listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution

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President: - 352 (Na. E) written Notice from [com + Pm] Term can extend Proclain Notice 1-2 month, Parliament 6 month, Upto-3yr/ be suspended.





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