

# THE CONSTITUTION (NINETY-SECOND AMENDMENT) ACT, 2003

India

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### Act 92 of 2003

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An Act further to amend the Constitution of India. BE it enacted by Parliament in the Fifty-fourth year of the Republic of India as follows:—

**1. Short title** This Act may be called the **Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003**.

**2. Amendment of Eighth Schedule** In the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution—

(a) existing entry 3 shall be re-numbered as entry 5, and before entry 5 as so re-numbered, the following entries shall be inserted, namely:—

**3. Bodo.**

**4. Dogri."**

(b) existing entries 4 to 7 shall respectively be re-numbered as entries 6 to 9; (c) existing entry 8 shall be re-numbered as entry 11 and before entry 11 as so re-numbered, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

**10. Maithili."**

(d) existing entries 9 to 14 shall respectively be re-numbered as entries 12 to 17; (e) existing entry 15 shall be re-numbered as entry 19 and before entry 19 as so re-numbered, the following entry shall be inserted, namely:—

## **18. Santali."**

(f)existing entries 16 to 18 shall respectively be re-numbered as entries 20 to 22.[3][The Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003, was an attempt toward providing national recognition to four languages, namely- Bodo, Dogri, Maithili, and Santhali. To achieve this, the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution had to be revised. Four of these languages were added to the existing list of languages recognized as official languages. With this addition, the list now held 22 constitutionally recognized languages. It gave minority languages the identity of an officially recognized language in the Constitution. This step was noteworthy as it helped to safeguard not just the primitive and native languages but also the interests of the speakers of the language.Also Refer]