

Bill No. 293 of 2022

THE CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 2022

By

DR. KRISHNAPAL SINGH YADAV, M.P.

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further to amend the Constitution of India.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-third Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2022.

Short title and
commencement.

(2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government

5 may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

Substitution of
new article for
article 343.

2. For article 343 of the Constitution, the following article shall be substituted, namely:—

“343. The National language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari Script.

The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.”. 5

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Hindi is the language that unites India into one fabric and the promotion of Hindi as the national language shall help the Indian identity develop. Roughly forty-five per cent. of Indians speak Hindi as their first language and fifty seven per cent. People are fluent in Hindi as their second and third language. No other language in India has more speakers and most regional language have less than 10 per cent. of the total population speaking it.

So, it must be our aim to be seen as a land of Hindi the same way China united its population with a single dialect Mandarin. Use of Hindi as our national language would help us move away from the clutches of colonial mind-set and also help establish Hindi as an international language by promoting it in forums like UN and other world bodies.

Currently Indians speak many languages unlike many other countries which speaks only one language. India has many languages and every language has its importance. But it is absolutely necessary that the entire country should have one language that becomes India's identity globally. Further, it has been a dream of our forefathers to make Hindi in Devanagari as National language of India and for that the time period of fifteen year has been given to the Government of India to get rid of the colonizer's mind-set.

However, even after 75 years of Independence of this nation, the language which acted as a channel of unity in the country is not declared as the national language of India. Moreover, recently the committee headed by the Hon'ble Home Minister in the report also suggest that the language used for communication in the administration should be Hindi and efforts should be made to teach the curriculum in Hindi. And all work must be done for the active promotion of Hindi language. Various committees earlier have also recommended promotion of Hindi so that it gives a sense of unity. This bill is in furtherance to the dream of our forefathers had enrich this through their blood. It is thus absolutely necessary to redeem the pledge and to make Hindi as National Language of India.

Hence this Bill.

NEW DELHI;
November 22, 2022.

KRISHNAPAL SINGH YADAV

ANNEXURE

EXTRACT FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

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PART XVII

OFFICIAL LANGUAGE

CHAPTER I.—LANGUAGE OF THE UNION

Official
language of
the Union.

343. (1) The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

The form of numerals to be used for the official purposes of the Union shall be the international form of Indian numerals.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in clause (1), for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement:

Provided that the President may, during the said period, by order authorise the use of the Hindi language in addition to the English language and of the Devanagari form of numerals in addition to the international form of Indian numerals for any of the official purposes of the Union.

(3) Notwithstanding anything in this article, Parliament may by law provide for the use, after the said period of fifteen years, of—

(a) the English language, or

(b) the Devanagari form of numerals,

for such purposes as may be specified in the law.

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(Dr. Krishnapal Singh Yadav, M.P.)