INTRODUCTION:-
Languages are basically a systematic prostitute for the communication. Languages are the Social form for the better communications, which deals with the social harmony, family and nation. It is useful for Individual as well as large public interest also, same like we can say that languages are very useful for the progress of any nation in the world. Therefore, languages plays a very important role in human life. It can be said that languages is extraordinary mechanism for the any Nation.

The Constitution of India i.e. Supreme law of India, Superior Law of the Land and ideology of the nation. The Constitution of India is the document for the Nation (India). India known as Bharat. India is nation which made from various states. i.e. Union of states. Ideology, Goals, aims, objectives and philosophy of the India (Bharat) is mention in the Preamble of the Constitution of India. The Constitution of India is providing us Federal Structural (Quasi-Federal). Federal structure means distribution of powers between Executive, Legislative and Judiciary branches. It’s called in legal language the Doctrine of “Separation of Power”. Constitution of India deals with Preamble, Citizenship, Fundamental Rights, Directive principles of state policies, Fundamental Duties etc. Including some constitutional provision regarding LANGUAGES. Languages are as a rule governed system.

The Constitution of India was framed by the Constitutional Assembly and gives our shelves. This member of said Assembly was elected by provincial Legislative Assembly. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the Chairman of the Constitutional Assembly, and Dr. Ambedkar was the chairperson of very important committee i.e. the Drafting Committee.

The constitution of India and other legal provisions deals with languages in below mention Articles/Schedules/Acts/Reports :

1. Article – 120, Article – 210 of the Constitution of India.
2. PART XVII, Official Language, Article 343 to Article 351, of the Constitution of India
3. Languages under the Schedule – VIII of the Constitution of India and
5. The Official Language Resolution, 1968
7. Law Commission Report No. 216

Researcher divides this article in mainly three partitions, these are as under:-

(A) LANGUAGES UNDER THE PART XVII, OFFICIAL LANGUAGE, ARTICLE 343 TO ARTICLE 351, OF THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

Chapter XVII deals with official languages of India. Its can divide into Eight (XIII) parts, i.e. as under:-

1. Official Language of the Union (Article – 343)
Indo-Aryan Language Family

1. Assamese
2. Bengali
3. Gujarati
4. Hindi
5. Kashmiri
6. Konkani
7. Marathi
8. Oriya
9. Punjabi
10. Sanskrit
11. Sindhi
12. Urdu

Dravidian Language Family

13. Kannada
14. Malayalam
15. Tamil
16. Telugu

Tibeto-Burman Family

17. Manipuri
18. Nepali
19. Bodo
20. Maithili
21. Dogri
22. Santali

Demand for more languages for inclusion in the Schedule – VIII


(C) OTHER VARIOUS LEGAL PROVISIONS, ACT, RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING LANGUAGES IN INDIA

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 1963

The following Government Resolution, as adopted by both Houses of Parliament, is hereby published for general information

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE RESOLUTION, 1968

The following Government Resolution, as adopted by both Houses of Parliament, is hereby published for general information

The Official Languages (Use for Official Purpose of the Indian Union) RULES, 1976 (As Amended, 1987, 2007, 2011) G.S.R 1052 - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, read with sub-section(4) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules.

LAW COMMISSION OF INDIA – REPORT NO – 216

Recommendation of the Report No – 216

i) Language is a highly emotional issue for the citizens of any nation. It has a great unifying force and is a powerful instrument for national integration. No language should be thrust on any section of the people against their will since it is likely to become counterproductive.

ii) It is not merely a vehicle of thought and expression, but for Judges at the higher level, it is an integral part of their decision-making process. Judges have to hear and understand the submissions of both the sides, apply the law to adjust equities. Arguments are generally made in higher courts in English and the basic literature under the Indian system is primarily based on English and American text books and case laws. Thus, Judges at the higher level should be left free to evolve their own pattern of delivering judgments.

iii) It is particularly important to note that in view of the national

Details of 22 Schedule languages of India are as follows:

Indo-Aryan Language Family

1. Assamese
2. Bengali
3. Gujarati
4. Hindi
5. Kashmiri
6. Konkani
7. Marathi
8. Oriya
9. Punjabi
10. Sanskrit
11. Sindhi
12. Urdu

Dravidian Language Family

13. Kannada
14. Malayalam
15. Tamil
16. Telugu

Tibeto-Burman Family

17. Manipuri
18. Nepali
19. Bodo
20. Maithili
21. Dogri
22. Santali

Demand for more languages for inclusion in the Schedule – VIII


(C) OTHER VARIOUS LEGAL PROVISIONS, ACT, RULES AND REGULATIONS REGARDING LANGUAGES IN INDIA

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGES ACT, 1963

An Act to provide for the languages which may be used for the official purposes of the Union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for Central and State, Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts. Be it enacted by Parliament in the Fourteenth Year of the Republic of India.

THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE RESOLUTION, 1968

The following Government Resolution, as adopted by both Houses of Parliament, is hereby published for general information

The Official Languages (Use for Official Purpose of the Indian Union) RULES, 1976 (As Amended, 1987, 2007, 2011) G.S.R 1052 - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8, read with sub-section(4) of section 3 of the Official Languages Act, 1963 (19 of 1963), the Central Government hereby makes the following rules.

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ii) It is not merely a vehicle of thought and expression, but for Judges at the higher level, it is an integral part of their decision-making process. Judges have to hear and understand the submissions of both the sides, apply the law to adjust equities. Arguments are generally made in higher courts in English and the basic literature under the Indian system is primarily based on English and American text books and case laws. Thus, Judges at the higher level should be left free to evolve their own pattern of delivering judgments.

iii) It is particularly important to note that in view of the national...
transfer policy in respect of the High Court Judges, if any such Judge is compelled to deliver judgments in a language with which he is not wellversed, it might become extremely difficult for him to work judicially. On transfer from one part of the country to another, a High Court Judge is not expected to learn a new language at his age and to apply the same in delivering judgments.

THE THREE LANGUAGE FORMULA
The Three Language Formula modified in the Kothari Commission (1964-66). As per said commission these three languages are as:
1. Mother tongues
2. Hindi (Official language / National Pride / Language of Unity)
3. English (Language for administrative efficiency and technological progress and International communications). This Three Languages Formula was dealt with NPE-1986 (National Policy of Education)

CONCLUSION:-
Researcher tries his best to introduce the Constitution of India with the special provision regarding Languages. The Constitution of India clear the role of it’s for the Languages and it is also worry for the future of Languages in India. Constitution of India also trying his best for the promoting all the mother languages and specially Hindi language. As a duty we have to obey, promote and practice of our official language i.e. HINDI as a citizen of India. Researcher going to say that these 22 languages which are mention in the Schedule – VIII of the Constitution of India, we can call it OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF INDIA OR LANGUAGES OF INDIA.

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