

Schedules of Indian Constitution, List of 12 Schedules & Articles

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Schedules of Indian Constitution are lists that organise and categorise administrative and legislative details. Initially, the Constitution had 8 schedules, but over time, their number increased to 12 through amendments. They cover diverse topics like land reforms, allocation of powers, official languages, and emoluments of officials.

Schedules of Indian Constitution ensure the organised implementation of constitutional provisions, aiding governance, division of powers, and responsibilities across various entities.

12 Schedules of Indian Constitution

There are 12 Schedules of Indian Constitution, which provide supplementary details to various constitutional provisions. The Indian Constitution originally contained 8 schedules. They cover subjects such as States and Union Territories, salaries and allowances, oaths, Rajya Sabha seats, Scheduled Areas, tribal areas, legislative powers, languages, anti-defection, Panchayats, and Municipalities.

Schedules of Indian Constitution Purpose

The purpose of the schedules of the Indian Constitution is to simplify and enhance the document's functionality by organising detailed administrative details separately from the main text. They serve several critical roles, including:

- **Simplifying Legal Complexity:** Schedules streamline the Constitution by presenting information in a structured and easily understandable format, reducing the overall complexity.
- **Providing Clarity and Reference:** They act as a reference point, offering additional details or clarifications for specific constitutional provisions, ensuring better comprehension and implementation.
- **Facilitating Amendments:** The inclusion of schedules allows for targeted updates or revisions to specific sections, eliminating the need to rewrite entire articles, thereby ensuring adaptability without compromising the Constitution's integrity.

List of Schedules of Indian Constitution

List of Schedules of Indian Constitution includes 12 schedules covering states and Union Territories, salaries, oaths, Rajya Sabha seats, tribal areas, legislative powers, languages, anti-defection, Panchayats, and Municipalities. The list of Schedules of Indian Constitution and articles includes the following:

SCHEDULE	SUBJECT MATTER	RELATED ARTICLES
First Schedule	It lists the states and union territories and their corresponding territories.	Articles 1 and 4
Second Schedule	It outlines emoluments, allowances, and privileges for: • The President of India • State Governors • Lok Sabha Speaker and Deputy Speaker • Rajya Sabha Chairman and Deputy Chairman • Legislative Assembly Speaker and Deputy Speaker (States) • Legislative Council Chairman and Deputy Chairman (States) • Supreme Court Judges • High Court Judges • Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Articles 59(3), 65(3), 75(6), 97, 125, 148(3), 158(3), 164 (5), 186 and 221
Third Schedule	It outlines oaths and affirmations for the following: • Union and state ministers • Candidates for Parliament and state legislature elections • Members of Parliament and state legislatures • Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts • Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Articles 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 and 219

Fourth Schedule	Details the distribution of seats among states and union territories in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) based on population.	Articles 4(1) and 80(2)
Fifth Schedule	It deals with the control and administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in various states.	Article 244(1)
Sixth Schedule	It primarily deals with the administration of tribal areas in the northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.	Articles 244(2) and 275(1)
Seventh Schedule	It includes three lists to help determine legislative authority over different subject matters. • Union List: National subjects like defence and foreign affairs for central government legislation. (100 subjects, originally 97) • State List: State and local topics like police and public health for state government legislation. (61 subjects, originally 66) • Concurrent List: Shared subjects like education and marriage for both federal and state legislation. (52 subjects, originally 47)	Article 246
Eighth Schedule	- It contains the list of recognised languages in India. - Namely: Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Odia, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu.	Articles 344(1) and 351
Ninth Schedule	Contains laws exempted from judicial scrutiny, primarily aimed at land reforms and socio-economic justice.	Article 31B
Tenth Schedule	- Also known as the Anti Defection Law, it establishes provisions to curb political defection, ensuring party discipline and stability in legislatures. - It was added by the Constitution (Fifty-second Amendment) Act of 1985 to combat the evil of political defections.	Articles 102(2) and 191(2)
Eleventh Schedule	- Introduced by the 73rd Amendment, it defines the functions, powers, and responsibilities of Panchayati Raj institutions. - It contains 29 functional items of the panchayats, some of which are Agriculture, Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation, soil conservation, etc.	Article 243G

Twelfth Schedule	- Added by the 74th Amendment, it enumerates 18 functions of municipalities, focusing on urban planning, infrastructure, and governance. - It contains 18 functional items of the municipalities, which are Urban planning, including town planning, Regulation of land use, and construction of buildings, etc.	Article 243W
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Schedules of Indian Constitution Key Amendments

The schedules of the Indian Constitution have been modified by several amendments over time to address the nation's dynamic needs. Below are key amendments that have significantly impacted the schedules:

- **First Amendment (1951):** This amendment added the Ninth Schedule to protect land reform and other socio-economic laws from judicial review.
- **Seventh Amendment (1956):** It reorganised the Indian states and altered the First and Fourth Schedules regarding territorial divisions and parliamentary representation.
- **Forty-second Amendment (1976):** It introduced comprehensive changes to the Constitution, setting the stage for future structural reforms to legislative governance.
- **Fifty-second Amendment (1985):** It added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution, formalising the anti-defection law to disqualify MPs and MLAs who switch political parties.
- **Eighty-sixth Amendment (2002):** It made free and compulsory education a fundamental right and updated the Eleventh Schedule and fundamental duties to reflect educational responsibilities.
- **Ninety-third Amendment (2006):** It enabled special provisions and reservations for socially and educationally backward classes in educational institutions, including private aids.

Schedules of Indian Constitution Significance

The Schedules of the Indian Constitution are significant because they convert broad constitutional principles into usable institutional and administrative frameworks.

- **Strengthen Federalism:** The First, Fourth, and Seventh Schedules define territories, Rajya Sabha representation, and the distribution of legislative powers.
- **Promote Social Justice:** The Fifth and Sixth Schedules protect tribal interests, while the Ninth Schedule historically supported land reforms.
- **Preserve Linguistic Diversity:** The Eighth Schedule recognises 22 languages and reflects India's multilingual character.
- **Improve Democratic Accountability:** The Tenth Schedule seeks to check unethical defections by legislators.
- **Advance Decentralisation:** The Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules guide the functioning of Panchayats and Municipalities.
- **Make the Constitution Practical:** They provide technical details and structured reference material without overloading the main Articles.

Schedules of Indian Constitution UPSC PYQs

Q1: If a particular area is brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements best reflects the consequence of it? **(UPSC Prelims 2022)**

- a. This would prevent the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people.
- b. This would create a local self-governing body in that area.
- c. This would convert that area into a Union Territory.
- d. The State having such areas would be declared a Special Category State.

Ans: (a)

Q2: The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of **(UPSC Prelims 2019)**

- a. Jawaharlal Nehru
- b. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- c. Indira Gandhi
- d. Morarji Desai

Ans: (a)

Q3: Consider the following statements: **(UPSC Prelims 2018)**

- 1. The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
- 2. The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a. 1 only
- b. 2 only
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (a)

Q4: The provisions in the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to **(UPSC Prelims 2015)**

- a. protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
- b. determine the boundaries between states
- c. determine the powers, authorities, and responsibilities of Panchayats
- d. protect the interests of all the border States

Ans: (a)

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6th Schedule	

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