

12 Schedules of Indian Constitution

[UPSC Notes]

Objectives of Schedules in the Indian Constitution

Schedules of Indian Constitution are used for the purpose of simplifying the provision of the act and making them easier to understand by segregating the legal aspect from the additional information.

- These schedules all though are part of the Constitution yet they are not kept in the constitution but included as separate documents that are of great relevance.
- The concept of Indian Constitution Schedule List was added because our constitution is the longest and there was certain extra information that needed to be added with the articles but this would complicate the constitution to understand. Therefore schedules were added so that any additional information with respect to the article or part can be added in it that is not added in the articles of the constitution.
- Rather than separating the information if there was no such separation the article itself would need to be updated every time additional information was added or any amendment was made. It is not only the Indian Constitution that uses the schedule but there are many other laws for different purposes.
- In addition to creating a [list of union territories](#) and states it also establishes the list of subjects that are under the jurisdiction of the Union or the state or both.
- This makes it useful for a variety of purposes that depend on the needs of legislation.
- Additionally schedules can be used when additional information or clarification is required for a certain section or article of legislation.

Features of Schedules in the Constitution of India

Schedules in the Indian Constitution simplify the process of understanding and analysing the Indian legislation for the reader.

- It doesn't contain legal information but technical and administrative information that can be easily understood.
- All the texts of the additional information that is added to the Indian Constitution schedule is of the correct size and length.
- Due to their separate divisions, schedules make the process of amending the articles or adding or deleting any provisions and making changes much easier.
- All the schedules are mentioned in chronological order of the provisions.
- It is because of the schedules that it is possible to integrate the additional information into the main text, that is the articles. For example, the salary of

judges of the Supreme Court is defined in the second schedule and in article 125.

- Schedules can be represented using various methods like graphs flowcharts numbers to present the information that would help in assuring that information being conveyed is as clear as possible.

Indian Constitution Schedule List

There are a total of 12 schedule in the Indian Constitution. Follow the table given below to understand the 12 schedules of Indian Constitution and the provisions given in them.

- Originally, there were 8 schedules in the constitution.
- After the first constitutional amendment in 1951 added the 9th schedule.
- Then in 1985, the 52nd amendment was brought in the 10th schedule in the constitution.
- The 73rd constitutional amendment was made in 1992, which added the eleventh schedule to the constitution, and finally, with the 74th amendment in 1992, the 12th schedule was added to the constitution.

12 Schedule of Indian Constitution	Articles of Indian Constitution	Brief Context to Schedule of Indian Constitution
1st Schedule	Article 1 and Article 4	Names and Territorial Jurisdiction of States & UTs.
2nd Schedule	Articles: 59(3), 65(3), 75(6), 97, 125, 148(3), 158(3), 164(5), 186 and 221	The emoluments, allowances, and privileges of all constitutional authorities are covered in Schedule 2.
3rd Schedule	Articles: 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 and 219	Oath & affirmation of all constitutional posts are covered.
4th Schedule	Article: 4(1) and 80(2)	Rajya Sabha seat allocation
5th Schedule	Article 244(1)	Scheduled areas and scheduled tribes
6th Schedule	Article 244(2) and 275(1)	Tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
7th Schedule	Article 246	Three legislative lists

8th Schedule	Article 344(1) and 351	22 official languages
9th Schedule	Article 31-B	1st Amendment Act added the Ninth Schedule
10th Schedule	Article 102(2) and 191(2)	Disqualification of the members of State Legislatures & Parliament.
11th Schedule	Article 243-G	Panchayats - 73rd Amendment Act
12th Schedule	Article 243-W	Municipalities - 74th Amendment Act

First Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 1 deals with Article 1, which says, that India shall be the union of states and territories of India. Shall specify the state and the territories thereof in the First Schedule.

- Article 152 says unless the context otherwise requires the expression state(doesn't include the state of Jammu and Kashmir). This means, that Jammu and Kashmir were part of India as it was the territory of India, but not as a state.
- Simply, whenever any new state or UT is made or abolished, Schedule 1 is amended.
- The first amendment in Schedule 1 was made in 1956 by the formation of Andhra Pradesh.

2nd Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 2 deals with the emoluments, allowances, and privileges, of all the constitutional authorities.

- These emoluments, allowances, and privileges are defined for the following-
 - President of India
 - Governors of States
 - Chairman and deputy chairman of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - Speaker of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - Judges of Supreme Court
 - Judges of High Court

3rd Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 3 defines all the forms of oath for all the constitutional authorities. The oath of Presidents, Governors, and Vice-Presidents aren't mentioned in the 3rd schedule.

- There are two forms of oaths-
 1. Oath of true faith and allegiance.
 2. Oath of secrecy.
- The oath of secrecy is taken by the ministers that they will keep all the matters, related to national security will be kept secret unless it is required for the discharge of duties.
- The 3rd Schedule has various types of oaths and affirmations for
 - Union Ministers
 - State Ministers
 - CAG
 - Parliament Election Candidates
 - Member of Parliament
 - State Legislature Election's Candidate
 - State Legislature Members
 - Judges of Supreme Court
 - Judges of High Courts

4th Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 4 deals with the seat allocation of Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha is indirectly elected in the states by proportional representation. This means the number of members in the Rajya Sabha will be directly proportional to the population in the state.

- It defines the absolute number of members that the state sends to Rajya Sabha.
- Rajya Sabha has a total strength of 250 members, out of which, 12 are chosen by the President of India, and the rest 238 represent the states.
- Currently Rajya Sabha has 245 members, of which 233 are the representatives of the states and 12 are appointed by the President of India.

5th Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 5 of Indian Constitution talks about the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes, and all the areas special attention of the government due to the disturbed conditions.

- This excludes Assam, Mizoram, Meghalaya, and Tripura.
- There are some areas within the state, that are administered by the federal government, where most of the population is represented by the tribals.
- There are a number of indigenous tribes that are scheduled, identified in our constitution but are socio-economically backward.

6th Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 6 deals with the states of Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya.

- The administration of people living in the above-mentioned four states is administered under the 6th Schedule.
- Assam, Mizoram, Tripura, and Meghalaya are granted autonomous district councils under the sixth schedule to protect the rights of tribal people.

- In the constitution of India, Articles 224(2) and 275(1) contain this provision.

7th Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 7 is the foundation of federalism. It is called the division of legislative powers. As per the 7th Schedule of Indian Constitution, power of legislation is divided into 3 lists-

1. Union list
 2. State list
 3. Concurrent list
- The union legislature makes the laws on subject matters of union and concurrent list.
 - The state list legislature can make the laws on the state list and the concurrent list.
 - Concurrent is common to both union and state legislatures.

8th Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 8 deals with the languages recognized by the constitution. It is also covered in part XVII in article 343. There are 22 official languages observed by the constitution of India.

- Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu, Urdu, Bodo, Santhali, Maithili, and Dogri are the official languages of India.
- Earlier, there were only 14 languages, but after the 21st amendment in 1967, the Sindhi language was added.
- Later on, with the 71st amendment, Konkani, Nepali, and Manipuri languages were also added to the list.
- And finally with the 92nd amendment, Bodo, Dogri, Santhali, and Maithili were added to the list in 2004.

9th Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 9 deals with the land reforms and regulations. The central focus of Schedule 9 is to dismantle the zamindari system and implement land reforms and regulations. Furthermore, the act also includes the regulations and acts of parliament.

- Among other things, it is intended to safeguard legislation covered in the 1st amendment act from judicial scrutiny, on the basis of infringements of fundamental rights.
- As a result of the events of 24 April 1973, the supreme court ruled in 2007, that the statutes that are part of this timetable will now be reviewed by the courts

10th Schedule of Indian Constitution

In 1985 the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act was introduced in anti-defection law to prevent the dissidents from switching parties in lieu of gains in the parliamentary or state legislature elections which lead to the introduction of the 10th schedule.

- With the further refinement brought by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act 2003, it was made even more comprehensive.

11th Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 11 deals with the rural self, rural local government, that is Panchayati Raj institutions.

- To fulfill their role as local governments the Indian Constitution specifies the responsibilities, powers, and authority of the panchayat.
- This schedule was added in the 73rd amendment Act of 1992.
- For panchayats to perform local government functions, state legislatures must enact laws that provide them with powers and authorities

12th Schedule of Indian Constitution

Schedule 12 is related to the functions of municipalities.

- As local government municipalities are required to abide by the provisions of Scheduled 12 of the Indian Constitution.
- Schedule 12 was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992.
- A municipality's powers and responsibilities are defined in article 243 w which would define its role as a self-governing Institution.