

# Difference Between Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad

In the state legislature, there are two houses, namely Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad. Some states consist of a single house, while others function with both houses. As per article 169, states having both houses of the state legislature are Karnataka, Bihar, Telangana, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh.

Here are the differences between Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council:

<b>Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha</b>	<b>Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad</b>
The legislative assembly is also known as Vidhan Sabha	The legislative council is also known as Vidhan Parishad
It is the lower house of the parliament	It is the upper house of the state legislature
The MLAs in the legislative assembly are appointed directly through voting in the election process	The members of the legislative council are appointed indirectly through a proportional representation system
Tenure for one group of the legislative assembly is 5 years after which it dissolves	The legislative council can never dissolve and every two years, 33% of members retire
It is present in all states of the country	It is presented only in the selected states
The strength should be more than 60 and less than 500 members	The strength should not be less than 40 members
Minimum to join the legislative assembly as an MLA is 25 years	The minimum age to join the legislative council is 30 years
Legislative assembly sessions are presided over by the speaker	Legislative council sessions are presided over by the chairman.

## What is Legislative Assembly or Vidhan Sabha?

The legislative assembly, also known as Vidhan Sabha, is the lower house of the state legislature. The members of the legislative assembly are known as MLAs, i.e., members of the

legislative assembly. They are appointed directly by the citizens of the country through elections and the voting process.

Each state has various constituencies, and one MLA is elected from each constituency. As per the Constitution of India, the total number of MLAs in the legislative assembly should not be less than 60 and more than 500. The tenure of one legislative assembly group is for five years.

## What is Legislative Council or Vidhan Parishad?

The legislative council, also known as Vidhar Parishad, is the upper house of the state legislature. The legislative council is also known as the continuing chamber, like the Rajya Sabha. Currently, there are only seven legislative councils in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, and Jammu & Kashmir.

According to the constitution of India, the legislative council cannot have more than 40 members. The tenure of one group of legislative council group is six years. After every two years, 33.33% of its delegates retire.

### Summary:

The difference between legislative council and legislative assembly can be understood in terms of election procedure, number of members, functioning, etc. Vidhan Sabha, or the Legislative assembly, is the lower house, while the Vidhan Parishad or the Legislative council, is the upper house of the state legislature.

