

Difference between Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha

Check the difference between Vidhan Sabha and Lok Sabha tabulated below:

Lok Sabha vs Vidhan Sabha	
Lok Sabha	Vidhan Sabha
Lok Sabha is the lower house of the Indian Parliament.	The Vidhan Sabha is the legislative body of Indian States and Union Territories.
The Constitution of India has allocated 552 seats to Lok Sabha.	The Constitution of India clearly states that Vidhan Sabha should not have less than 60 members and more than 500 members.
In a state of emergency, the President of India can dissolve the Lok Sabha.	At the request of the Chief Minister, the Governor of any state can dissolve Vidhan Sabha during an emergency.
A motion of no confidence can be passed against the central government in Lok Sabha.	A motion of no confidence can be passed against the state government in Vidhan Sabha.
During an emergency, if the Lok Sabha is dissolved, Rajya Sabha becomes the parliamentary authority.	During an emergency, Vidhan Sabha has the authority to dissolve the Vidhan Parishad.
Lok Sabha has the authority to sanction, revise, and abolish laws at a central level.	Vidhan Sabha has the authority to sanction, revise, and abolish laws at a state level only.

What is Lok Sabha?

Some salient features of the Lok Sabha are as follows:

- It is the lower house of the Indian Parliament.
- All the members in Lok Sabha are called MPs, i.e., the members of Parliament.
- Each of these members of Parliament is elected from different states and union territories of the country.
- The President nominates two members from the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha.
- Each member of Parliament should be an Indian citizen and above 25 years of age.
- Elections for Lok Sabha are held every five years.
- According to the Constitution of India, there are 552 seats in Lok Sabha.

What is Vidhan Sabha?

Vidhan Sabha operates at the level of states and UTs. It has the power to form or dissolve Vidhan Parishad with a resolution having a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members.

- It is the legislative body of Indian States and Union Territories.
- Vidhan Sabha is also known as the State Legislative Assembly.
- It is the sole legislative body in 28 states and three union territories. In the remaining states and union territories, it is the lower house of their bicameral state legislatures
- All the members of the Vidhan Sabha are called MLA, i.e., members of the legislative assembly.
- Each MLA is directly elected for a term of 5 years.
- The Constitution of India clearly states that Vidhan Sabha should not have less than 60 members and more than 500 members.
- However, there are some exceptions for Sikkim, Mizoram, Goa, and the union territory of Puducherry. These states and union territories have less than 60 MLAs.

