

Difference between the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) at State Level is explained here in detail. This topic is important from the perspective of Indian Polity Syllabus. In some of the States, the Legislature shall consist of two Houses, namely, the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council, while in the rest, there shall be only one House, namely the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly is the popularly elected chamber and is the real Centre of power in a State. Owing to changes introduced since the inauguration of the Constitution, in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 169, the States having two Houses are Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh. The difference between Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council given here can help the UPSC Civil Service exam aspirants to understand the basics better and know their comparisons thoroughly.

Aspirants would find this article very helpful while preparing for the [IAS Exam](#).



The major differences between Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) are:

Sl.No	Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha)	Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad)
1	Legislative Assembly refers to the lower house of the State Legislature	Legislative Council is the upper house of the State Legislature.
2	Direct election is the mode of electing members of Legislative Assembly	Indirect election is the mode of electing members of Legislative Council
3	Members of the Legislative Assembly are directly elected by the people	Members of Legislative Council are elected by state legislative assembly, local bodies etc.
4	Legislative Assembly members are elected for a term of 5 years	Legislative Council members are elected for a term of 6 years.
5	Speaker is the presiding officer of Legislative Assembly	Chairman is the presiding officer of Legislative Council
6	Minimum age of membership in Legislative Assembly is 25 years	Minimum age of membership in Legislative Council is 30 years
7	All the states in India have Legislative Assembly	Only 6 states in India have Legislative Council - Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh.
8	Maximum number of members are 500 and the minimum members are 60	Number of members should be one-third of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly. The number of members should not be less than 40.

These are the main differences between Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council. The differences given in the above table can help the UPSC Civil Service Exam aspirants to answer any related questions easily in the exams.

After learning about the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council differences, it is better to know the details of Powers and Functions of the State Legislature, the functions of Parliament of India, details on Lok Sabha elections, composition, important amendments and also Rajya Sabha chairman, members and elections, bicameral and unicameral legislature thoroughly. Visit the below-given link to learn about the State Legislature, Parliament of India, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Bicameral and Unicameral Legislature in detail along with other information.

- [State Legislature - Powers and Functions.](#)
- [Parliament of India - Functions](#)

- [Lok Sabha - Elections, Composition and Important Amendments](#)
- [Rajya Sabha - Members, Chairman, Elections](#)
- [Bicameral and Unicameral Legislature](#)

UPSC Civil Service Exam aspirants should diligently study the [Indian Polity Notes](#), as it is an extremely important component of UPSC Civil Service Exam Syllabus.

The above details would help candidates prepare for [UPSC 2020](#).

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