

Rajya Sabha

Rajya Sabha	
Type	
Type	Upper house of the Parliament of India
Term limits	6 years
Leadership	
Chairman	Muppavarapu Venkaiah Naidu since 11 August 2017
Deputy Chairman	Harivansh Narayan Singh, JDU since 9 August 2018
Secretary General	Desh Deepak Verma since 1 September 2017
Leader of the House	Thawar Chand Gehlot, BJP ⁺ since 11 June 2019
Deputy Leader of the House	Piyush Goyal, BJP since 11 June 2019
Leader of the	Ghulam Nabi Azad, INC

Opposition	since 8 June 2014
Structure	
Seats	245 [233 Elected(225 from States and 8 from UT's)+ 12 Nominated]
Elections	
Voting system	233 members by single transferable vote by state legislatures, 12 appointed by the President
Last election	5 July 2019
Next election	March 26 2020

The Rajya Sabha is upper house of the bicameral Parliament of India. It currently has a maximum membership of 245, of which 233 are elected by the legislatures of the states and union territories using single transferable votes through Open Ballot while the President can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science, and social services. Members sit for staggered terms lasting six years, with elections every year but almost a third of the 233 designates up for election every two years, specifically in even-numbered years.^[1] The Rajya Sabha meets in continuous sessions, and unlike the Lok Sabha, being the lower house of the Parliament, the Rajya Sabha, which is the upper house of Parliament, is not subjected to dissolution. However, the Rajya Sabha, like the Lok Sabha can be prorogued by the President.

The Rajya Sabha has equal footing in legislation with the Lok Sabha, except in the area of supply, where the latter has overriding powers. In the case of conflicting legislation, a joint sitting of the two houses can be held, where the Lok Sabha would hold greater influence because of its larger membership. The Vice President

of India (currently, Venkaiah Naidu) is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who presides over its sessions. The Deputy Chairman, who is elected from amongst the house's members, takes care of the day-to-day matters of the house in the absence of the Chairman. The Rajya Sabha held its first sitting on 13 May 1952.

Rajya Sabha meets in the eponymous chamber in Parliament House in New Delhi. Since 18 July 2018, the Rajya Sabha has facility for simultaneous interpretation in all the 22 official languages of India.

Qualifications

Article 84 of the Constitution lays down the qualifications for membership of Parliament. A member of the Rajya Sabha must:^[4]

Be a citizen of India.

Make and subscribe before some person authorized in that behalf by the Election Commission an oath or affirmation according to the form set out for the purpose in the Third Schedule to the Constitution.

Be at least 30 years old. (article 84 constitution of india)

Be elected by the Legislative Assembly of States and Union territories by means of single transferable vote through proportional representation

Not be a proclaimed criminal.

Not hold any other office of profit under the Government of India.

LOKA SABHA

The Loka Sabha is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament, with the upper house being the Rajya Sabha. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected by adult universal suffrage and a first-past-the-post system to represent their respective constituencies, and they hold their seats for five years or until the body is dissolved by the President on the advice of the council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha Chambers of the Sansad Bhavan, New Delhi.

The maximum strength of the House allotted by the Constitution of India is 550. Currently, the house has 543 seats which is made up by the election of up to 543 elected members and at a maximum. Between 1952 and 2020, 2 additional members of the Anglo-Indian community were also nominated by the President of India on the advice of Government of India, which was abolished in January 2020 by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.

House of the People	
17th Lok Sabha	
Emblem of India	
Type	
Type	Lower house of the Parliament of India
Term limits	5 years
Leadership	
Speaker	Om Birla, BJP since 19 June 2019
Secretary General	Sinhala Shrivastava since 1 December 2017
Leader of the House	Narendra Modi, BJP since 26 May 2014
Leader of the Opposition	Vacant, None have more than 10% membership since 16 May 2014
Structure	

Seats	543
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VIDHANA SABHA & VIDHANA PARISHADH:

The **State Legislative Assembly** (Hindi: **Vidhan Sabha**) is a legislative body in the states and union territories of India. In the 22 states and 3 union territories with a unicameral state legislature it is the sole legislative body and in 6 states it is the lower house of their bicameral state legislatures with the upper house being State Legislative Council. 5 Union territories are governed directly by the Union Government of India and have no legislative body.

Each Member of the Legislative Assembly (MLA) is directly elected to serve 5 year terms by single-member constituencies. The Constitution of India states that a State Legislative Assembly must have no less than 60 and no more than 500 members however an exception may be granted via an Act of Parliament as is the case in the states of Goa, Sikkim, Mizoram and the union territory of Puducherry which have fewer than 60 members. A State Legislative Assembly may be dissolved in a state of emergency, by the Governor on request of the Chief Minister, or if a motion of no confidence is passed against the ruling majority party or coalition.

Qualifications required to become an MLA

To become a Member of a State Legislative Assembly (MLA), a person must be a citizen of India, not less than 25 years of age, should be mentally sound, should not be bankrupt, and must be enrolled on the voters' list of the state for which he or she is contesting an election. He or she may not be a Member of Parliament. He or she should also state an affidavit that there are no criminal procedures against him or her.

A State Legislative Assembly holds equal legislative power with the upper house of state legislature, the State Legislative Council, except in the area of money bills in which case the State Legislative Assembly has the ultimate authority.

QUALIFICATIONS:

MLC must be a citizen of India, at least 30 years old, mentally sound, not an insolvent, and must be enrolled on the voters' list of the state for which he or she is contesting an election. He or she may not be a Member of Parliament at the same time.

The size of the State Legislative Council cannot be more than one third of the membership of the State Legislative Assembly. However, its size cannot be less than 40 members (except in now abolished Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Council, where there were 36 by an Act of Parliament.)

MLCs are chosen in the following manner:

One third are elected by the members of local bodies such as municipalities, Gram panchayats, Panchayat samitis and district councils.

One third are elected by the members of Legislative Assembly of the State from among the persons who are not members of the State Legislative Assembly.

One sixth are nominated by the Governor from persons having knowledge or practical experience in fields such as literature, science, arts, the co-operative movement and social services.

One twelfth are elected by persons who are graduates of three years' standing residing in that state.

One twelfth are elected by persons engaged for at least three years in teaching in educational institutions within the state not lower than secondary schools, including colleges and universities.