

Id	Extract 1
original	<p>Term The Rajya Sabha is a permanent House. It cannot be dissolved. When the Lok Sabha is not in session or is dissolved, the permanent house still functions. However, each member of the Rajya Sabha enjoys a six-year term. Every two years one-third of its members retire by rotation. The total strength of the Rajya Sabha cannot be more than 250 of which 238 are elected while 12 are nominated by the President of India. Election to the Rajya Sabha is done indirectly. The members of the state legislature elect the state representatives to the Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The seats in the Rajya Sabha for each state and Union Territory are fixed on the basis of its population. A constituency is an area demarcated for the purpose of election. In other words, it is an area or locality with a certain number of people who choose a person to represent them in the Lok Sabha. Each State and Union Territory is divided into territorial constituencies. The division is not based on area but on population. Let us consider Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh, a large state with dense population, has 80 constituencies.</p>
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B	<p>The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and cannot be dissolved. Each member of the Rajya Sabha is given a six-year term. The total strength of the Rajya Sabha cannot be more than 250. The President of India appoints 12 members of the Rajya Sabha. The members of the state legislature elect the state representatives to the Rajya Sabha. The members of the state legislature elect the state representatives to the Rajya Sabha. A constituency is an area where people usually vote. Each state and union territory has its own Assembly constituency. For example, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.</p>
C	<p>The Rajya Sabha is a permanent body. When the Lok Sabha is not in session or is dissolved, the lower house remains in session. Each member of the Rajya Sabha is given a six-year term. Every two years, a third of the members are replaced. The total strength of the Rajya Sabha cannot be more than 250. The President of India appoints 12 members of the Rajya Sabha. The members of the state legislature elect the state representatives to the Rajya Sabha. The members of the state legislature elect the state representatives to the Rajya Sabha. The seats in the Rajya Sabha are fixed based on the population of each state and Union Territory. A constituency is an area where people usually vote. In other words, it is an area or locality with a certain number of people. They choose a person to represent them in the parliament. Each state and union territory has its own Assembly constituency. The division is not based on population but area. Uttar Pradesh is a large state. It has 80 districts and 80 seats.</p>
D	<p>When the Lok Sabha is not in session or is dissolved, the permanent house still functions. Every two years one-third of its members retire by rotation. The total strength of the Rajya Sabha cannot be more than 250 of which 238 are elected while 12 are nominated by the President of India. The members of the state legislature elect the state representatives to the Rajya Sabha in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. A constituency is an area or locality with a certain number of people who choose a person to represent them in the Lok Sabha. Each state and Union Territory is divided into territorial constituencies. The division is not based on area but on population. Let us consider Mizoram, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.</p>
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