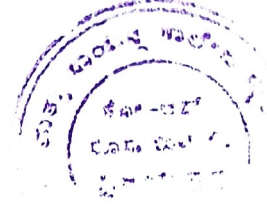


B.L.D.E. Association's

**S. B. Arts & K.C.P. Science College,  
VIJAYAPUR- 586 103.**



# ASSIGNMENT

For B.A./ ~~B.Sc.~~ <sup>III</sup> ..... Semester  
2022 - 2023

Name of the Student Sanskriti . J . Awaradi

Roll No. 05 R.C.U. Seat No. U15KMD1A0135

Subject Parliamentary Procedures in India. DSC-5

| Assignment No. | Date | Marks Assigned | Marks Obtained | Name and Signature of Teacher | Remarks |
|----------------|------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1              |      | 10             | 10             | Dr. Tarannum Jahan            |         |
| 2              |      |                |                |                               |         |
| 3              |      |                |                |                               |         |
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°  
° POWERS AND FUNCTIONS  
OF

LOK SABHA AND

RAJYA SABHA

°  
°



## LOK SABHA :

The Lok Sabha, constitutionally the House of the people, 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 an 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 council of ministers. The house meets in the Lok Sabha chambers of the Sansad Bhavan, New Delhi.

The powers and functions of the Lok Sabha can be broadly classified under the following heads :

### 1) Legislative :

The Lok Sabha can pass bills concerning all those subjects which have been included in the Union list and the concurrent list. It can pass bills regarding state subjects also in emergencies or if Rajya Sabha by a resolution passed by majority of its total members and  $\frac{2}{3}$  of its members present and voting declared a particular state subject of national importance. However, such a bill can be valid for a year only.

A non-money Bill can be initiated in any of the two Houses. In case, the Houses cannot come to an agreement, the President may summon a joint session of both the Houses of Parliament. If the Bill is passed by the majority of the total members of Houses concerned in a joint session, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of Parliament.



#### 24 Financial :

The Lok Sabha's control over purse is an undisputed fact. A money bill must be initiated in the Lok Sabha. When passed by the Lok Sabha it is to be transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations. The constitution, however, requires the Rajya Sabha to return it to the Lok Sabha with its recommendations within 14 days from the date of receipt of the bill.

#### 34 Control over the Executive :

In a Parliamentary form of govt, the most important function of a lower House is "control over the Executive". The lower House of our Parliament is not an exception. According to Article 75(3), the council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means, the ministry must tender resignation if a vote of non-confidence is passed against it by the Lok Sabha. There are other effective methods also adopted by our lower Houses in Parliamentary form of govt., to control the executive.

#### 44 Electoral Function :

Article 54 of the constitution vests electoral functions with the Parliament. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament constitute a part of the Electoral college for the election of president. Article 66 provides for the election of the vice-president by the members of both the Houses of parliament at a joint session. The Lok Sabha elects its speaker as well.



### 5) Miscellaneous Powers :

- (i) The Lok Sabha together with the Rajya Sabha possesses the power of amending the constitution.
- (ii) The Lok Sabha along with the Rajya Sabha, has the power to move for the removal of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts on the ground of proved misbehaviour and incapacity by an address supported by a 2/3rd majority of the members present and voting and also majority of their total membership in each house.
- (iii) The Lok Sabha participate in the impeachment of the President of India. Either of two Houses of Parliament frames the charges and the other House sits as a court of trial.
- (iv) The resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha for the removal of the vice-president is subject to ratification by the Lok Sabha as well.
- (v) Proclamation of emergency issued by the President needs approval of Lok Sabha along with Rajya Sabha for its continuance.

### 6) Punitive Action against MP by the House :

It can take punitive action against the outsiders as well as its members who commit breach of its members who commit breach of its privileges.

On Dec 19, 1978, it expelled Mrs. Indira Gandhi from the primary membership of the House for breach of the privileges.

## Rajya Sabha :

The Rajya Sabha, constitutionally, the council of States, is the upper house of the bicameral Parliament of India. As of 2022, it has a maximum membership of 245 of which 233 are elected by legislatures of state & union territories, while the president can appoint 12 members for their contributions to art, literature, science and social services. However, the Rajya Sabha, like the Lok Sabha, can be prorogued by the president.

## Powers and functions of the Rajya Sabha :

### 1) Legislative Powers :

In the sphere of ordinary law making the Rajya Sabha enjoys equal powers with Lok Sabha. An ordinary bill can be introduced in the Rajya Sabha and it cannot become a law unless passed by it. In case of a deadlock between the two houses of Parliament over an ordinary bill and if it remains unresolved for six months, the president can convene a joint sitting of the two Houses for resolving the deadlock.

This joint sitting is presided over by the speaker of Lok Sabha. If the bill is passed in the joint sitting, it is sent to the President for his signatures. But if the deadlock is not resolved, the bill is deemed to have been killed.



### 24 Financial Powers :

In the financial sphere, the Rajya Sabha is a weak house. A money bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. It can be initiated only in the Lok Sabha. A money bill passed by the Lok Sabha comes before the Rajya Sabha for its consideration. However, if within a period of 14 days, the bill is taken to have been passed by parliament irrespective of fact whether the Rajya Sabha has passed it or not. If the Rajya Sabha proposes some amendments and bill is returned to Lok Sabha to accept or reject the proposed amendments.

### 34 Executive Powers :

"The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible before the Lok Sabha and not the Rajya Sabha". Lok Sabha alone can cause the fall of Council of Ministers by passing a vote of no-confidence.

Although the Rajya Sabha cannot remove the Ministry from its office yet the members of the Rajya Sabha can exercise some control over the ministers by criticising their policies, by asking questions and supplementary questions, and by moving adjournment motions. Some of the ministers are also taken from Rajya Sabha. Now the PM can also be from Rajya Sabha if the majority party in Lok Sabha may elect / adopt him as its leader.

#### 4) Amendment Powers :

Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha can together amend the constitution by passing an amendment bill with 2/3 majority in each house.

#### 5) Electoral Powers :

The Rajya Sabha has some electoral powers also. The elected members of the Rajya Sabha along with elected members of Lok Sabha and all state legislative Assemblies together elect the President of India. The members of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha together elect Vice-President of India. Members of Rajya Sabha also elect a Deputy Chairman from amongst themselves.

#### 6) Judicial Powers :

- (a) The Rajya Sabha acting along with Lok Sabha can impeach the president on charges of violation of constitution.
- (b) The Rajya Sabha can also pass a Special address for causing the removal of a judge of Supreme Court or of any high court.
- (c) The charges against the Vice-President can be leveled only in the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) The Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution for the removal of some high officers like Attorney General of India, Comptroller and Auditor General and Chief Election Commissioner.

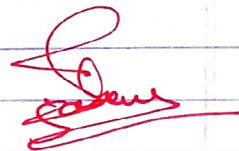


#### 74 Miscellaneous Powers:

- (a) Approval of the ordinances issued by the President,
- (b) Ratification of an emergency proclamation,
- (c) Making any change in the jurisdiction of Supreme court and the High courts, and
- (d) Making any change in the qualifications for the membership of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

#### 84 Two special Powers of Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha enjoys two exclusive powers:

- (i) The power to declare a subject of state list as a subject of National importance.
- (ii) Power in respect of creation or Abolition of an All India Service.



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# ASSIGNMENT

For B.A./ B.Sc. <sup>✓</sup>.....<sup>IV</sup> Semester  
20 - 20

Name of the Student Lavya. D. Benakanahalli  
Roll No. 04 R.C.U. Seat No. U15KM21A0036  
Subject Modern Political Analysis.

| Assignment No. | Date | Marks Assigned | Marks Obtained | Name and Signature of Teacher | Remarks |
|----------------|------|----------------|----------------|-------------------------------|---------|
| 1              |      | 10             | 10             | Dr. Tarannum Jahan            |         |
| 2              |      |                |                |                               |         |
| 3              |      |                |                |                               |         |
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DAVID EASTON

Input-Output Model

POWER

# David Easton Input-Output Model

## Introduction.

The term political System is used in place of the term State, Nation and government which was used by the traditional political Scientists. There has been a shift in emphasis regarding the meaning of the concept of politics in 20th Centuries. There emerged a New Science of politics. Known as politics. Known as Behavioural political System.

## About David Easton.

David Easton was the first person to use the Systems analysis to understand the political process. He was a Canadian born 1917 American political Scientists from 1947 to 1997. He Explained System theory in his book. A frame work for political Analysis.

## Meaning

Almond and Powell hold that political System includes not only governmental institutions such as legislature, Courts, administrative agencies, but all Structure in their political aspects.

David Easton Argues that All political Systems are closely Connected with Social Systems. In his Analysis, there is a Regular flow of influences from the Environment to the System and System to Environment. the flow of Influences from the Environment to political System is called Input whereas the flow.



flow of Influences from the System to the Environment is Called output.

### Features.

1) Social System is main System while political System is Sub System. According to David Easton, the Social System has its Many Sub System. In Social System there are Many Sub Systems Such as Economic, Religion, Environmental, Cultural, biological Etc. political System is Influenced by its Environment.

2) Political System has the Authoritative Allocation of power & Authority. Easton Conceptualises political System as a set of Interactions in any Society through which binding or Authoritative Allocations are Made and Implemented. it is unique and Superior because it alone has the Supreme power and Acts as the government or Authority to Make decision.

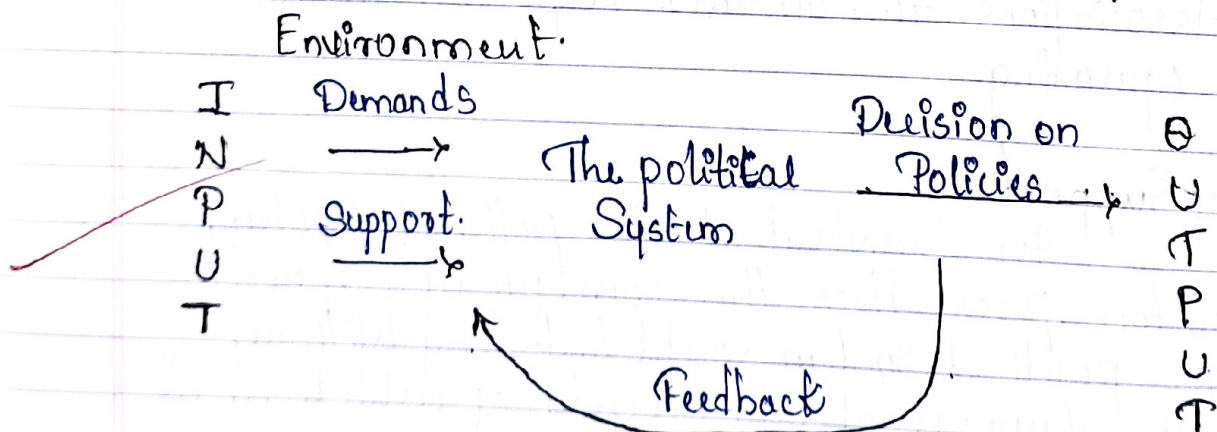
3) Political System is open and adaptive Character. Easton Concentrates on the Study of the Nature of Exchanges and transactions that occur between a political System and its Environment. its open to the Influences Coming from the Environment. Easton also Stress Adaptive Character of the political System. Each political System has to Respond to the disturbances in its Environment as well as to Adapt itself to the Conditions under which it has to function.



4) Easton's View of Systemic persistence as the Basic Quality of political System.  
 political System May or May not Comeback to its original position After Suffering disturbances and oscillations. but it persists so long as it is a position to Make and Implement Authoritative Value in its Environment.

### Function &u

Input and Output Model is like a Small box Consists of two Sets of Input one output and feed Mechanism to the Input side.  
 Easton Includes demands and Supports. output are the decisions or policy Made by Authorities. further the policies Made by Authorities are Supported by people or Not. thus the Response of the public to the outputs are feedback into the Input System Again Converts into Output. this Cyclic process of Input, output and feedback Mechanism, Constitute the Easton's Input output Analysis. which Make decision for the Society





## Input Analysis :-

The Inputs are the pressure of All kinds which are Exercised on the System. David Easton was the first political Scientist who the Analyze political System in Explicit Systems terms distinguishes two types of Inputs into the political System, demand and Supports.

### Demand

Demand According to Easton as an Expression of opinion that an Authoritative Allocation with regard to particular Subject Matter Should or Should not be Made by those Responsible for doing so. The demand may include the demand for wage and working hour, laws, Educational opportunities, Roads and transports etc.

There may be demands of behaviour, demand of the Right to vote, Right to hold office. Right to be Elected for the office, the petition Government bodies and officials and to organise political Associations. the demands keep the System operating.

### Support.

For Survival of the political System, Easton prescribes the Concept of Support. No political System could last long without the Support of the Society of which it is a part.



This Support May be, by accepting the decision of the political System or by obeying them. is the Most Common way of Showing Support. Inputs of demands are Called as the Raw Material, out of which finished products. Called decisions are Manufactured.

According to Easton Support stress is due to failure of output. the political Support decline if the political System fails to deliver the goods.

### Conversion Process

A process through which a political System Converts input into output is called the Conversion process. it comes through the process of Selection, limitation or rearrangement. the Conversion process operates dynamically because the Selection can take place over a period of time. this Conversion process depends upon the Capability of the political System for Extraction of Resources, Regulation and Control over the Individuals and goods.

### Output.

The outputs of the political System are the decisions of the authorities. it may be Rules Regulations, actions, laws and so on.



In the first place, Authoritative decisions are either application or interpretation of Rules. Secondly, the Authoritative decisions affect the Environment of the political System. outputs help to Maintain Support for the political System.

### Feedback

Feedback is a process through which Information about the performance of the System is Communicated back to it. This Information is Essential to the Authorities who take decision for the System. through feedback loop the System may take advantage of Adjusting its future behaviour.

This is a Cyclical process. This has been described as a flow model of the political System. Easton says that the outputs are not the terminal points. they feedback into the System and which in turn Shapes the Subsequent behaviour.

### Critical Evaluation:

David Easton's Analysis of political System appears as a Neat and Rich Conceptual block to the Modern political theory. there are good points and weak points in his Explanation of the theory of political System.

## Merits :-

- ★ David Easton System theory offers a framework for the Scientific Analysis of the political process.
- ★ David Easton System theory is dynamic and is able to Explain the Change that place in politics.
- ★ it has Normative dimensions.
- ★ David Easton System theory is unified that can be used to Study both National and International politics.

## Demerits

- ★ David Easton System theory is criticized for being too abstract.
- ★ it is not able to Explain Certain drastic political Events like Revolutions or Ethnic Conflict.
- ★ This theory does not Clearly articulate how Conversions or feedback System work or function.

## Conclusion

it provides us with a broad framework for Examining the Various political positions. A Systematic Approach to the Study of political behaviour has been formed as a Result of this Research.



# POWER

## Introduction.

The Concept of Power is Perhaps the Most fundamental in the whole political Science. Power is a Central Concept to politics. The Concept of power makes the Study of politics quite Comprehensive. politics Cannot be Studied without Identifying the groups that hold power and those who are deprived of it.

The term power is also used interchangeably with the words like force, influence, Authority, Control, Coercion and domination. Hence there is neither in Ordinary language, nor in political Science, that the agreements on the Meaning Nature definitions of the Concept of power.

## According Classical political Philosophers the Meaning of term Power.

The Classical philosophers do not accept power as the key Concept of politics. According to them Man is not Exclusively power hungry man. He has the other urges like the participation in the Community, friendship, fellowe, being Etc. which lead him to accommodate himself with others.

## According Modern Political Scientists the term Power is Meant differently.

It is the Modern political Scientists like behaviouralists Consider power as a key concept of politics. because power is a positive trait of an Individual's personality with the help of which, he tries.



to Influence the behaviour of other. In its broader Sense, power is the production of Effect or Result. It is ability to get what we want.

### Definitions on the Concept of Power.

Herold Lasswell

who gets what? when? and how? is to discuss in the possessed political power.

David Easton.

power is the Capacity to an actor to Affect the Actions of others in accordance with his own actions -

### Significance of Power in

4 Development of political Science : Since Ancient times, power has provided the basis for political thought. political thinkers were interested in the Source, Circulation, Extent and Control of power in the Society. As a Result political Institutions were born and political Science developed. Lasswell said that politics is the Study of the Structure and distribution of power. therefore it Can be Said that the Concept of Power Contributes more in the development of political Science.

4 Increase in Self-Confidence : power helps to increase the Morale of Individuals and Nations. A person with Authority is able to



Express his opinion and demands. Similarly Countries with Economic, Military and technological Strength are Ready to face any Challenges. Thus power gained its importance by fostering trust.

3)

Power is instrumental in bringing Respect to the person or Nations who hold it. A person in a power naturally feels Stronger than other people and get obedience from others. Eg: Saints with Religious power are Respected by devotees, rich people with financial power are Respected by poor and those with political power are Respected by the Citizens. Similarly a Nation gets global Respect due to its Various powers. Eg- Countries with Economic, Military technological Strength are Respected by other Countries. Thus power helps individuals or Nations to gain Respect.

4) Regulation of Conflicts Power has influence to Eliminate Conflicts in Society. Conflicts in Society will disappear if power is distributed Equally. Likewise if Economic Military and political powers Increase Equally Among Nations, power balance can be Seen in the World and Conflicts are Controlled. Eg: the Nuclear power is Responsible for keeping Conflicts between Russian and US and India and Pakistan are under Control. In this background it becomes Clear that power has its own importance.



57 Driving Change: power belongs to Society leading to Change. After getting proper power. The tendency of people to question the Rulers increases. In addition, the Right to Vote gives the Common man the opportunity to change governments. with this, As women have gained Equal power, the Male dominance in Society is declining. A Change in the Status of Country that has acquired Economic Military and technological power will naturally occur. Thus power has increased its Relevance by Causing Change.

### Measurement of Power.

It has always been a difficult and Complicated Issue to determine who is Exerting political power & How much Authority they have. on this Concept. only broad strokes are Accessible. RA. Dahl. Described four ways to Measure power.

- \* Power Can be Measured on the basis of the official position of the person.
- \* An Independent Agency of Eminent and impartial observers May be asked to Evaluate the power of the Individual.
- \* The Right to participate in decision making may give an Idea of the Extent of power of the participator.
- \* A Comparative Study of the Activities of the Actors may Enable to Measure the Magnitude of their power.



## Differences Between Power, Authority, Legitimacy and Influence.

The Concept of power is the Main Concept in the whole political Science. Power, which has attracted the Attention of thinkers since ancient times, has also influenced modern political Analysts. The main Reason for this is not only Common people but also a thinkers are using the word power or Authority for various Concepts. The Effect is Related to power, Control, force, influence, persuasion dominance etc. which have lot gaps are used Equivalent to power.

### 1) Difference between Power and Authority

- \* Power is the Capacity of Man to Change the behaviour of other but Authority is the ability of a man to get his proposals Accepted.
- \* Power may or may not possess dominance while Dominance is the Important Characteristic Element of Authority.
- \* Authority is Informal where as power is not informal.
- \* Power is not Expressed by way of words, speech or written Orders but Authority Can be done in any ways.
- \* Power may or may not include legitimacy while Authority must be legitimate.
- \* Power Cannot use legitimate force where Authority Can use legitimate force to Implement its decision if the Circumstances Require.



## 2) Difference between Power and Legitimacy

Legitimacy is a Latin word Legitimus which means legality. The legitimate power is concerned with not only with political system but also with group that exist in the society.

Legitimacy is essential base or foundation for the political system. Misrule is a loss of legitimacy. Force rule is not a legitimate rule. Hence Legitimacy does not rest on force, violence or seizing of power illegal way or acquiring power force but it believes in power exercised which would be acceptable to the people.

- \* Legitimacy represents legitimate power or authority. But Authority without legitimacy is non justiciable.
- \* The power or Authority is based on the exercise of force but the justice is based on the will of the people.
- \* Power or Authority may be dictatorial in nature. But legitimacy is Democratic in nature.

## 3) Difference between Power and Influence.

The term influence itself means that power of ability of an individual or group to influence on the other individual or groups. Both can be having the relationship of Influencer and Influenced.



Example :- A Gram Panchayat Chairman Can Influence on the ordinary Citizen. Similarly the popularly Elected leaders to Vidhan Sabha have got more influence than defeated Candidate. In the sense that those who got power they can influence more on the conduct of others.

End