

POWER SHARING



DEFINITION: It involves the distribution of political power among different groups or levels of organisation.

1. FORMS OF POWER SHARING

HORIZONTAL DIVISION

- sharing among different organs of government.
(eg: Legislature, Executive and Judiciary)

VERTICAL DIVISION

- sharing power among different levels of government.
eg: central govt. state govt., local govt.

2. FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

UNITARY GOVERNMENT

- Central govt. has all the powers

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

- Powers are divided between central govt. and state govt.

CONFEDERATION

- Independent states come together to form a union but retain most of the powers

3. REASONS OF POWER

- Prevents the misuse of power
- Accommodates linguistic and cultural diversity
- Proportional representation in the government.

4.

BELGIUM'S MODEL OF POWER SHARING



SRILANKAN POWER SHARING MODEL

1. Accommodates linguistic and cultural diversity
2. Division of Power among Dutch-speaking (Flemish) and French speaking (Wallon) communities.

1. Majoritarianism led to the marginalization of the Tamil community.
2. Resulted in ethnic conflicts and civil war.

5.

FORMS OF POWER SHARING IN DEMOCRACY

POLITICAL POWER

Through elections everyone gets a chance to participate

SOCIAL POWER

Various communities have a say in social and cultural matters

ECONOMIC POWER

Policies consider the welfare of all the sections of society

6. CASE STUDY:

POWER SHARING IN INDIA

FEDERAL

Division of Power between the central govt. and state government.

LINGUISTIC STATES

created to demonstrate and accommodate cultural

PANCHAYATI RAJ

Local self-government to empower local communities.

7. CHALLENGES TO POWER SHARING :



- REGIONALISM : Demand for separate states or autonomy
- LINGUISTIC AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES : can lead to tension if not managed well.
- DOMINANCE OF ONE COMMUNITY : can marginalise others and lead to conflicts.

8. BENEFITS OF POWER SHARING :

1. Promotes inclusivity and social harmony.
2. Prevents concentration of Power in one group.
3. Strengthens the democratic framework of a nation.

9. CONCLUSION :

1. Power sharing is crucial for maintaining peace and stability
2. Different models exist and each nation must adopt a system that suits its diversity.

SCHEDULE 7 : Separate list for Union and State i.e. Union list and State list other is concurrent list.

