

Power Sharing

Political Science

Lecture - 01

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Topics

CS to be covered

- 1 Belgium and Sri Lanka
- 2
- 3
- 4





Ramesh and Suresh lived in countries A and B respectively. Country A has state controlled media while country B has provision of fundamental rights. Choose the correct analysis from the given options

((Bd))

- A Forced recruitment into army
- B Increased Taxation
- Censorship
- Abolition of Feudalism

- Both countries share power
- Both countries do not-share fower
- A shaves power, Blow not
- B shares power, A does not



POWER SHARING







Hanji Dosto!
Mai Douglas .. Apka
Class Monitor! Kisi ne
shor Machaya to
Ma'am ko Boldunga



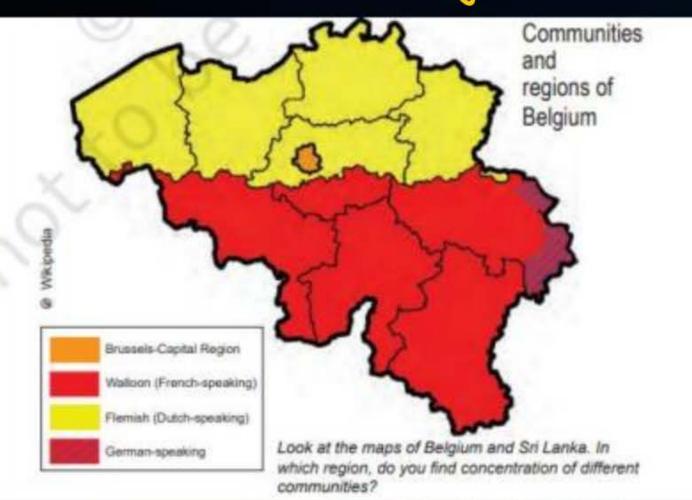




Aaja Vro! Tujhe Mast Kahani Sunata Hu .. Hui! Hui! Hui!



Belgium and Sri Lanka





Geography Of Belgium





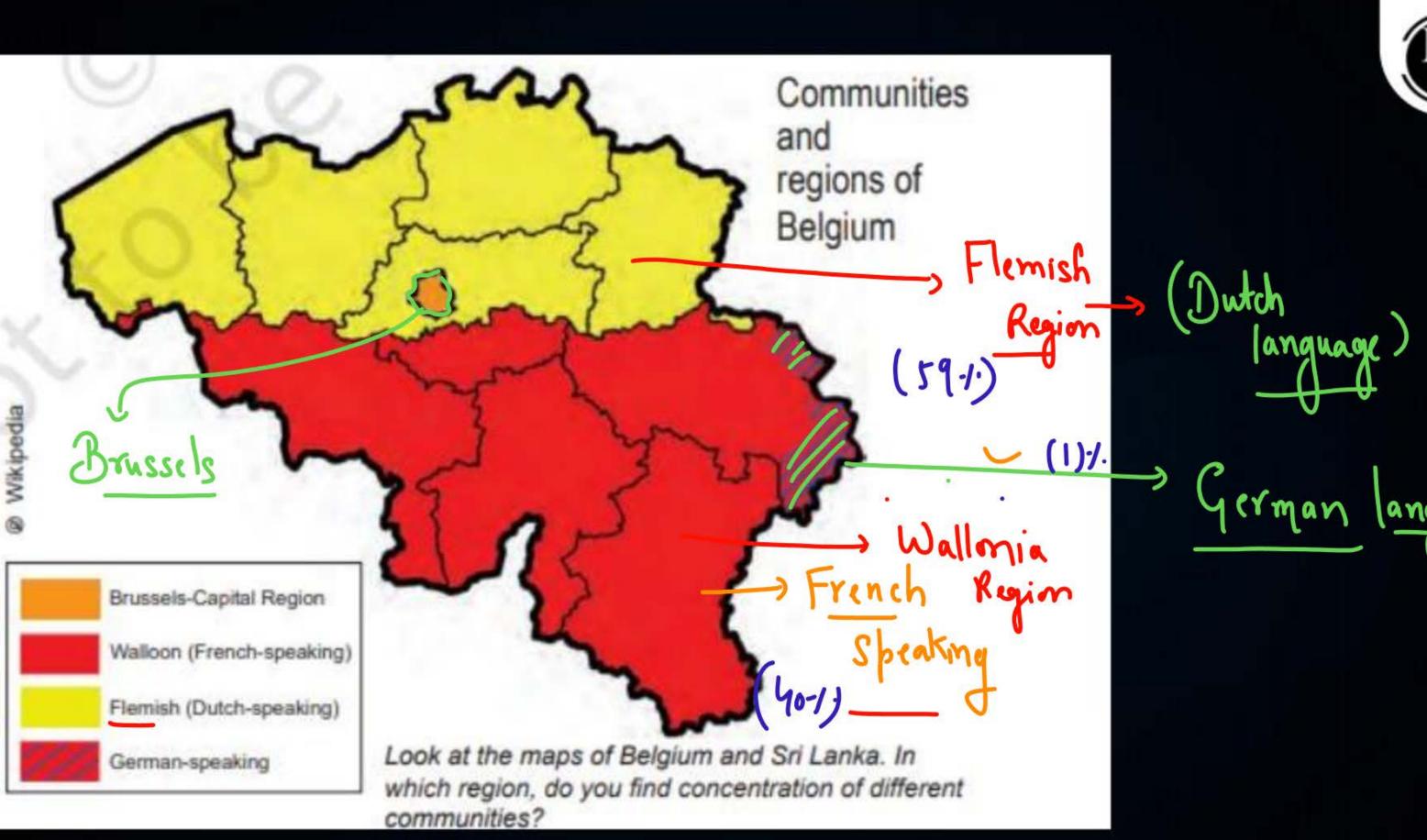
- -> Belgium -> Small country in Europe
- -> Smaller in area than Haryana
- Population → Little over Icrore

 Half as that of

 Have



-> It is bordered by Netherlands, Germany, France, luxembourg.







Belgium -Ethnic Composition



Flemish Region



59% Dutch Speaking

Wallonia Region



40% French Speaking



1%German Speaking



Germans Be Like:

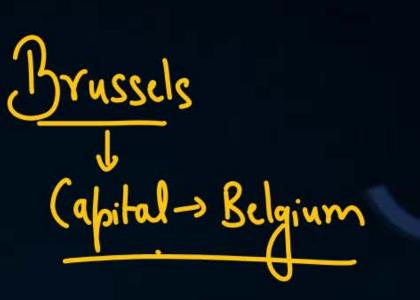




Belgium -ethnic Composition





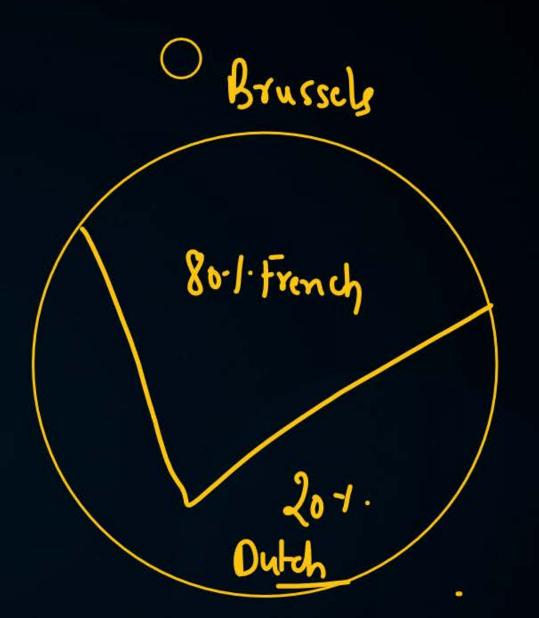




20% Dutch Speaking

80% French Speaking









Problem In Belgium





French speaking –Rich and Powerful



Dutch Speaking-Got the benefits of education and development very late







In Belgium, out of the total population, 40 per cent live in the Wallonia region and speak _____ language.

A Dutch

B French

English

German



Ques

The problem in Belgium was___

- (a) French were rich and powerful and got benefits early
- (b) Dutch did not get the Social benefits for a long time
- (C) There was no problem
- (1) Both alb



Result of The Problem





Country



Jutch -> French



Brussels

Outebe

3 French

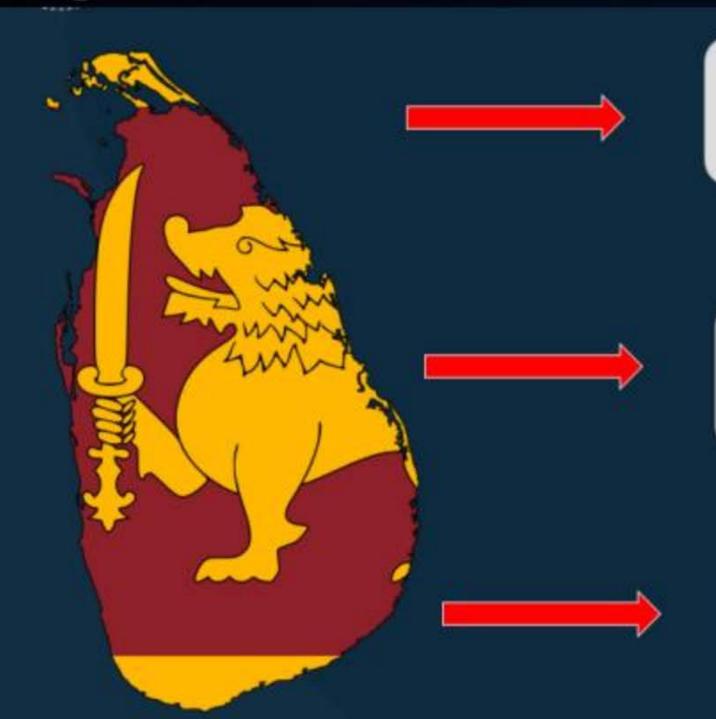




Sri Lanka -Geography







Island nation and Southern neighbor of India

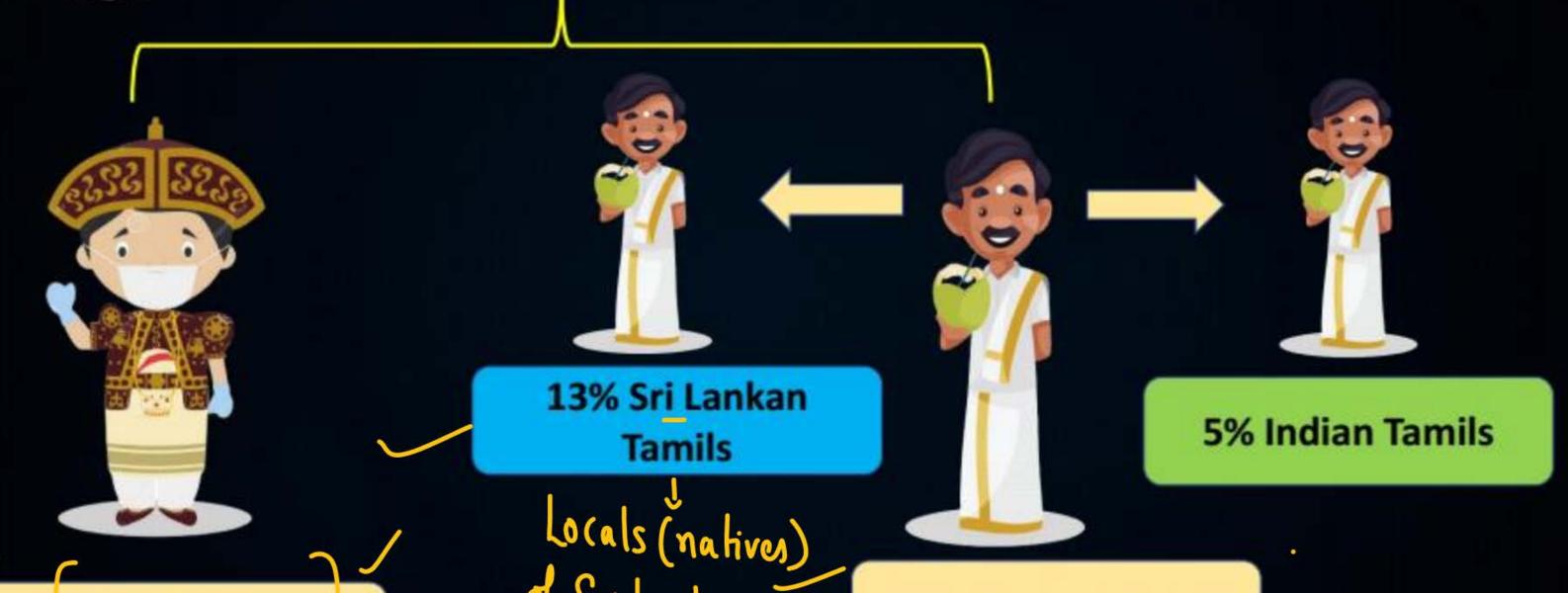
Situated few kilometres off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu

कुछ किमी स्थित है। तमिलनाडु के दक्षिणी तट से दूर



Sri Lanka –Ethnic Composition

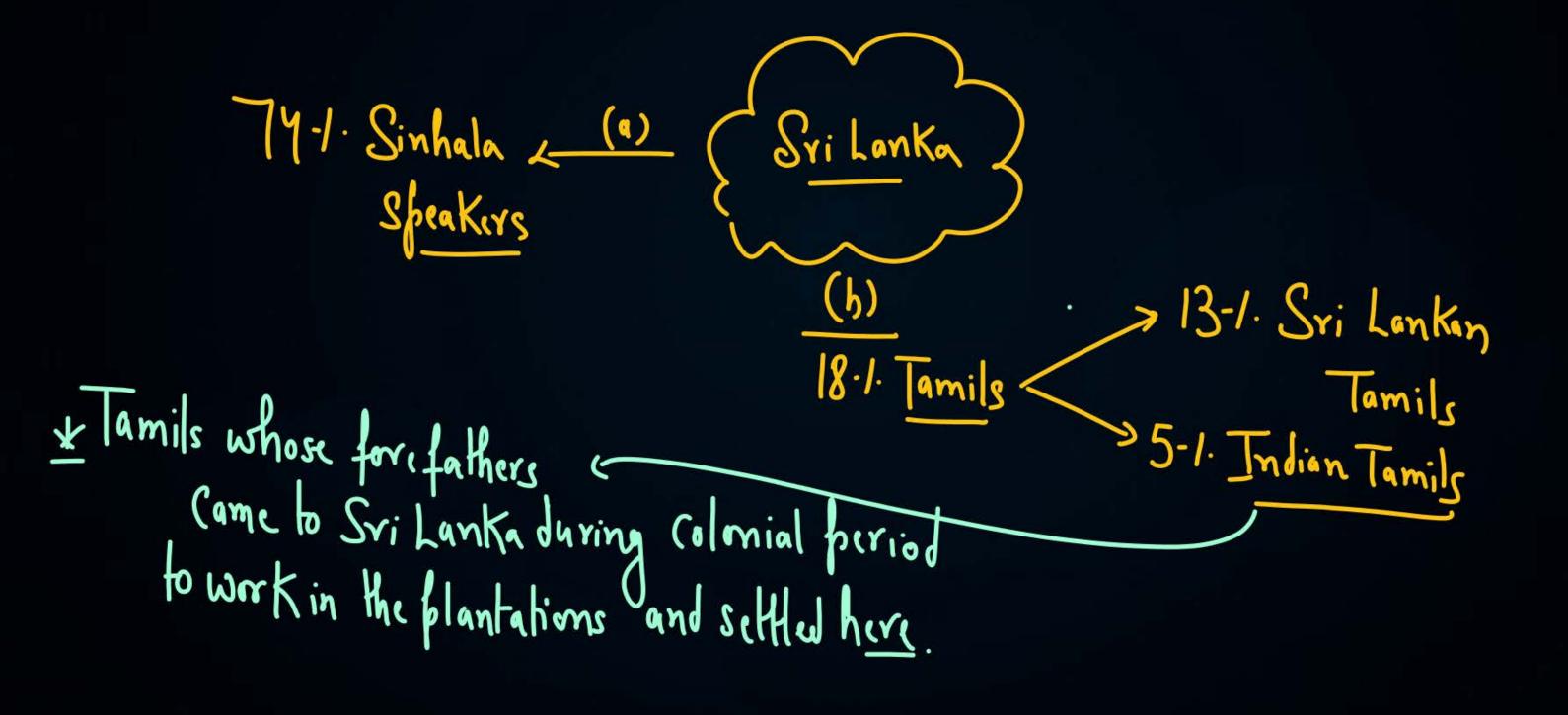




74% Sinhala Speaking

18% Tamil Speaking







Religious Division In Sri Lanka





Sinhala speakers follow Buddhism **Tamil Speakers**



Hindus

Muslims

7% Christians



Speak Both Sinhala and Tamil



Majoritarianism



* A belief that majority Community Should be able to rule the country in whichever way it wants thereby disregarding the needs and wishes of the minority.



Que (719)

What were the steps taken by Sinhala leaders to establish majoritarianism? (5)/(3)



Majoritarianism In Sri Lanka



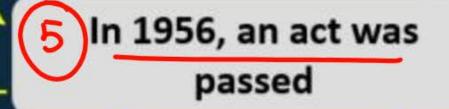
O Sri Lanka became independent in 1948

A democratic government was formed

Majority ministers in the govt. were Sinhala speakers



Sinhala community wanted to dominate Tamils



New

Established Sinhala as the only official language

b)Favoured Sinhala applicants for jobs and university

(c) Asked govt. to protect and promote Buddhism



In the island nation of Sri Lanka, the Sri Lankan Tamil population is concentrated in the _____ and ____ of the country.

-> Max. Tamil Population

North and East

Vest

Petulation

- A South and West
- B South and East
- North and Central
- North and East



The 7% Christians that lived in Sri Lanka spoke which language?

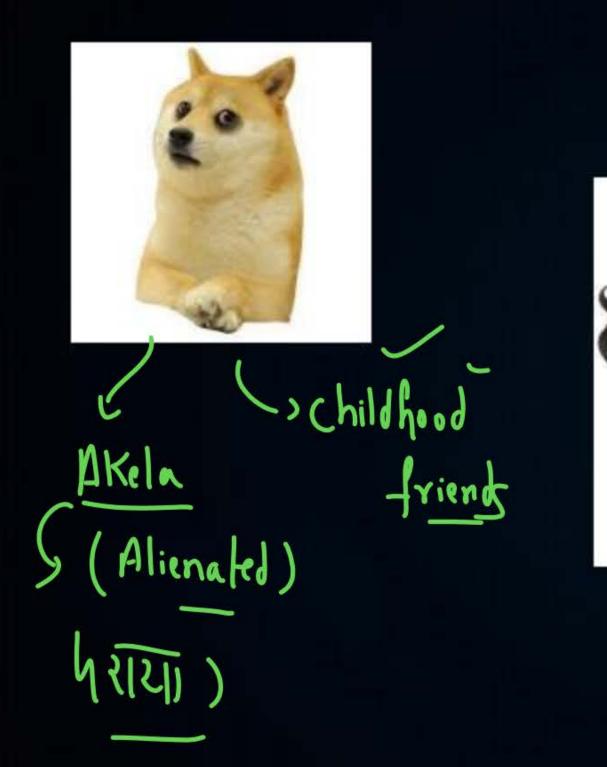
- A French
- B Tamil
- Sinhala
- Both b and c



Which religion was declared as the official religion in Sri Lanka?

- A Hinduism
- B Islam
- Christianity
- Buddhism

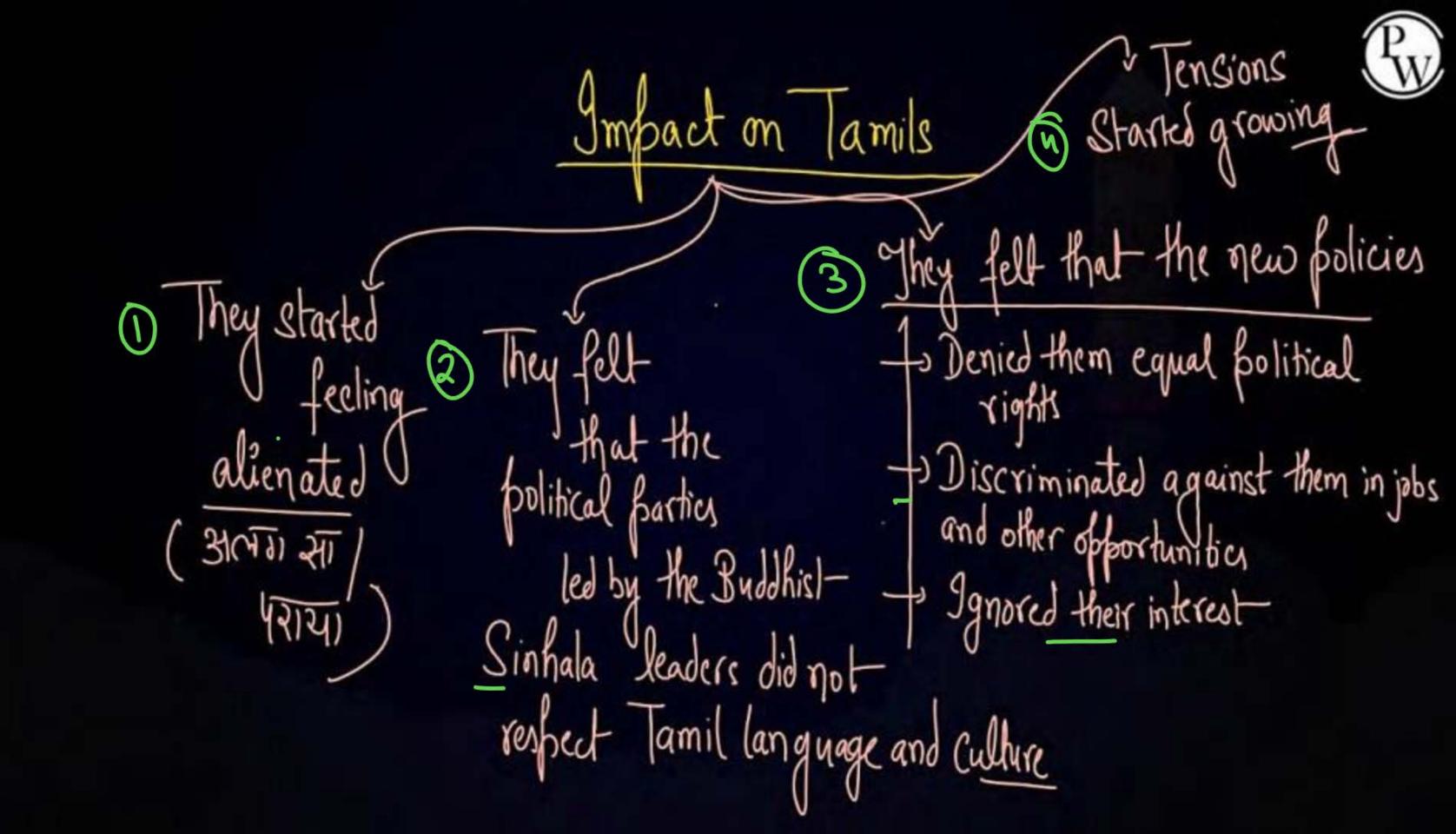








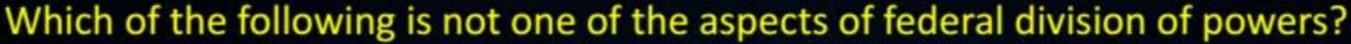
Vimbhayak Ji

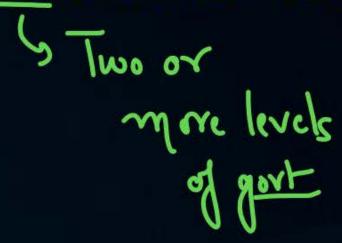


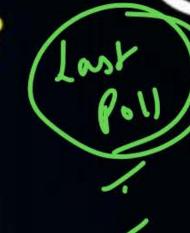


In dealing with power sharing, which one of the following statements is NOT correct about democracy?

- A People are the source of all political power
- In a democracy, people rule themselves through institutions of self governance.
- In a democracy, due respect is given to diverse groups and views that exist in a society.
- In a democracy, if the power to decide is dispersed, it is not possible to take quick decisions and enforce them







- A Sharing of powers among central provincial and local governments.
- B Division of powers involving higher and lower levels of government.
- The Constitution clearly lays down powers of different levels of government.
- There is no vertical division of powers.

