

UPDAAN

2025

Power Sharing

Political Science

Lecture – 02

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Topics

to be covered

- 1 Accommodation
- 2 Forms Of Power Sharing
- 3 Case Study → H.W.
- 4





POWER SHARING



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

(Sir)



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



Question



_____ was the percentage of German speaking in Belgium

A Ten

B One

C Twenty

D Four

Q) In Belgium, out of the total population, 59 per cent live in the Flemish region and speak _____ language.

- a) Dutch
- b) French
- c) English
- d) German

2) In Belgium, there were tensions between the Dutch-speaking and _____-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.

- a) German
- ☒ b) French
- c) English
- d) Russian

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

- a) South and West
- b) South and East
- c) North and Central
- d) North and East

✓ ✓ .

74-1.

Q) Most of the Sinhala-speaking people of Sri Lanka are _____.

- a) Christians
- b) Hindus
- ☒ c) Buddhists
- d) Muslims

**Q) Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country
in -----.**

- ☒ a) 1948
- b) 1947
- c) 1949
- d) 1958

Q) In _____, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.

a) 1958

☒ b) 1956

c) 1968

d) 1947

_____ is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

- ☒ a) Majoritarianism
- b) Despotism
- c) Secularism
- d) Monarchy





Q4

Why did Sri Lankan Tamils launch parties and struggles? (3)

How did the Sri Lankan Tamils react?

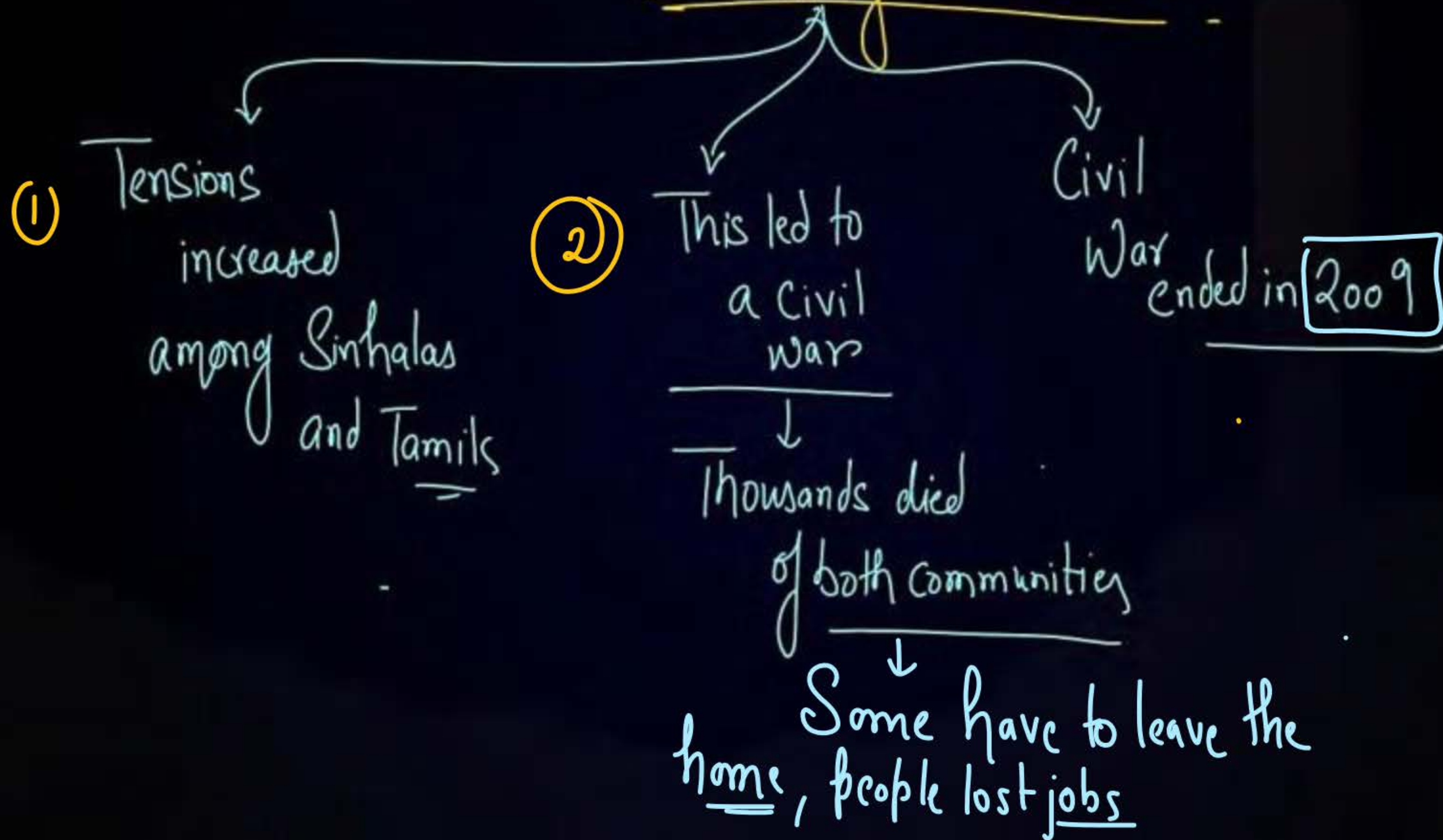
* Sri Lankan Tamils
launched parties
and struggles for:

- ① ⇒ Recognising Tamil as official language
- ② ⇒ Equal opportunities in education and jobs
- ③ ⇒ More Regional autonomy
(power)

* By 1980s

↓
Many political organisations
formed demanding
a separate state (Eelam)

Outcome of the Tensions



Accommodation in Belgium

① Leaders in Belgium understood and respected the ethnic differences.

② Between 1970-1993

↓
Constitution was amended (changes) four times → So that everyone can live peacefully in the same country



Accommodation-Model (Main Points)

- ① No. of Dutch speaking ministers = No. of French speaking ministers at the centre
- ② Many powers of the Centre were taken and given to state
- ③ State govt. was now not subordinate (answerable) to the centre.

Accommodation Model - Belgium



④ Brussels had a separate

govt.
↓

No. of French
Speaking

= No. of Dutch
speaking ministers

⑤ French accepted
equal representation in
Brussels because

↓
Dutch accepted
the same
at the centre

⑥ Apart from these
govt. there was
one more type of
govt →
Community
Govt.



Question



_____ is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German-speaking – no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

- A** District Government
- B** State Government
- C** Community Government
- D** Central Government

When many countries of Europe came together to form the European Union, _____ was chosen as its headquarters.

- ☒ a) Brussels
- b) Paris
- c) London
- d) Zurich

Dealing with differences → Belgium and Sri Lanka



Belgium

⇒ leaders realised that unity of the country can be maintained only by respecting feelings and interests of different communities

Sri Lanka

↓
It shows that if a majority community tries to dominate over others and does not share power

↓
It harms the unity of country



Why Power Sharing is desirable?

Prudential Reason

- ① It helps to reduce conflict (लड़ाई) between different social groups
- ② It avoids violence (हिंसा)
- ③ It ensures stability of the political order



Moral Reason

- ① Power sharing is the spirit of democracy
- ② Power is shared with people in a democracy
- ③ Democratic govt. is legitimate (elected by the people and answerable to them)

Wrong Ideas (Power Sharing)

⇒ Power Sharing ⇒ Power divide ⇒ Country will be weak

People believed

↙
All power should
be in one hands or
one group of people

↘
Otherwise quick
decisions cannot be
taken

last Topic →

①
②

Modern Forms of Power

Sharing

① Horizontal
Power Sharing

② Vertical
Power Sharing

Power Sharing
with Social
groups

Power Sharing
Political parties
Pressure groups

Horizontal Form Of Power Sharing



② marks

Organs Of The Government

→ Power is shared among organs of the govt. placed at the same level

Legislature

(Make Laws)

Executive

(Implement Laws)

Judiciary

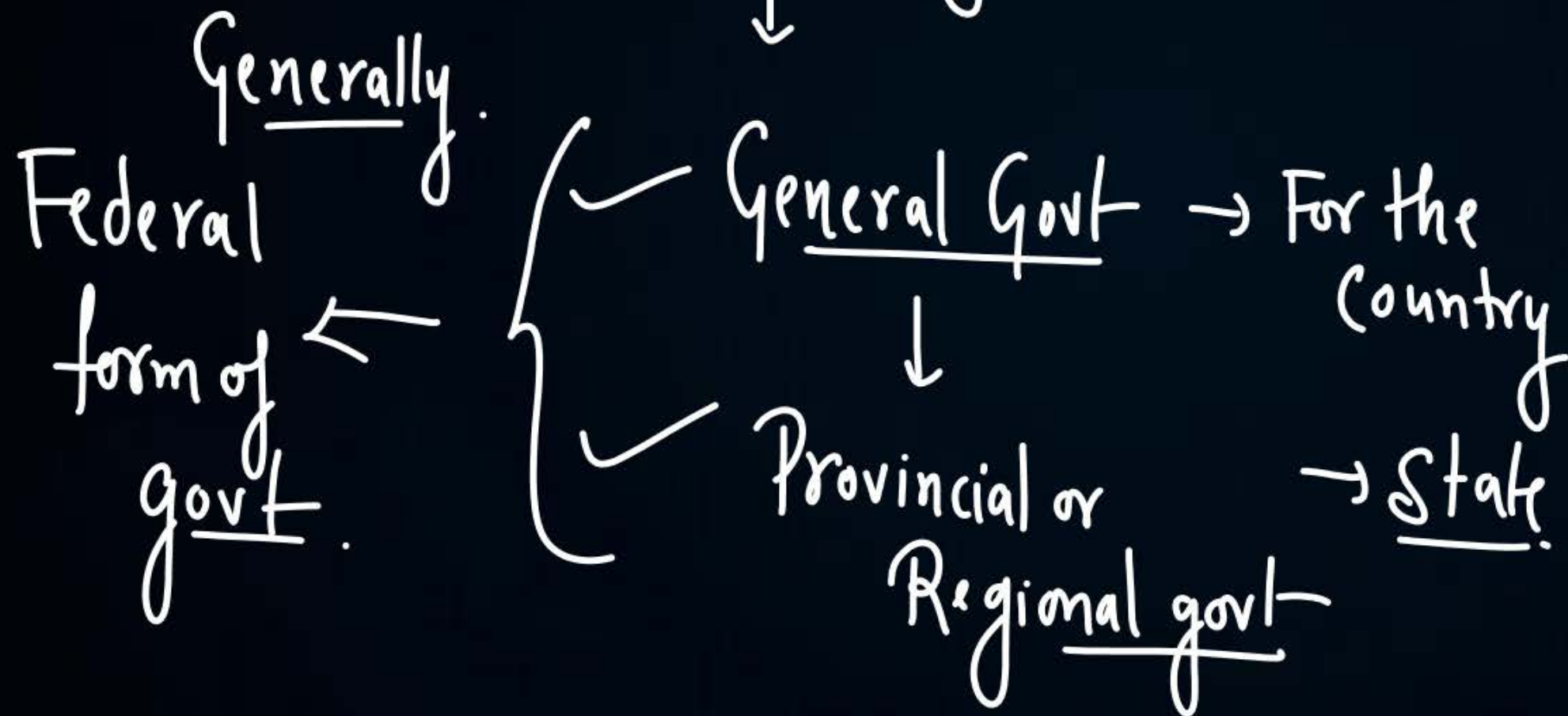
(Solve Disputes)

* They keep a check on each others' powers and balance them.
→ It is called system of checks and balances.

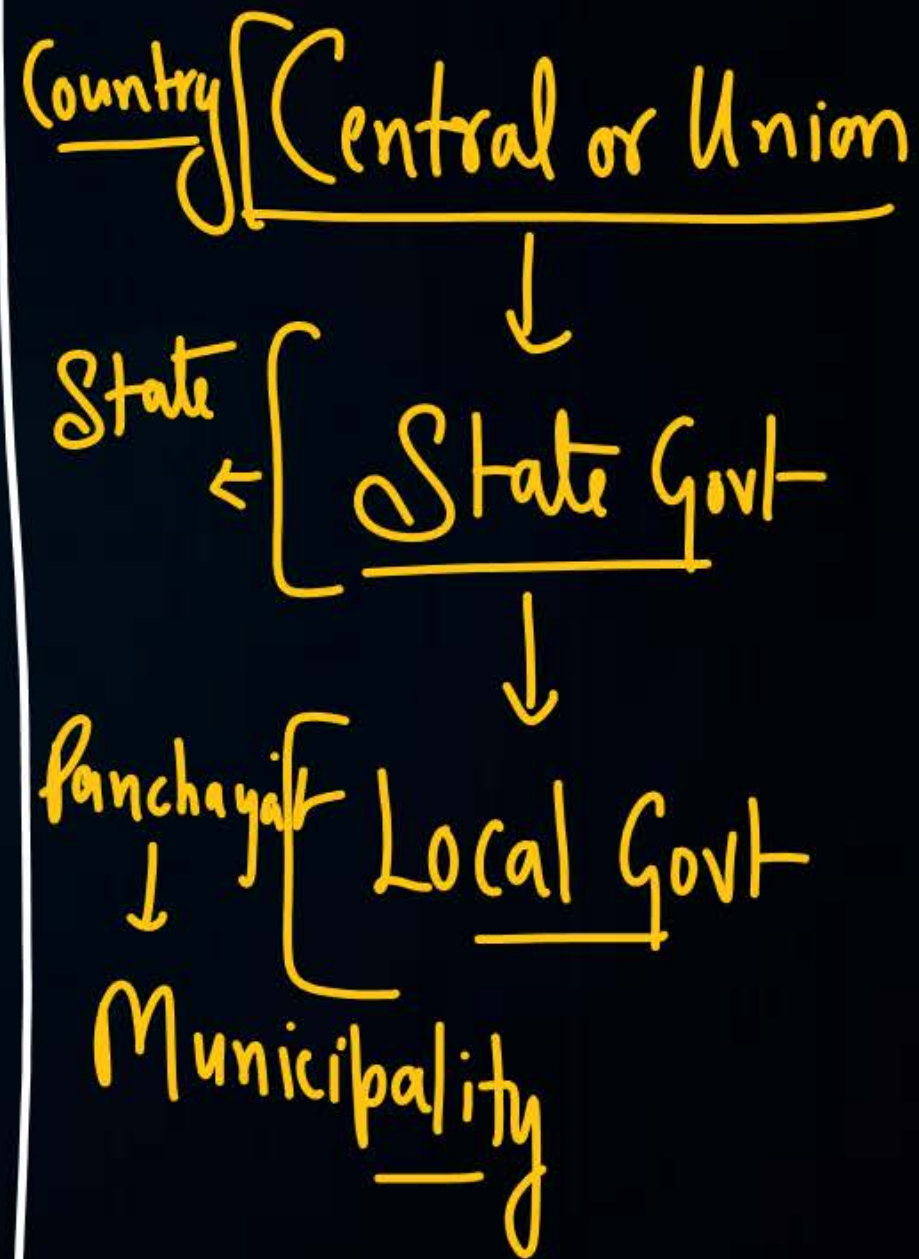


② Vertical Form of Power Sharing

↓
Power is shared among levels of the govt.



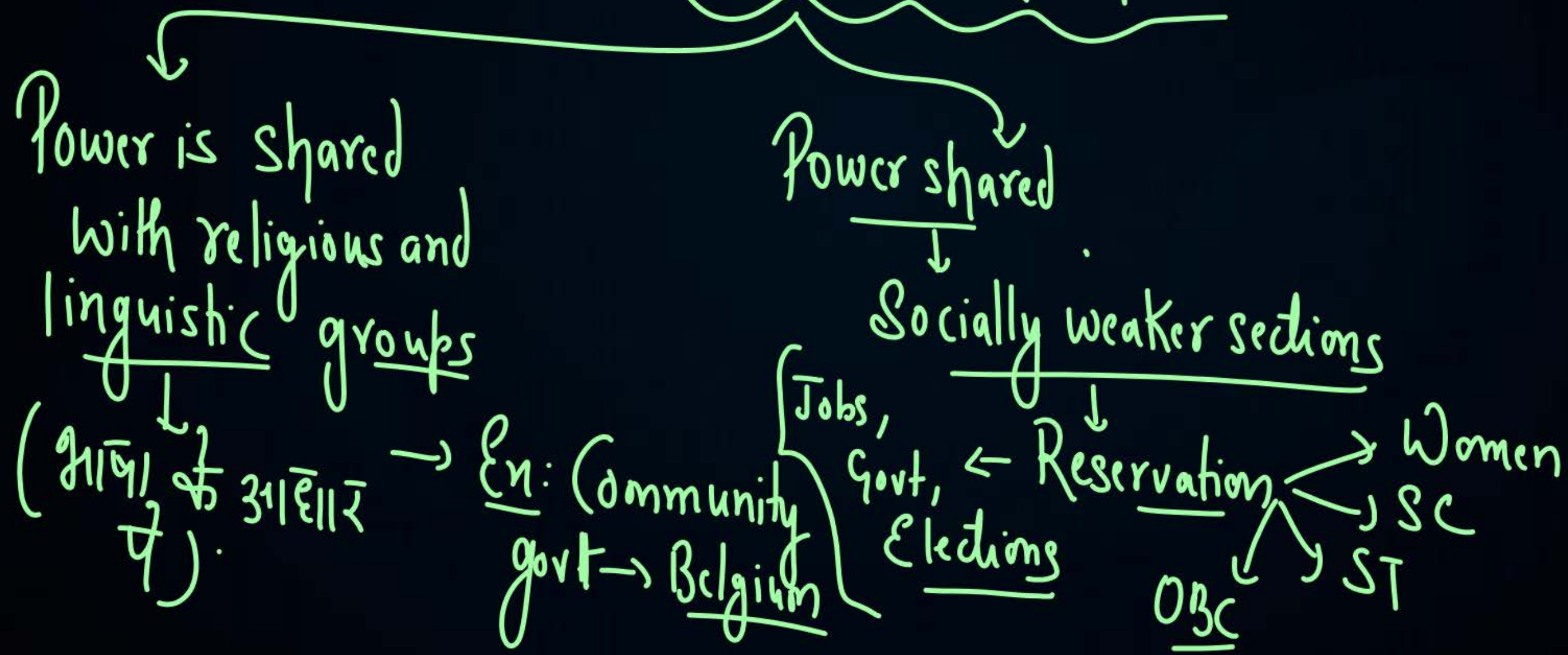
India



* Constitution defines power of each level of govt.

∅ This is also called federal division of power

Power Sharing Among Social Groups



* Religious Minorities → Also given reservation




Objective

To give equal opportunity
in govt. and administration



To diff. social groups

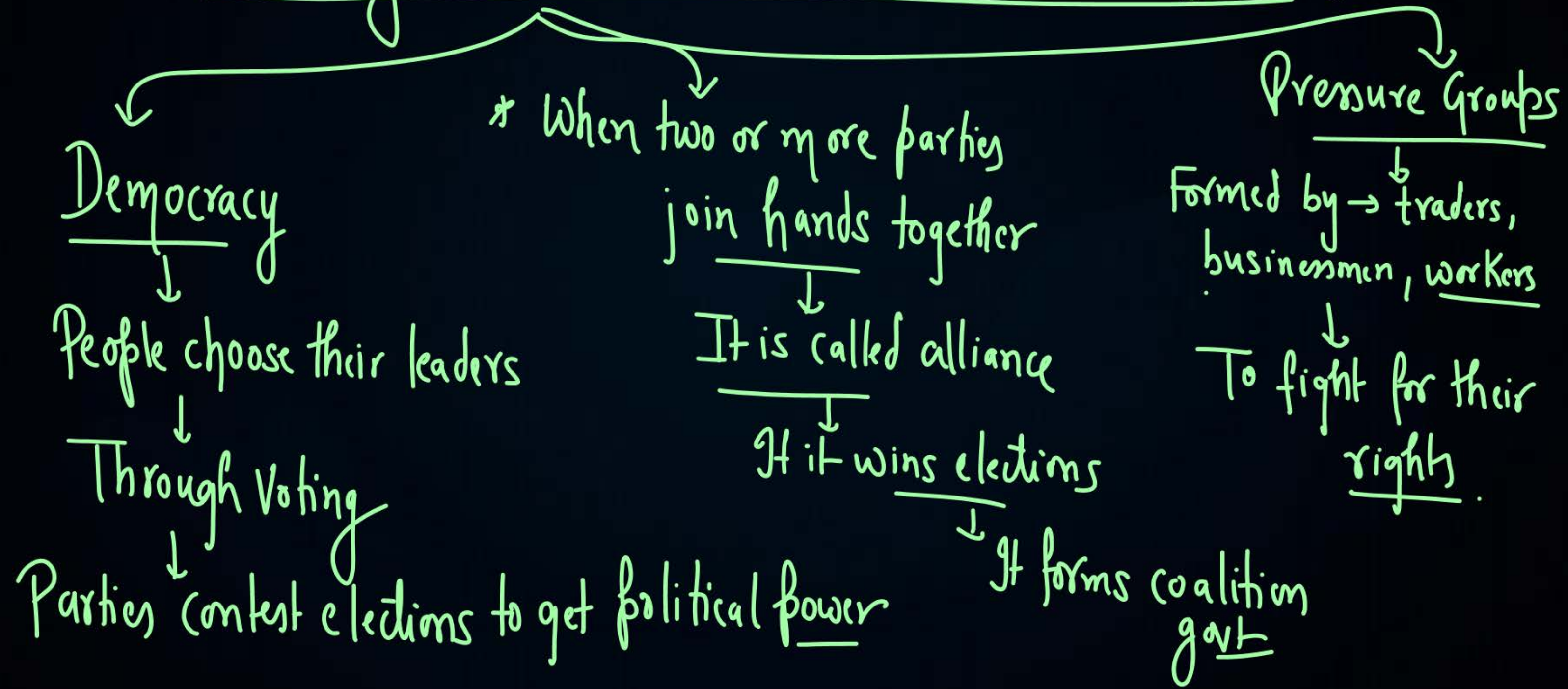
To give a fair share
in power



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graph TD; A[To give a fair share in power] --> B[SC]; A --> C[ST]; A --> D[OBC]; A --> E[Minority]; A --> F[Women]
```




④ Power Sharing → Different Political Parties, pressure groups



How do they share power?



Last Pol

Q When two or more pol. parties come together to form _____

- ☒ (a) Alliance
- (b) Nothing
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (d) Rajya Sabha

Khalil's dilemma

As usual, Vikram was driving the motorbike under a vow of silence and Vetat was the pillion rider. As usual, Vetat started telling Vikram a story to keep him awake while driving. This time the story went as follows:

"In the city of Beirut, there lived a man called Khalil. His parents came from different communities. His father was an Orthodox Christian and mother a Sunni Muslim. This was not so uncommon in this modern, cosmopolitan city. People from various communities that lived in Lebanon came to live in its capital, Beirut. They lived together, intermingled, yet fought a bitter civil war among themselves. One of Khalil's uncles was killed in that war.

At the end of this civil war, Lebanon's leaders came together and agreed to some basic rules for power sharing among different communities. As per these rules, the country's President must belong to the Maronite sect of Catholic Christians. The Prime Minister must be from the Sunni Muslim community. The post of Deputy Prime Minister is fixed for Orthodox Christian sect and that of the Speaker for Shi'a Muslims. Under this pact, the Christians agreed not to seek French protection and the Muslims agreed not to seek unification with the neighbouring state of Syria. When the Christians and Muslims came to this agreement, they were nearly equal in population. Both sides have continued to respect this agreement though now the Muslims are in clear majority.



Khalil does not like this system one bit. He is a popular man with political ambition. But under the present system, the top position is out of his reach. He does not practise either his father's or his mother's religion and does not wish to be known by either. He cannot understand why Lebanon can't be like any other 'normal' democracy. "Just hold an election, allow everyone to contest and whoever wins maximum votes becomes the president, no matter which community he comes from. Why can't we do that, like in other democracies of the world?" he asks. His elders, who have seen the bloodshed of the civil war, tell him that the present system is the best guarantee for peace..."

The story was not finished, but they had reached the TV tower where they stopped every day. Vetat wrapped up quickly and posed his customary question to Vikram: "If you had the power to rewrite the rules in Lebanon, what would you do? Would you adopt the 'regular' rules followed everywhere, as Khalil suggests? Or stick to the old rules? Or do something else?" Vetat did not forget to remind Vikram of their basic pact: "If you have an answer in mind and yet do not speak up, your mobike will freeze, and so will you!"

Can you help poor Vikram in answering Vetat?



H.W



Read the following passage and pick out any one of the prudential reasons for power sharing offered in this.

“We need to give more power to the panchayats to realise the dream of Mahatma Gandhi and the hopes of the makers of our Constitution. Panchayati Raj establishes true democracy. It restores power to the only place where power belongs in a democracy – in the hands of the people. Giving power to Panchayats is also a way to reduce corruption and increase administrative efficiency. When people participate in the planning and implementation of developmental schemes, they would naturally exercise greater control over these schemes. This would eliminate the corrupt middlemen. Thus, Panchayati Raj will strengthen the foundations of our democracy.”

HW

↓
Read



THANK
YOU

