

**CLASS X
SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**CHAPTER – ONE
CIVICS – POWER SHARING**

PORTION FOR APRIL 2020

- *HISTORY – CH.3 NATIONALISM IN INDIA*
 - *CIVICS – CH.1 POWER SHARING*
 - *ECON – UNDERSTANDING DEVELOPMENT*
-

IMPORTANT INFORMATION

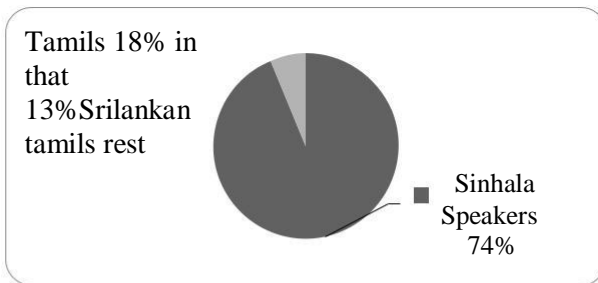
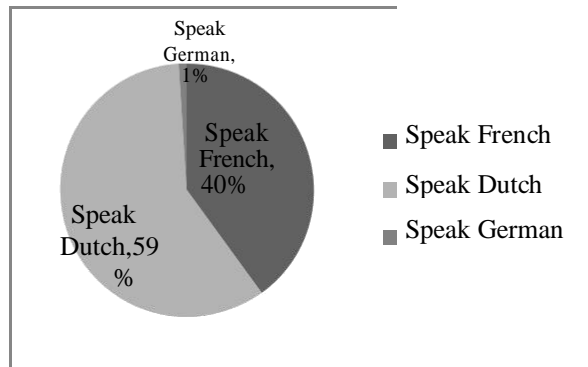
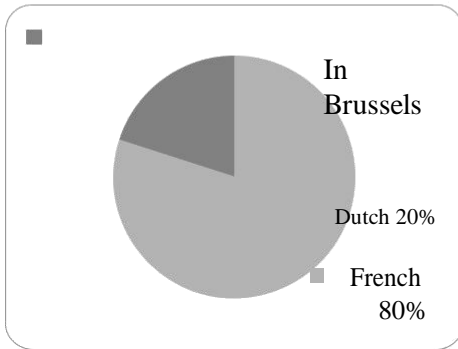
1. SOCIAL SCIENCE NCERT TEXT BOOK CAN BE ACCESSED FROM CBSE.NIC.IN
2. STUDY MATERIALS ARE ALSO AVAILABLE ON CBSE.NIC.IN
3. KINDLY ACCESS YOUTUBE LECTURE BY VEDANTU AND DRONSTUDY AND OTHER ALLIED TUTORIAL WEBSITES.
4. STUDY MATERIAL WILL BE AVAILABLE ON THE SCHOOL WEBSITE ON WEEKLY BASIS. KINDLY LOGIN TO THE SCHOOL WEBSITE FOR REGULAR UPDATES.
5. IMPORTANT QUESTION ANSWERS MUST BE NOTED DOWN FOR FURTHER STUDIES/REFERENCES.
6. THE STUDY MATERIAL FOR REMAINING CHAPTERS WILL BE PROVIDED ON WEKLY BASIS.

CHAPTER EXPLANATION

- In every nation, diverse communities and social groups live together. They may live in harmony with each other or alternatively, diversity among communities may become perpetual source of conflict and fighting.
Examples -
 - a- Belgium, where different communities live in harmony.
 - b- Sri Lanka, where different communities were engaged in a civil war for over 25 years.
- Belgium adopted a political system in which different communities share power and the government takes into consideration the interests of all communities while conducting the affairs of the state. They is harmony and the country is marching ahead on the road to prosperity.
- Sri Lanka gave priority to majoritarianism i.e.; the majority community chose to play rough with the minority community. All the political powers came to be concentrated in the hands of the majority group. The led to civil war which caused a terrible set back to the social, cultural and economic life of the country.
- Power sharing is favoured due to a number of reasons. This reason can be divided into two groups – a. prudential reasons and b. moral reasons. While prudential reasons stress than power sharing will bring out better results, moral reasons emphasise the very act of power sharing as valuable.
- Power sharing arrangements can take many forms as given below –
 1. Power may be shared among different organs of the government.
 2. Power may be shared among governments at different levels.
 3. Power may be shared among different social groups.
 4. Power may be shared between political parties, pressure groups and movements.

DEMOCRATIC POLITICS - II

CHAPTER-1 POWER SHARING



Democratic form of government of

SRILANKA

BELGIUM

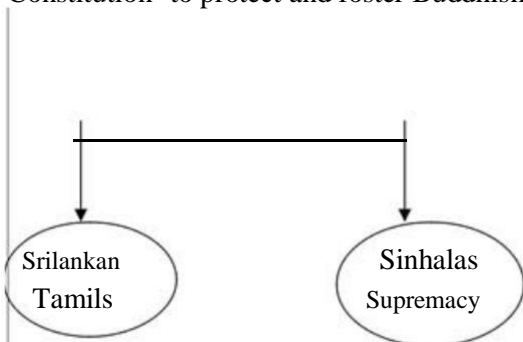
(Majoritarianism)

(Accommodative)

Independent in 1948

- (i) Democratically elected Government (Sinhala community dominated the ministry)
- (ii) Adopted a series of Majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy: 1956 Act, recognized Sinhala as the only language
- (iii) Favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and Govt. jobs
- (iv) Constitution- to protect and foster Buddhism

- (i) Equal No. of Ministers from Dutch and French speaking in central Government
- (ii) No single community can Like make decisions for itself official
- (iii) State Govt. not subordinate to Central Govt.
- (iv) Brussels: Govt. too had Equal representation –



Result:-

a) Increased the feeling of distrust Among the Srilankan Tamils, **CIVIL WAR STARTED**

b) Constitution and the government ignored their Interests-denied equal political rights

c) Sri Lankan Tamils launched parties and demand **COUNTRY UNITED** Tamil Ealam State, Tamil as an official language, regional autonomy, equality in securing education and jobs

Civil war causes

Fought for recognition of Tamil as an official language.

Wanted regional autonomy

Equal opportunity in securing education and jobs

1980-demanded an independent Tamil Ealam

in northern and eastern part of Srilanka

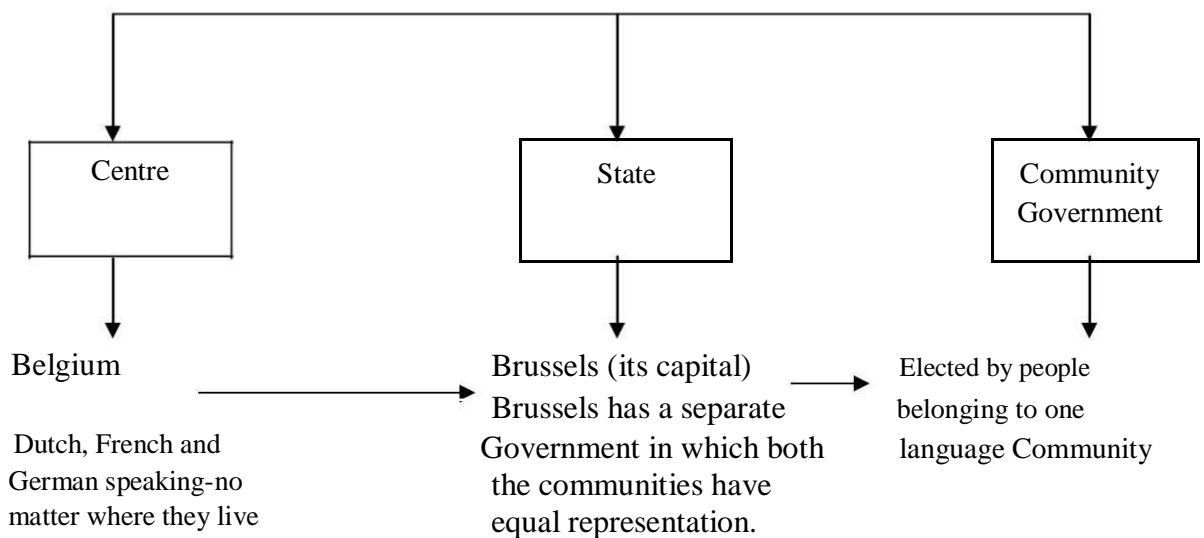
Result:-

Country united respecting the feelings of different communities and regions

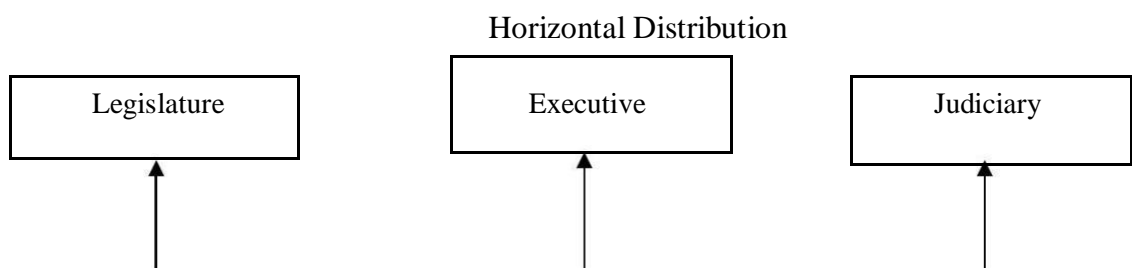
Brussels chosen as headquarters of European Union

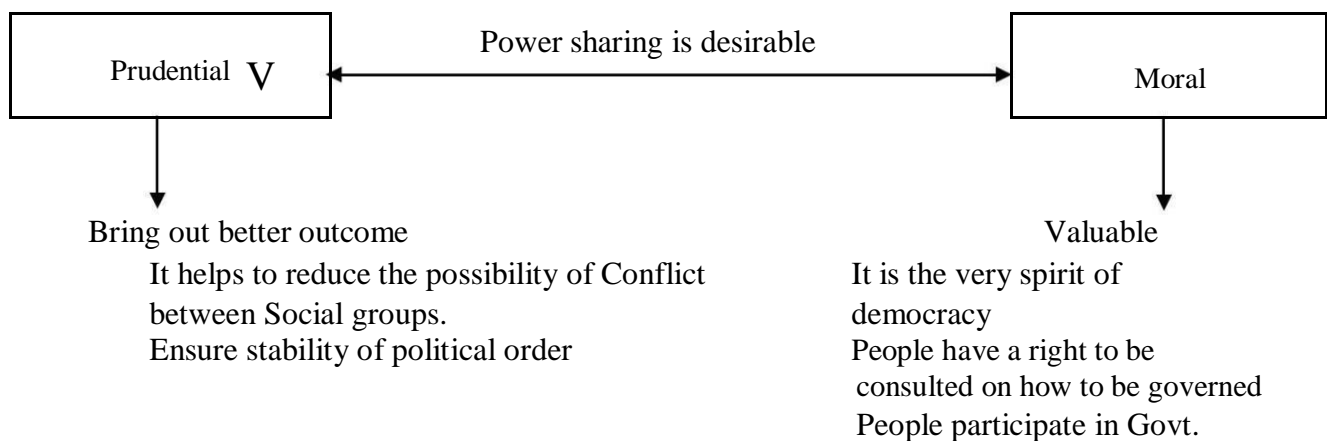
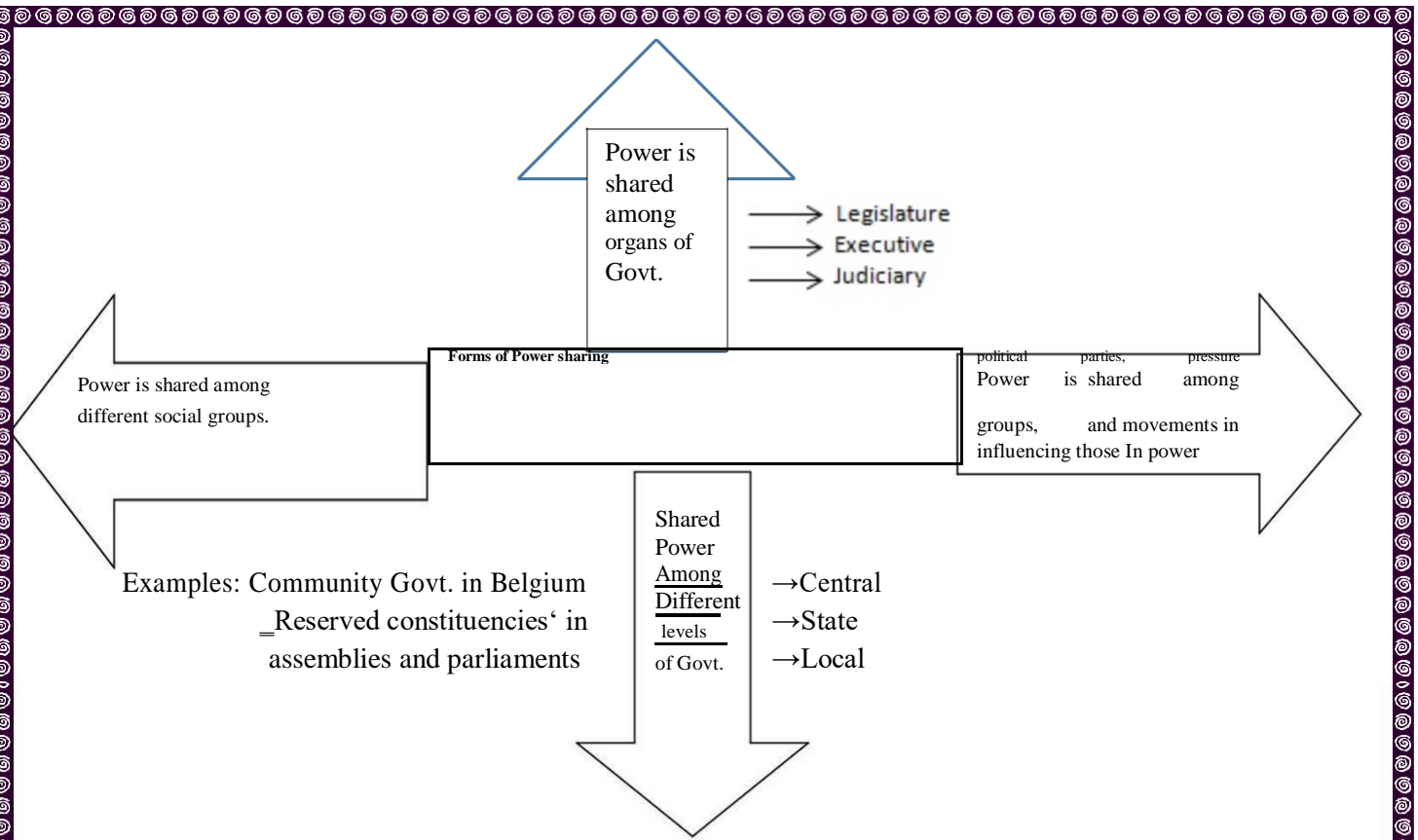
BELGIUM

Accommodation –Three kind of Government



Balance of Power with checks and balances





QUESTIONS/ ANSWERS TO BE TAKEN AS NOTES

1. Mention the three causes for the Civil War in Sri Lanka?

The distrust between the two communities, Sinhala and Tamil turned into conflict. The Sri Lankan Tamils had launched Parties and struggles -

- Their demand for more autonomy to provinces populated by the Tamils was denied.
- Struggles for the recognition of Tamil as an official language, for regional autonomy and equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs failed.
- In 1980s several political organizations were formed demanding an independent Tamil Eelam [state] in northern and eastern part of Sri Lanka. It soon turned into a Civil War.

2. List the three merits of Power Sharing?

Power sharing is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

It is the very spirit of democracy.

It brings in the unity of the nation.

How has the democratically elected government in Srilanka established „Majoritarian, measures?

In 1956, an Act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil.

The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for University positions and government jobs.

Protected and fostered Buddhism.

4. Why has Brussels, been chosen as the headquarters of the European Union?

They recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities and the arrangement [Accommodation] they worked out is different from any other country and is innovative.

It has avoided Civic problems and division on linguistic basis, instead brought stability.

Though complicated, this arrangement has enabled everyone to live together within the same country.

How is the system of „ checks and balances“ maintained among the different organs of the government?

Power is shared among the different organs of the government such as the Legislature, executive and judiciary.

It allows different organs of the government placed at the same level to exercise different powers.

Such a separation ensures that none of the organs can exercise unlimited power.

Each organ checks the other .This result in balance of power.

LONG ANSWERS QUESTIONS [5marks]

Q.1 How has the Belgian government solved its ethnic Problem?

The Path of accommodation adopted in Belgium -

Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central govt.

Many Powers of the central government have been given to state govt. The state Govt is not subordinate to the Central Govt.

Brussels has a separate Govt. in which both the communities have equal representation.

There is a third kind of Govt. called community Govt. elected by the people belonging to Dutch, French and German no matter where they live.

When many countries of Europe came together to form the Europe union, Brussels was chosen as its headquarters.

Q.2- Explain the four forms of Power Sharing with examples.

Horizontal distribution of power.[between the organs of the government-Legislature, Executive and Judiciary]- India

Vertical distribution of power. [among Central level, state level and local level] - India

Power sharing among different social groups.[Community Government, [Belgium] reserved seats, Women]- India

Power sharing among different political parties, Pressure groups and Movements - In India [Coalition government]

QUESTIONS FOR PRACTICE

Q.1 Why is power sharing good for democracies? Why is it desirable in the modern World?

Ans.

Q.2 Explain how the Civil War can be turned down and peace be restored in Srilanka.

Ans.

Q.3 Explain different forms of power sharing in modern democracies.

Ans.

Q.4 Explain the drawbacks of Majoritarianism.

Ans.

Q.5 Give a comparative analysis between Belgium and India.

Ans.....

Q.6 What is a 'Community Government'- How is this formed in Belgium?

Ans.

Q.7 How is the balance of power maintained among the three organs of the government?

Ans.

Q.8 Why do we have 'reserved constituencies'?

Ans.
