

Power sharing

→ Question Bank - Oswaal :-

1. The leaders of the Sinhala Community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of the majority / Sinhala became the official language / Sinhala applicants were preferred in University positions and government jobs / Buddhism was made state religion through a new constitution.
2. The leaders of the Sinhala Community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of the major majority and thus, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy. It followed majoritarianism.
3. Buddhism.
4. In 1956.
5. They wanted independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka.
6. It is a violent conflict between opposing groups within a country that becomes so intense that it appears like a war.
7. Consequences of majoritarian policies adopted by the Sri Lankan Government are-
 - i. Tamils felt that the government was not sensitive about Tamil language and culture.
 - ii. They felt discriminated against getting jobs and education.

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iii) they felt that government is practising religious discrimination.

8) Sri Lankan Tamils felt alienated because:-

i) Government adopted majoritarian government measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy. In 1956, an Act was passed to ensure Sinhala as the only official language thus, disregarding Tamil.

ii) The government followed preferential politics that favoured Sinhala applicants for university position and government jobs.

iii) A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

iv) Sri Lankan Tamils felt that none of the major political parties led by the Buddhist Sinhala leaders was sensitive to their language and culture.

9) The Ethnic Composition of Belgium are as follows:-

i) In Belgium 59% people lived in Flemish region and speak Dutch language.

ii) 40% people lived in Wallonia region and speak French language.

iii) 1% people were German speaking.

iv) There was an acute tensions in Brussels because in Brussels 80% of the people were French-speaking and 20% were Dutch-speaking.

10.7	Problem dealt in Belgium	Problem dealt in Sri Lanka
i.7	The power was shared among both groups.	i.7 The power was not shared among the people of both groups.
ii.7	Both groups have equal representation in the Constitution.	ii.7 Both groups don't have equal representation in the Constitution.
iii.7	Majority group didn't dominated the minorities.	iii.7 Minorities were dominated by Majority.
iv.7	Belgian people accommodate the problem and lives with peace & harmony.	iv.7 The both groups conflicted which led to civic strife or Civil War.
11.7	<u>Belgium</u>	<p style="text-align: center;"> RD Study Mantra CLASS: 1ST TO 12TH, M.A., B.A., GEN. ENTRANCE EXAMS Mobile No: 8826565204 </p>
i.7	Belgium is the European Country.	i.7 Sri Lanka is a South Asian Country.
ii.7	Population of Belgium is about one crore.	ii.7 Population of Sri Lanka is about two crores.
iii.7	It shared boundaries with Germany, France, Netherland, Luxemburg.	iii.7 It is an island Country surrounded by the Indian Ocean.
iv.7	In Belgium, French speaking was relatively rich.	iv.7 In Sri Lanka, Sinhala Community was powerful and dominant.
v.7	59% people live in Flemish region and speak dutch and 40% people live in wallonia region and speak french.	v.7 74% people were Sinhala, 18% were Tamils. Tamils were divided into two categories Sri Lankan Tamils (13%) & Indian Tamils (5%).

12) Sri Lanka became Independent in 1948. It immediately adopted measures to impose Sinhala Supremacy.

i) The Tamils felt alienated. No respect or recognition was given to their language, culture and religion.

ii) They began a struggle for equality in jobs, ~~many~~ entry to the universities, recognition of their language and culture.

iii) Slowly the conflict changed into the demand for regional autonomy.

iv) Their demands were ignored, the conflict became more severe and by the 1980s, their demands had changed.

v) They wanted Tamil Eelam in the north and east. A Civil war ensued, which killed thousands on both sides.

13) The advantages enjoyed by the Sinhala Community in Sri Lanka are:-

i) In 1956 an act was passed and Sinhala declared as the official language.

ii) They adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala Supremacy.

iii) Buddhism was declared as National Religion.

iv) The leaders of the Sinhala Community tried to ensure the dominance of their community over the other communities of Sri Lanka after independence.

v) Sinhala people were given special preference in Government jobs and University admissions.

Consequences:- All these government measures increased the feeling of ~~time~~ alienation among the other Communities. They felt that their lives, language and Culture were not given due importance. They also felt that the Constitution and the policies of the government denied them to give equal political powers. As a result, their relations with the Sinhala Community worsened.

14) Sri Lanka is an Island nation in the Indian Ocean about 80km, the East of the Southern tip of India.

i) The population of Sri Lanka is about 2 crore.

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ii) 74% people are Sinhala who follow Buddhism and are in majority.

iii) 18% people are Tamils who follow Hindu and Muslim they were in minority in the Country.

iv) Tamils were divided into two categories :-

a) Sri Lankan Tamils:- They were the Tamil natives of the Country,

b) Indian Tamils:- They were the people who came as a plantation during the colonial period.

v) 7% people are Christians, who are both Tamil and Sinhala.

15) Between 1970 and 1993 they amended their Constitution four times to work an arrangement that would enable everyone to live together within the same Country.

16. > Brussels.

17. > Power Sharing is desirable due to the following reasons.

- i. > Power Sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.
- ii. > Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy.

18. > Community government in Belgium is elected by people belonging to one language Community Dutch, French or German.

19. > Power is shared among different organs of government i.e. legislature, executive and Judiciary.

i. > Legislature :- The legislature is concerned with passing the laws, controlling the finances of the state and delivering on the matter of public importance.

ii. > Executive :- The executive machinery implements the policies of the government and executes the rules made by the legislature.

iii. > Judiciary :- The judiciary is concerned with the interpretation of the laws and has the power to punish - punish those who commit crimes or break the laws. The judiciary can also check the functioning of the executives.

20. > Power sharing is desirable for the following reasons :-

i) Prudential :-

- a) It helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups. Since, social conflict often leads to violence and political instability.
- b) It is a good way to ensure the stability of political order.

ii) Moral :-

- a) Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy.
- b) People have the right to be consulted on how they are to be governed.

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21) Horizontal division of power

Vertical division of power

- i) In horizontal division of power, power can be shared among different organs of the government i.e. the legislatures, the executive and the judiciary.
- ii) In horizontal division of power, different organs of government exercise different powers. This is a concept of separation of powers.
- iii) Horizontal distribution specifies the concept of checks and balances in order to check the exercise of unlimited powers of the organs.

- i) In vertical division of power, power can be shared among governments at different levels, like union, state and local levels of government, i.e., it involves higher and lower levels of the government.
- ii) In vertical division of power, Constitution clearly lays down the power of different levels of the government.
- iii) There is no concept of checks and balances, because powers are clearly given by the Constitution from the higher level to the lower level.

22. The elements of the Belgian model are as follows:-

- i. Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- ii. Many powers of the central government has been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the central government.
- iii. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch speaking community has accepted equal representation in the central government.
- iv. The Community government is elected by the people belonging to one language community - Dutch, French, German-speaking no matter where they live. This government has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.

23. The accommodative experience of Belgium for peace and harmony:

- i. The path of accommodation was adopted in Belgium.
- ii. They recognised the existence of the regional differences and cultural diversities.
- iii. Dutch and French speaking ministers got equal representation in the central government.
- iv. Many powers of the central government have been given to state government.

v) Brussels has a separate government in which both the Communities have equal representation.

vi) There is a third kind of government called Community Government elected by the people belonging to Dutch, French and German no matter where they live.

24) The idea of power sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided political power.

Different forms having common arrangements of power sharing:

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

ii) Powers can be shared among governments at different levels i.e., at national and provincial or regional levels.

iii) Power shared among different social groups such as religious and linguistic groups.

iv) Power can also be shared among political parties, pressure groups and movements. Control or influence those in power.