

Power Sharing

Section 1

▸ Introduction to Power Sharing



KEY INSIGHT

Power sharing is a crucial concept in civics that deals with the distribution of power among different groups or individuals. This concept is essential in maintaining harmony and preventing conflicts within a society or a country.

- Power sharing can be observed in everyday life, such as in a family where multiple members have different opinions and need to make decisions together.
- In a country, power sharing is vital to prevent the concentration of power in one group or individual, which can lead to conflicts and social unrest.

DEFINITION

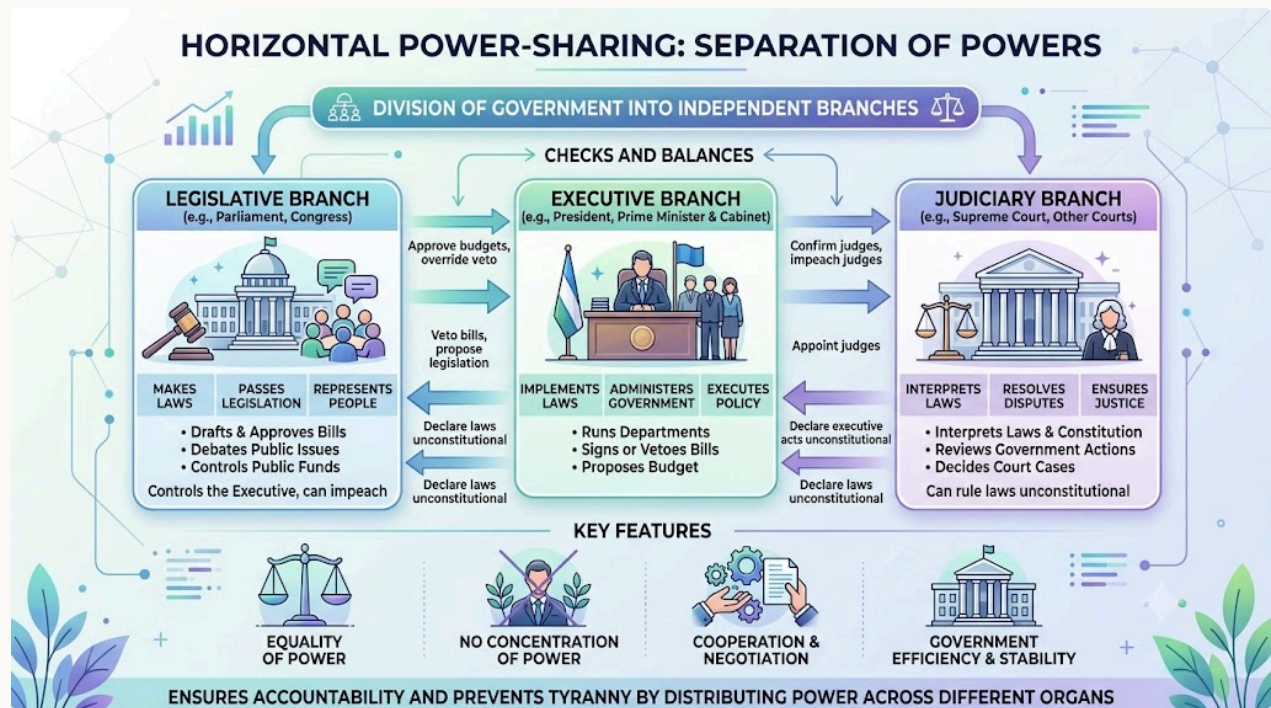
Power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different groups or individuals to ensure that no single entity has absolute control over decision-making processes.



HOW IT WORKS

Power sharing can be achieved through various mechanisms, such as federalism, decentralization, and representation of different groups in decision-making bodies.

Power sharing can be achieved through various mechanisms, such as federalism, decentralization, and representation of different groups in decision-making bodies.



Horizontal form of power sharing

The concept of power sharing can be illustrated through real-world examples, such as the cases of Belgium and Sri Lanka. Belgium's power-sharing approach has helped to maintain harmony among its different linguistic and cultural groups, while Sri Lanka's failure to share power has led to conflicts and social unrest.

- Belgium's power-sharing approach has helped to maintain harmony among its different linguistic and cultural groups.
- Sri Lanka's failure to share power has led to conflicts and social unrest.

SUMMARY



The key takeaway from the concept of power sharing is that it is essential to distribute power among different groups or individuals to prevent conflicts and maintain harmony within a society or a country.



QUICK REVISION

Key points to remember: power sharing is crucial for maintaining harmony, can be achieved through federalism and decentralization, and is essential for preventing conflicts and social unrest.

► **Case Study: Belgium and Sri Lanka**

The cases of Belgium and Sri Lanka provide valuable insights into the importance of power sharing. Belgium's power-sharing approach has helped to maintain harmony among its different linguistic and cultural groups, while Sri Lanka's failure to share power has led to conflicts and social unrest.

- Belgium's power-sharing approach has helped to maintain harmony among its different linguistic and cultural groups.

- Sri Lanka's failure to share power has led to conflicts and social unrest.
- The cases of Belgium and Sri Lanka highlight the importance of power sharing in maintaining harmony and preventing conflicts within a society or a country.



QUICK REVISION

Key points to remember: Belgium's power-sharing approach has been successful, Sri Lanka's failure to share power has led to conflicts, and power sharing is essential for maintaining harmony and preventing conflicts.

Section 2

► Introduction to Sri Lanka's Language and Religion



KEY INSIGHT

Sri Lanka is a country with a diverse population, comprising Sinhala speakers who are mostly Buddhist, and Tamil speakers who are predominantly Hindu and Muslim. The majority of the population practices Buddhism, but there are also significant numbers of Hindus and Muslims.

- Sinhala speakers are the majority and are mostly Buddhist
- Tamil speakers are predominantly Hindu and Muslim
- Sri Lanka gained independence in 1948

DEFINITION

Majority terrorism refers to the dominance of one group over others, often leading to the suppression of minority groups. In Sri Lanka, the Sinhala community's dominance led to the suppression of other communities.



HOW IT WORKS

The Sri Lankan government took several steps to establish Sinhala supremacy, including passing the Sinhala Language Act in 1956, which declared Sinhala as the official language of Sri Lanka.

The Sri Lankan government took several steps to establish Sinhala supremacy, including passing the Sinhala Language Act in 1956, which declared Sinhala as the official language of Sri Lanka.

- The Sinhala Language Act of 1956 declared Sinhala as the official language
- The government favored Sinhala speakers in government jobs and admissions
- The new constitution protected and promoted Buddhism, while ignoring other religions



EXAM TIP

To understand the concept of majority terrorism, it's essential to analyze the historical context of Sri Lanka and the steps taken by the government to establish Sinhala supremacy.



QUICK REVISION

Key takeaways: Sinhala speakers are the majority in Sri Lanka, the government passed the Sinhala Language Act in 1956, and the constitution promotes Buddhism while ignoring other religions.

SUMMARY



The most important takeaway is that the Sinhala community's dominance in Sri Lanka led to the suppression of minority groups, resulting in majority terrorism.

Section 3

► Power Sharing: An Introduction



KEY INSIGHT

Power sharing is a crucial aspect of governance, where power is distributed among different levels or groups. In India, power is shared at three levels: central, state, and local government. However, in most countries, power is shared only at two levels: central and state.

- Power sharing at three levels: central, state, and local government
- Most countries have only two levels of power sharing: central and state
- India's diverse nature requires a third level of power sharing, i.e., local government

DEFINITION

Power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different levels or groups, ensuring that no single entity has absolute control.

**HOW IT WORKS**

There are different mechanisms of power sharing, including vertical and horizontal power sharing. Vertical power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different levels of government, while horizontal power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different social groups.

There are different mechanisms of power sharing, including vertical and horizontal power sharing. Vertical power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different levels of government, while horizontal power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different social groups.

Another mechanism of power sharing is among different social groups. This can be based on religion, language, or other factors. For example, in Belgium, community governments were established for different social groups to ensure that all communities are represented and happy.

- Power sharing among different social groups
- Based on religion, language, or other factors
- Example: Belgium's community governments for different social groups

**QUICK REVISION**

Key takeaways: Power sharing is crucial for governance, and there are different mechanisms, including vertical and horizontal power sharing. India has a three-level power sharing system, while most countries have only two levels.

SUMMARY



Power sharing is essential for ensuring that no single entity has absolute control, and it can be achieved through different mechanisms, including vertical and horizontal power sharing among different levels or social groups.



EXAM TIP

Remember to distinguish between vertical and horizontal power sharing, and be able to provide examples of each. Also, note that India's diverse nature requires a third level of power sharing.



MEMORY HOOK

Power sharing: 'P' for participation, 'O' for organization, 'W' for welfare, 'E' for equality, and 'R' for representation.