

Power Sharing

Section 1

► Introduction to Power Sharing

★ **KEY INSIGHT**

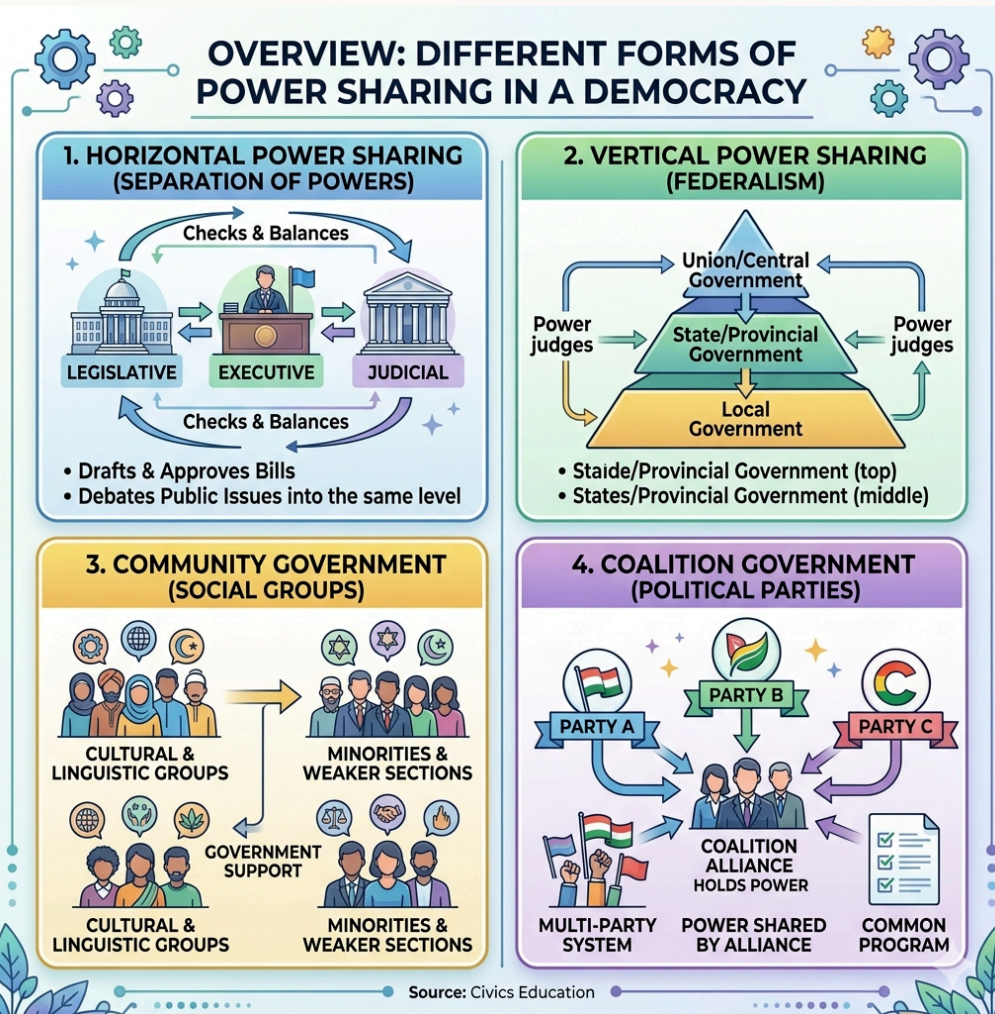
Power sharing is a crucial aspect of democracy, where power is divided among different groups or entities to ensure fair representation and prevent the concentration of power. In this chapter, we will explore the concept of power sharing, its importance, and examples from different countries, including Belgium and Sri Lanka.

■ **SUMMARY**

Power sharing is essential in a democracy to prevent the concentration of power and ensure fair representation of different groups or entities.

► Case of Belgium

Belgium is a small country in Europe, bordering France, Netherlands, Germany, and Luxembourg. The country has a population of approximately 1 crore people, with 59% speaking Dutch, 40% speaking French, and 1% speaking German. The capital, Brussels, has a unique condition, with 80% of the population speaking French and 20% speaking Dutch.



Map of Belgium showing language distribution

SUMMARY



Belgium has a complex language distribution, with different regions having different majority languages, and the capital having a unique language distribution.

► **Case of Sri Lanka**

Sri Lanka is an island nation in South Asia, with a population of approximately 2.5 crore people. The country has a complex ethnic distribution, with 74% of the population being Sinhalese, 18% being Tamil, and 7% being Muslim. The country has a long history of ethnic conflict, with the Sinhalese and Tamil communities having different demands and aspirations.

SUMMARY



Sri Lanka has a complex ethnic distribution, with different communities having different demands and aspirations, leading to ethnic conflict.

► **Steps Belgium Took**

- Established a federal system of government, with power divided between the central government and the regions
- Created a system of community governments, with separate governments for the Dutch and French-speaking communities
- Established a system of special laws, with different laws applying to different regions and communities
- Created a system of joint committees, with representatives from different communities and regions working together to resolve issues



QUICK REVISION

Belgium established a federal system, community governments, special laws, and joint committees to address power sharing

► Steps Sri Lanka Took

- Established a unitary system of government, with power concentrated in the central government
- Created a system of devolution, with power being devolved to the provinces and local governments
- Established a system of minority rights, with special protections for the Tamil and Muslim communities
- Created a system of national reconciliation, with efforts to address the root causes of ethnic conflict



QUICK REVISION

Sri Lanka established a unitary system, devolution, minority rights, and national reconciliation to address power sharing

► What is Power Sharing?

DEFINITION

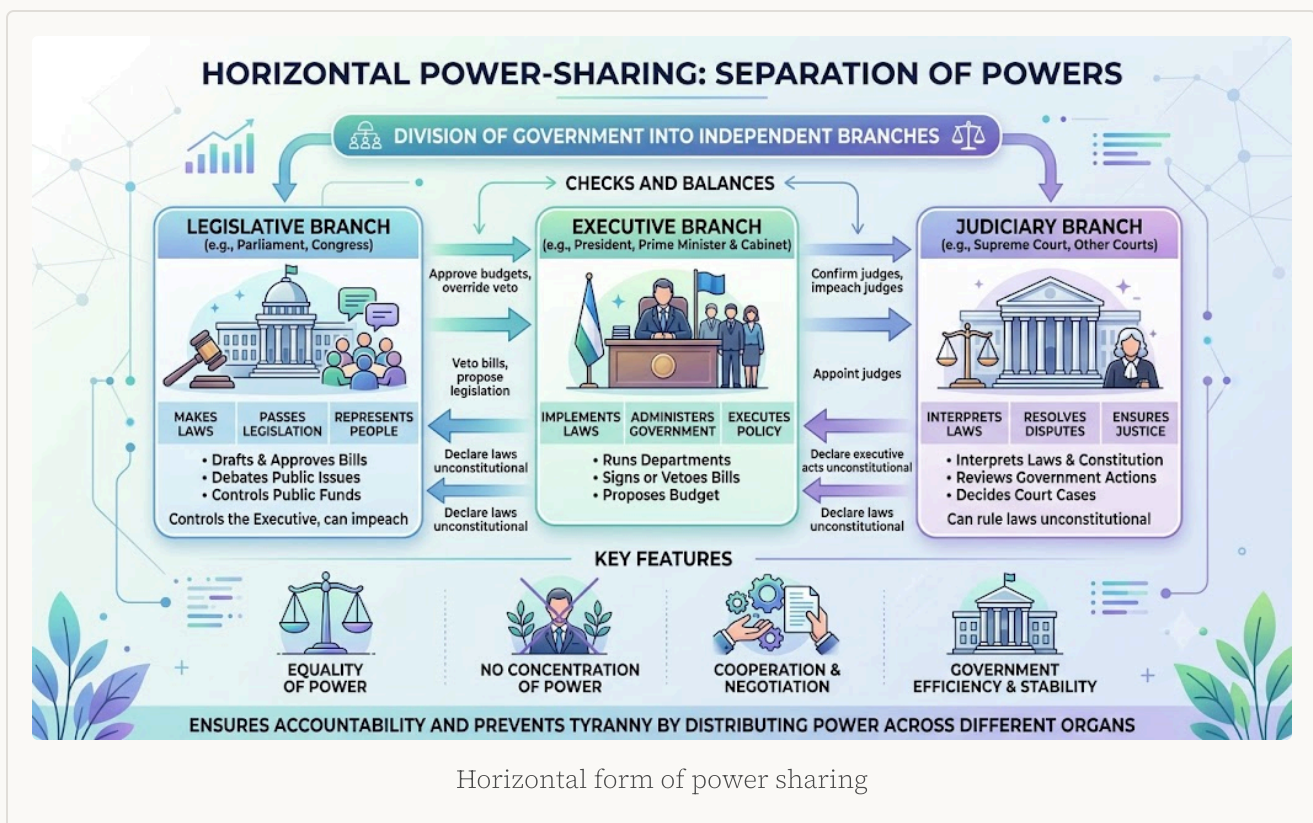
Power sharing refers to the division of power among different groups or entities, to ensure fair representation and prevent the concentration of power.

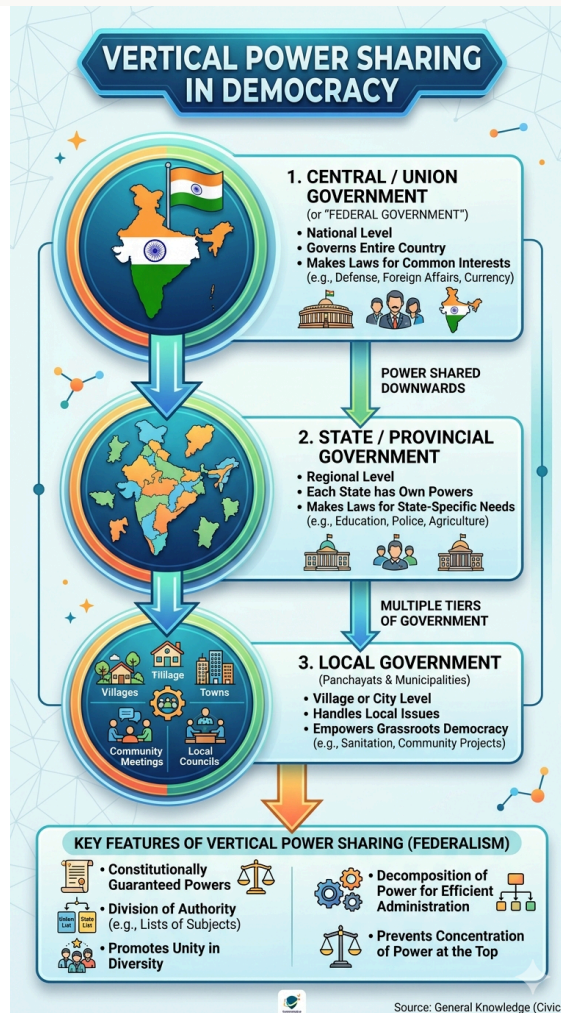
SUMMARY

Power sharing is the division of power among different groups or entities, to ensure fair representation and prevent the concentration of power.

► Types of Power Sharing

- Horizontal power sharing, where power is divided among different branches of government
- Vertical power sharing, where power is divided among different levels of government
- Community power sharing, where power is divided among different communities or groups





Vertical form of power sharing



QUICK REVISION

Power sharing can be horizontal, vertical, or community-based

Section 2



KEY INSIGHT

Power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different levels of government or social groups. This concept is essential in understanding how power is divided and exercised in a country.



SUMMARY

Power sharing is a mechanism that allows for the distribution of power among different entities, promoting cooperation and reducing conflict.

► Case Study: Belgium

Belgium is a country with a complex power-sharing system. The country has a federal government, with power divided among the central government, regional governments, and community governments. This system allows for the representation of different linguistic and cultural groups within the country.

- The central government has authority over national matters
- Regional governments have authority over regional matters
- Community governments have authority over community-specific matters



SUMMARY

Belgium's power-sharing system is an example of a federal system, where power is divided among different levels of government to promote cooperation and representation of diverse groups.

► Case Study: Sri Lanka

Sri Lanka is a country with a complex history of power sharing. The country has a unitary government, with power concentrated in the central government. However, there have been efforts to devolve power to regional governments and promote power sharing among different ethnic groups.

- The central government has authority over national matters
- Regional governments have limited authority over regional matters
- There are efforts to promote power sharing among different ethnic groups

■ SUMMARY

Sri Lanka's power-sharing system is an example of a unitary system, where power is concentrated in the central government, but there are efforts to promote devolution and power sharing among different groups.

- Established a federal system of government
- Divided power among central, regional, and community governments
- Promoted representation of different linguistic and cultural groups
- Established a system of checks and balances to prevent abuse of power
- Established a unitary system of government
- Concentrated power in the central government
- Made efforts to devolve power to regional governments
- Promoted power sharing among different ethnic groups

DEFINITION

Power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different levels of government or social groups, promoting cooperation and reducing conflict.

- Horizontal power sharing: among different branches of government
- Vertical power sharing: among different levels of government
- Power sharing among different social groups: among different ethnic, linguistic, or cultural groups

**QUICK REVISION**

Power sharing: distribution of power among different levels of government or social groups, promoting cooperation and reducing conflict. Types: horizontal, vertical, and among social groups.

SUMMARY

Power sharing is a crucial concept in understanding how power is distributed and exercised in a country. It promotes cooperation, reduces conflict, and allows for the representation of diverse groups.

Section 3



KEY INSIGHT

Power sharing is a crucial concept in politics that refers to the distribution of power among different groups or communities. It is essential for maintaining social stability and preventing conflicts. In this section, we will explore the concept of power sharing, its types, and its importance through the examples of Belgium and Sri Lanka.



SUMMARY

Power sharing is vital for social stability and conflict prevention. It involves the distribution of power among different groups or communities.

Belgium is a country with two major communities: the Flemish and the French-speaking communities. Despite their differences, Belgium has been able to maintain social stability through power sharing. The country has a federal system of government, where power is divided between the central government and the regional governments.

- Belgium has a federal system of government
- Power is divided between the central government and regional governments
- The country has a proportional representation system, which ensures that all communities are represented in the government



SUMMARY

Belgium's power sharing system has helped to maintain social stability and prevent conflicts between the Flemish and French-speaking communities.



KEY INSIGHT

Sri Lanka is a country with a history of conflict between the Sinhalese and Tamil communities. Unlike Belgium, Sri Lanka did not have a power sharing system, which led to a civil war. The war resulted in significant social, economic, and cultural losses for the country.

- Sri Lanka did not have a power sharing system
- The country experienced a civil war between the Sinhalese and Tamil communities
- The war resulted in significant social, economic, and cultural losses



SUMMARY

Sri Lanka's lack of power sharing led to a civil war, resulting in significant losses for the country.

- Implemented a federal system of government
- Divided power between the central government and regional governments
- Introduced a proportional representation system
- Encouraged community representation in the government



SUMMARY

Belgium's steps towards power sharing included implementing a federal system, dividing power, and introducing proportional representation.

- Did not implement a power sharing system

- Failed to address community representation in the government
- Did not divide power between the central government and regional governments

■ SUMMARY

Sri Lanka's lack of power sharing steps led to a civil war and significant losses.

DEFINITION

Power sharing refers to the distribution of power among different groups or communities. It involves the division of power between the central government and regional governments, as well as the representation of communities in the government.

■ SUMMARY

Power sharing is the distribution of power among different groups or communities, involving the division of power and community representation.

- Horizontal power sharing: involves the division of power between different branches of government
- Vertical power sharing: involves the division of power between the central government and regional governments

■ SUMMARY

There are two types of power sharing: horizontal and vertical. Horizontal power sharing involves the division of power between different branches of government, while vertical power sharing involves the division of power between the central government and regional governments.



QUICK REVISION

Key points: power sharing is the distribution of power among different groups or communities, Belgium and Sri Lanka are examples of power sharing and its lack, types of power sharing include horizontal and vertical power sharing.