



# DSSSB TGT & PGT



**Part-B**

**SCHOLAR BATCH**

**SST**

**Civics**

**Part -3**



**LIVE**

**04-06-2024 04:00 PM**



**BELGIUM**

**SRI LANKA**





## BELGIUM

- Belgium is a small country in Europe.
- Smaller in area than the state of Haryana.
- It has borders with Netherlands, France and Germany.
- It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana.

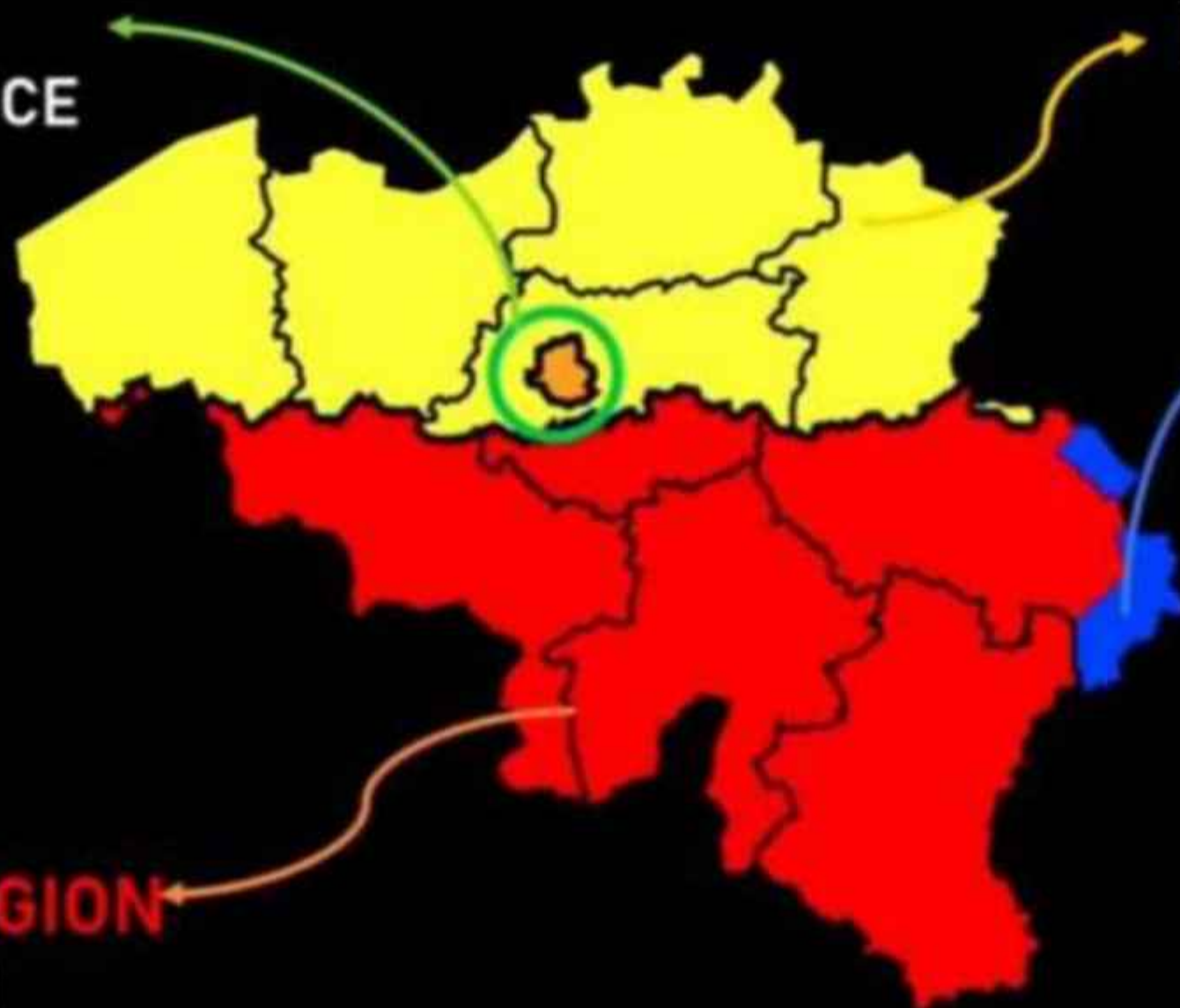
- बेल्जियम यूरोप का एक छोटा सा देश है।
- क्षेत्रफल में हरियाणा राज्य से भी छोटा।
- इसकी सीमा नीदरलैंड, फ्रांस और जर्मनी से लगती है।
- इसकी आबादी एक करोड़ से थोड़ी ज़्यादा है, जो हरियाणा की आबादी का लगभग आधा है।

**BRUSSELS**  
CAPITAL OF FRANCE  
80% FRENCH  
20% DUTCH

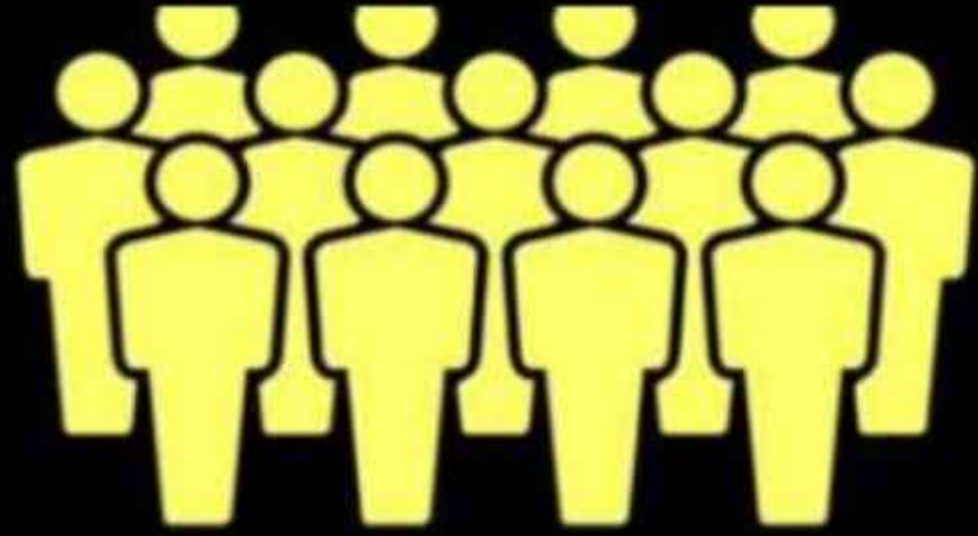
**FLEMISH REGION**  
59% DUTCH

1%  
GERMAN

**WALLONIA REGION**  
40% FRENCH







VS

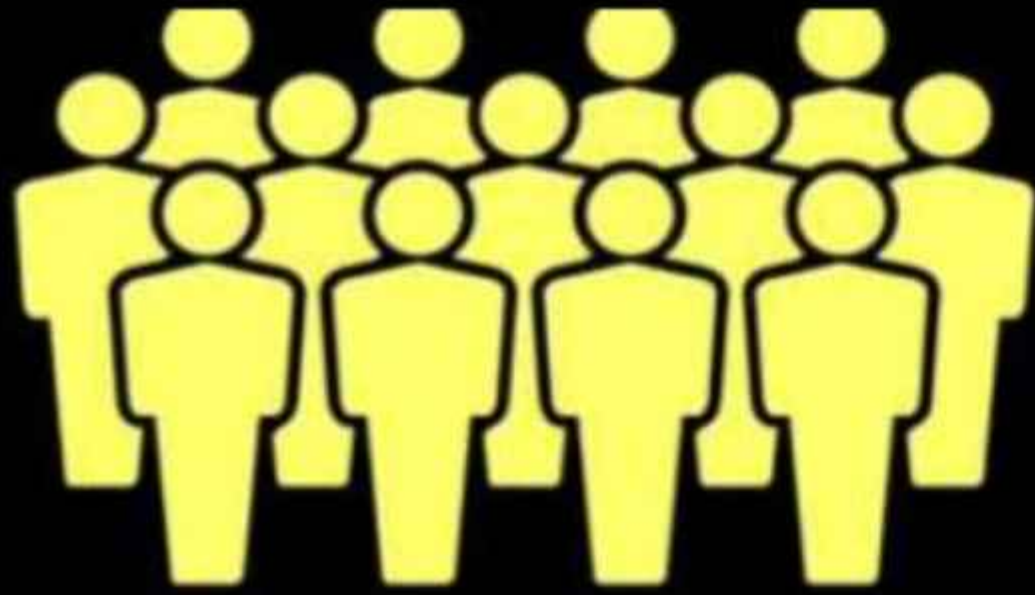


DUTCH SPEAKING  
COMMUNITY

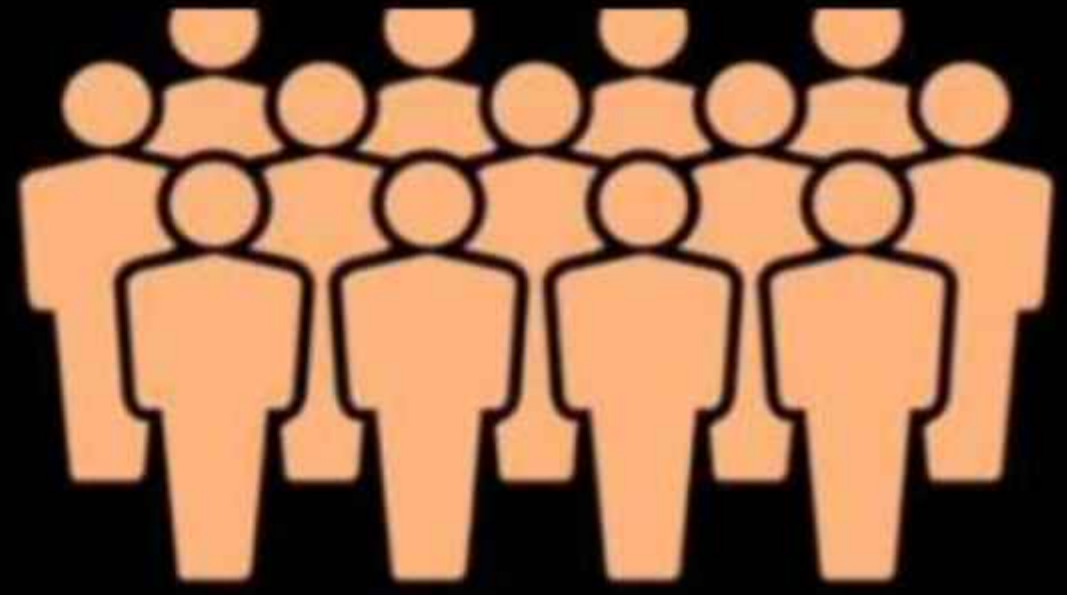
FRENCH SPEAKING  
COMMUNITY

- This led to tensions between the Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities during the 1950s and 1960s.
- The tension between the two communities was more acute in Brussels.

- 1950 और 1960 के दशक में डच-भाषी और फ्रेंच-भाषी समुदायों के बीच तनाव पैदा हो गया।
- ब्रुसेल्स में दोनों समुदायों के बीच तनाव अधिक तीव्र था।



VS



DUTCH SPEAKING  
COMMUNITY

FRENCH SPEAKING  
COMMUNITY

The majority French speaking community was rich and powerful.

This was represented by Dutch speaking community who got the benefit of economic development and education much later. \_\_\_\_\_



- बहुसंख्यक फ्रेंच भाषी समुदाय समृद्ध और शक्तिशाली था।
- इसका प्रतिनिधित्व डच भाषी समुदाय करता था, जिसे आर्थिक विकास और शिक्षा का लाभ बहुत बाद में मिला।

# ACCOMMODATION IN BELGIUM



BELGIAN GOVERNMENT

1970-1993

AMENDED THEIR  
CONSTITUTION FOUR  
TIMES



# CHANGES MADE IN THE CONSTITUTION

- Number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the **central government**.
- Some special laws require the support of majority of members from each linguistic group. Thus, a single community can make decisions unilaterally.
- The **state governments** are not subordinate to the central government.
- Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.
- Apart from the central and the state government, there is a third kind of government called **community government**.



- केंद्रीय सरकार में डच और फ्रेंच भाषी मंत्रियों की संख्या बराबर होगी।
- कुछ विशेष कानूनों के लिए प्रत्येक भाषाई समूह के सदस्यों के बहुमत का समर्थन आवश्यक है।
- इस प्रकार, कोई भी समुदाय एकतरफा निर्णय ले सकता है।
- राज्य सरकारें केंद्रीय सरकार के अधीन नहीं हैं।
- ब्रुसेल्स में एक अलग सरकार है जिसमें दोनों समुदायों का समान प्रतिनिधित्व है।
- केंद्र और राज्य सरकार के अलावा, एक तीसरी तरह की सरकार भी है जिसे सामुदायिक सरकार कहा जाता है।



**BRUSSELS**  
HEADQUARTERS OF  
EUROPEAN UNION







**SRI LANKA**

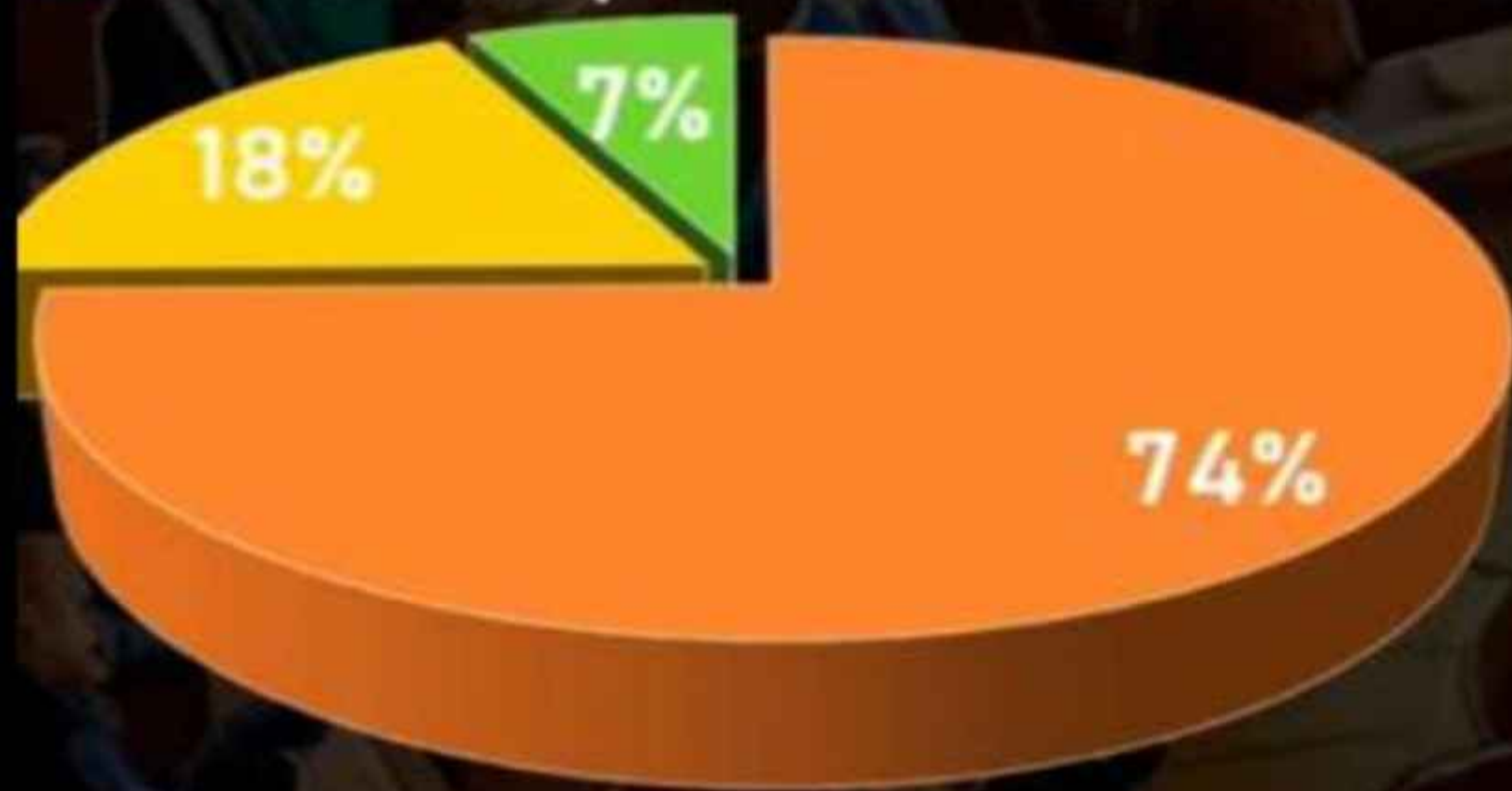
- Sri Lanka is an island nation, just a few kilometers off the southern coast of Tamil Nadu.
- Population – 2 crore



- श्रीलंका एक द्वीप राष्ट्र है, जो तमिलनाडु के दक्षिणी तट से कुछ किलोमीटर दूर स्थित है।
- **Population – 2 crore**

# ETHNIC COMPOSITION OF SRI LANKA

- Sinhala (Buddhist)
- Tamil (Hindu and Muslims)
- Christians (Both Sinhala and Tamil)



**TAMIL NATIVES**

Who were natives of Sri Lanka.

**TAMIL INDIANS**

Who were residents of India. But had come to India as tea plantation workers.



# MAJORITARIANISM IN SRI LANKA

## HOW SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT FAVOURED SINHALAS:

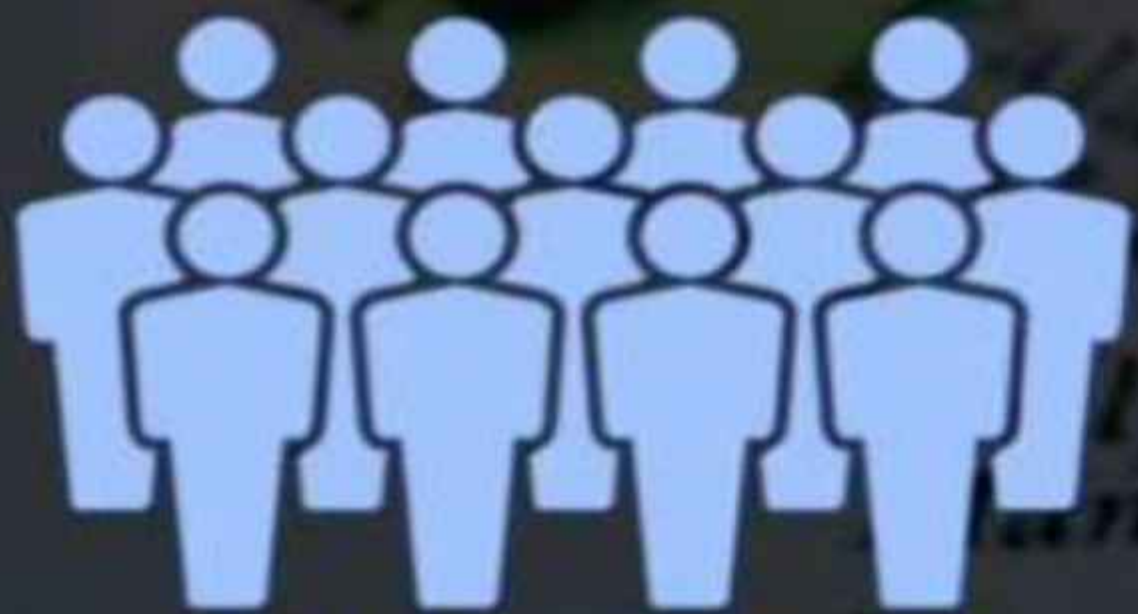
- In 1956, an act was passed to recognize Sinhala as the only official language, disregarding Tamil.
- The government favored Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs
- A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.



## श्रीलंका में बहुसंख्यकवाद

### श्रीलंका सरकार ने सिंहलियों का किस तरह पक्ष लिया:

- 1956 में तमिल को नज़रअंदाज़ करते हुए सिंहली को एकमात्र आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता देने के लिए एक अधिनियम पारित किया गया।
- सरकार ने विश्वविद्यालय के पदों और सरकारी नौकरियों के लिए सिंहली आवेदकों को तरजीह दी।
- एक नए संविधान में यह प्रावधान किया गया कि राज्य बौद्ध धर्म की रक्षा और उसे बढ़ावा देगा।



**SINHALAS**



**TAMILS**

✓ LANGUAGE

✓ CULTURE

✓ RELIGION

✗ LANGUAGE

✗ CULTURE

✗ RELIGION



# DEMANDS OF TAMIL SPEAKERS

- Recognition of Tamil as an official language.
- Regional autonomy.
- Equality of opportunity in securing education and jobs.
- An independent Tamil Eelam (state) in northern and eastern parts of Sri Lanka





## तमिल भाषियों की मांगें

- तमिल को आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी जाए।
- क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता।
- शिक्षा और नौकरियों को सुरक्षित करने में अवसर की समानता।
- श्रीलंका के उत्तरी और पूर्वी भागों में एक स्वतंत्र तमिल ईलम (राज्य)

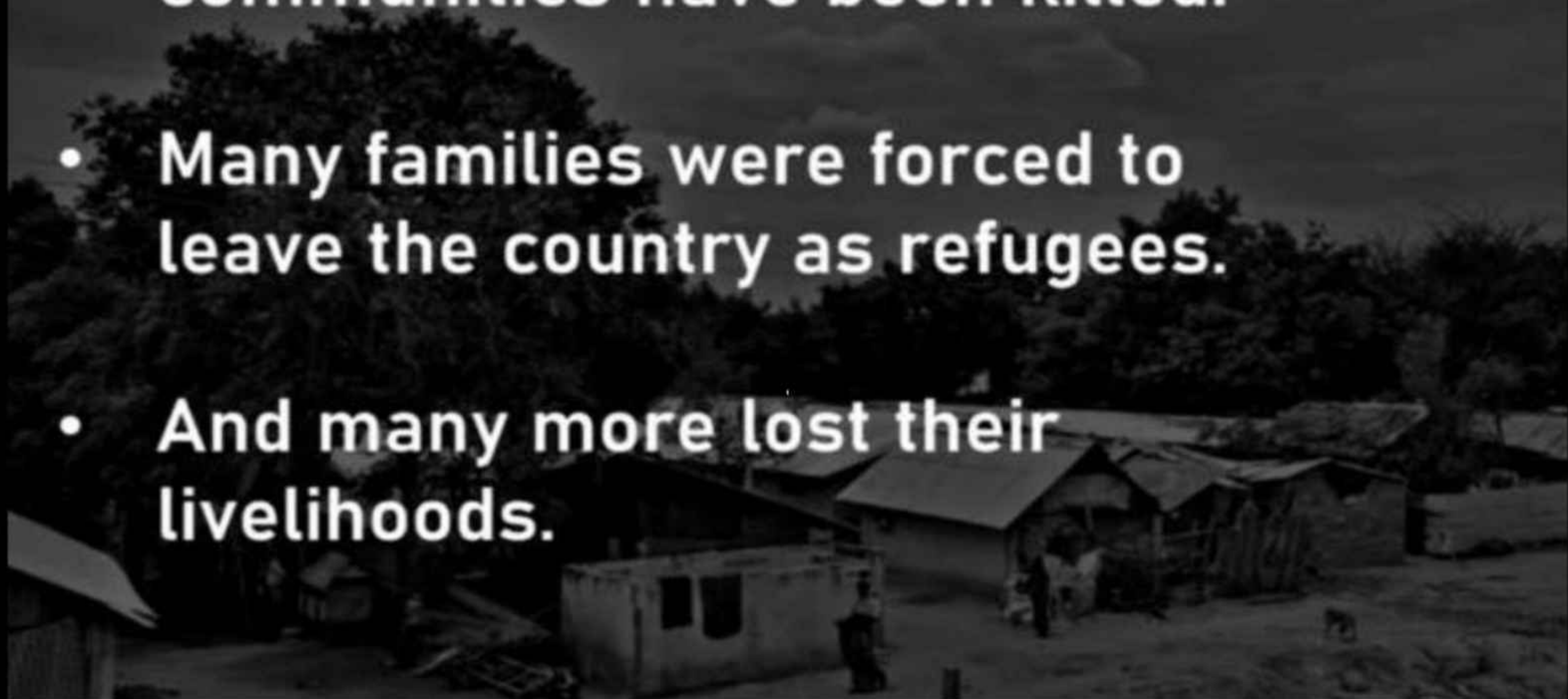
- The distrust between the two communities turned into widespread conflict.
- It soon turned into a CIVIL WAR.





- दोनों समुदायों के बीच अविश्वास व्यापक संघर्ष में बदल गया।
- यह जल्द ही गृहयुद्ध में बदल गया।

- Thousands of people of both the communities have been killed.
- Many families were forced to leave the country as refugees.
- And many more lost their livelihoods.





- दोनों समुदायों के हज़ारों लोग मारे गए हैं।
- कई परिवारों को शरणार्थी के रूप में देश छोड़ने के लिए मजबूर होना पड़ा।
- और कई लोगों ने अपनी आजीविका खो दी।

# WHY POWER SHARING IS DESIRABLE ?



## PRUDENTIAL REASON

Power sharing is good because it helps to reduce the possibility of conflict between social groups.

## MORAL REASON

Power sharing is the spirit of democracy.



# FORMS OF POWER SHARING

## HORIZONTAL DISTRIBUTION OF POWER SHARING



LEGISLATURE



EXECUTIVE



JUDICIARY



# FORMS OF POWER SHARING

## VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION OF POWER SHARING

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT



STATE GOVERNMENT



LOCAL GOVERNMENT



# What is Federalism?

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided into different levels of government.

## Government

Central level

State level

local level

(Seen in India)

Vertical  
form of  
Power  
Sharing.

## ➤ संघवाद क्या है?

संघवाद एक ऐसी शासन प्रणाली है जिसमें सत्ता को शासन के विभिन्न स्तरों में विभाजित किया जाता है।



## Federal Government

- Each level of government has its own powers.



## Unitary Government

- Only Central level of government has all powers / most powers.



# Features of Federalism

**1** There are two or more levels of government.





## Features of Federalism

- 1** There are two or more levels of government.
- 2** Different levels (tiers) of the government govern the same citizens but each level has its own jurisdiction.



## Features of Federalism

- 1 There are two or more levels of government.
- 2 Different levels (tiers) of the government govern the same citizens but each level has its own jurisdiction.
- 3 The jurisdiction of the respective levels (tiers) of government are specified in the constitution.





## Features of Federalism

- 1 There are two or more levels of government.
- 2 Different levels (tiers) of the government govern the same citizens but each level has its own jurisdiction.
- 3 The jurisdiction of the respective levels (tiers) of government are specified in the constitution.
- 4 The Provisions of the constitution cannot be changed by one level of government. Such changes require the consent of both the levels.



## संघवाद की विशेषताएं

- सरकार के दो या अधिक स्तर होते हैं।
- सरकार के विभिन्न स्तर (स्तर) एक ही नागरिकों पर शासन करते हैं लेकिन प्रत्येक स्तर का अपना अधिकार क्षेत्र होता है।
- संविधान में सरकार के अलग-अलग स्तरों (स्तरों) के अधिकार क्षेत्र निर्दिष्ट हैं।
- संविधान के प्रावधानों को सरकार के एक स्तर द्वारा नहीं बदला जा सकता। ऐसे बदलावों के लिए दोनों स्तरों की सहमति की आवश्यकता होती है।



## Features of Federalism

- 6 Sources of revenue for each level of government are clearly specified to ensure its financial autonomy.
- 7 Federal system has dual objective -



to safeguard and promote unity of the country.



accommodate regional diversity.

## Ideal Fedral System

- Mutual i

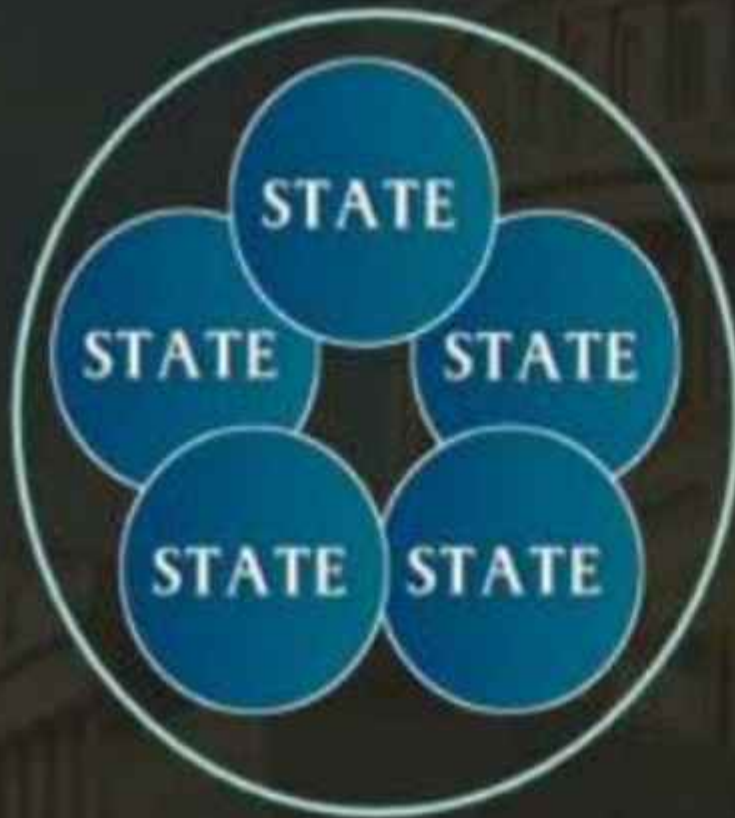
- सरकार के प्रत्येक स्तर के लिए राजस्व के स्रोत स्पष्ट रूप से निर्दिष्ट किए गए हैं ताकि इसकी वित्तीय स्वायत्तता सुनिश्चित की जा सके।
- संघीय प्रणाली के दोहरे उद्देश्य हैं।



## Types of federation

### 1 Coming together federation

Many independent states coming together to form a bigger unit.



(Unit/Nation)

### 2 Holding together federation

## Types of federation

### 1 Coming together federation

Many independent states coming together to form a bigger unit.



**USA**

United States of  
America

- All states usually have equal power.
- Power is equally distributed between central & state level.

### 2 Holding together federation



## Types of federation

### 1 Coming together federation

Many independent states coming together to form a bigger unit.



USA

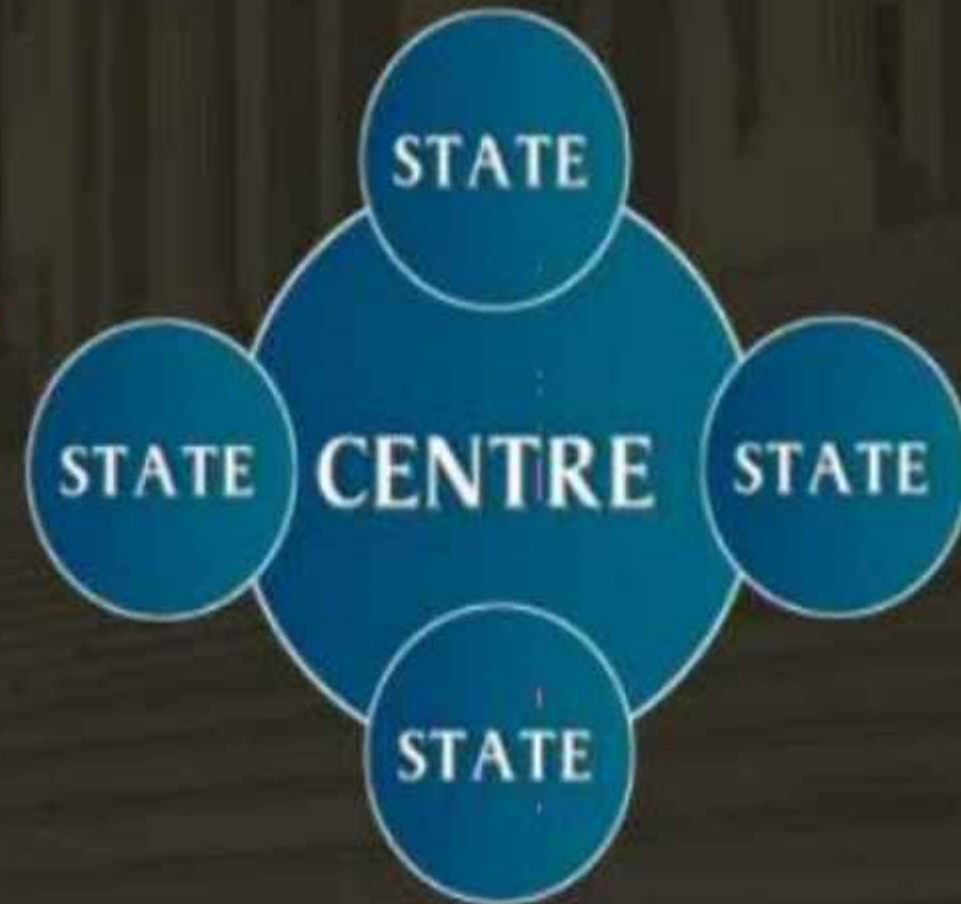
United States of  
America

संघीय  
राज्य व्यवस्था

- All states usually have equal power.
- Power is equally distributed between central & state level.
- Example- USA, Switzerland, Australia

### 2 Holding together federation

A large country decide to divide its power between the constituent states and the central government.





## Types of federation

### 1 Coming together federation

Many independent states coming together to form a bigger unit.



**USA**

United States of America

- All states usually have equal power.
- Power is equally distributed between central & state level.
- Example- **USA, Switzerland, Australia**

### 2 Holding together federation

A large country decide to divide its power between the constituent states and the central government.

India



- Unequal power distribution between different states.

**Government Power**

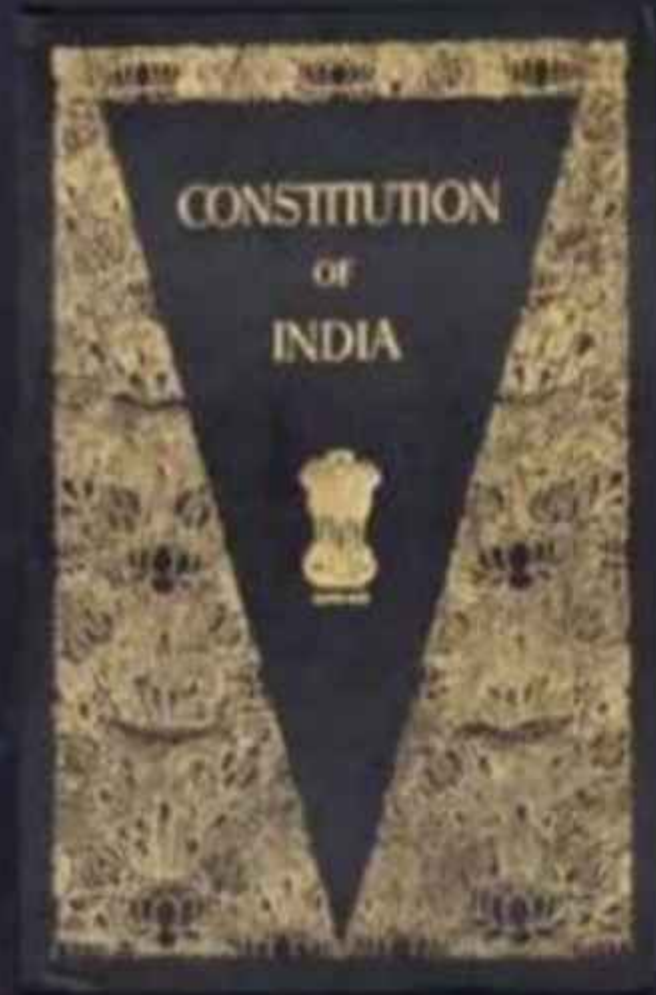
Centre

States

- Unequal power distribution between Centre & State level.
- Example- **India, Spain, Belgium.**



# What makes India a federal country?



Constitution

## Government

Central Government

State Government

In the beginning, according to the constitution, there was two tiers of government, the central government and the local government. **but Later, a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities.**

संध्यात्मक

रासन व्यस्था

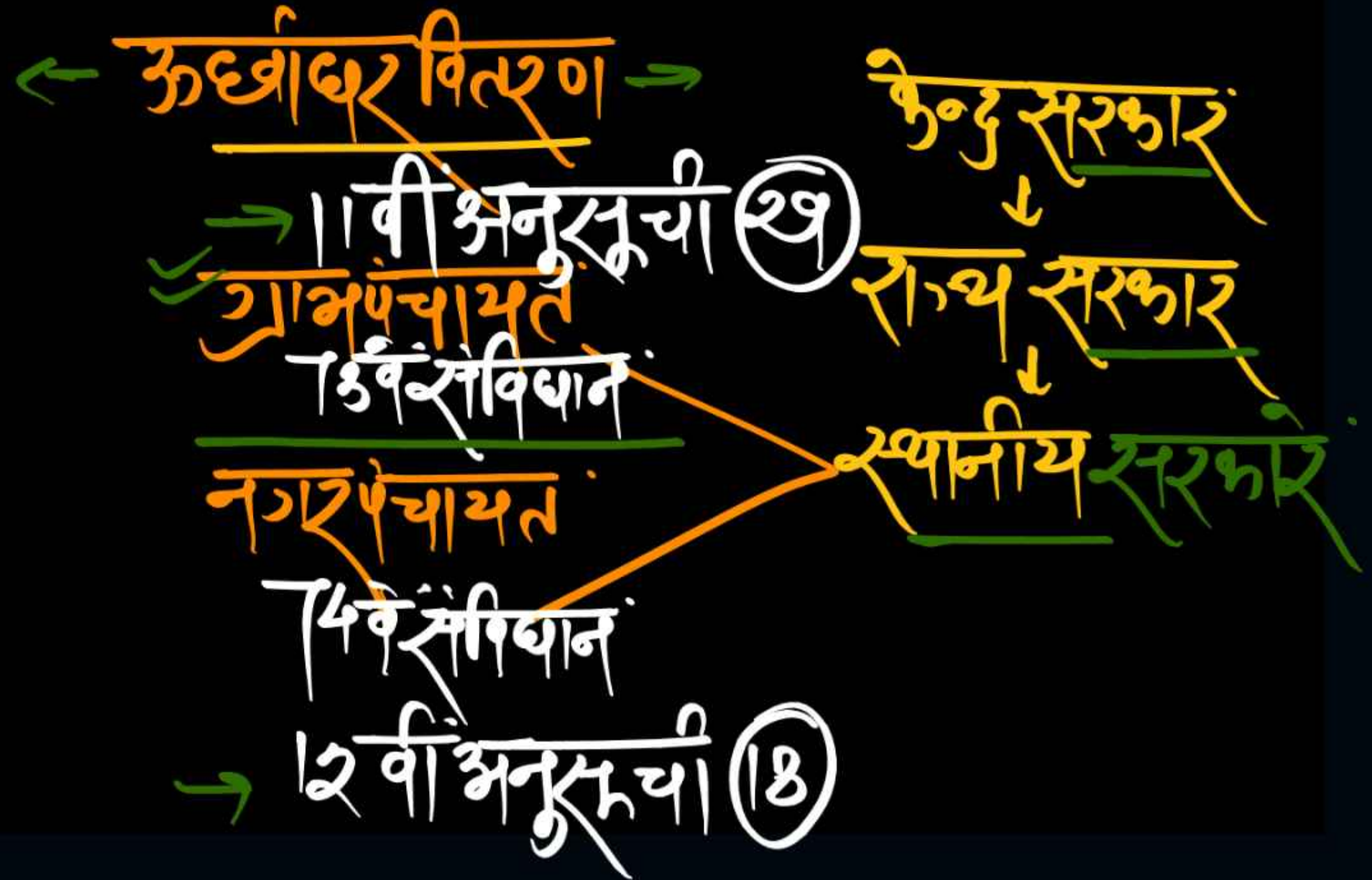
संध्यावाद

होते-२ स्वतंत्र राज्य  
मिलाकर एक बड़े  
सेवा का निर्माण करते  
हैं

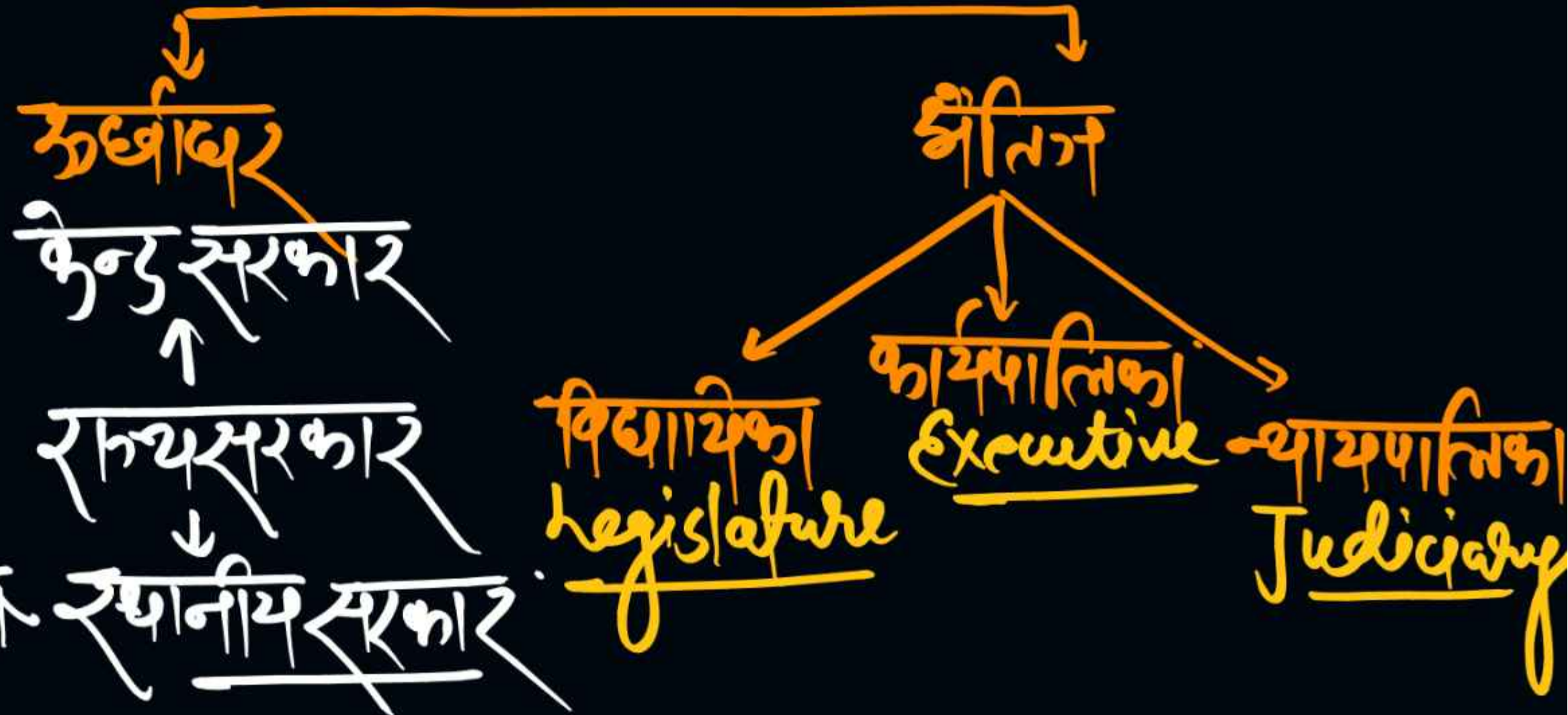
एक बड़ा केन्द्र कई-होते  
२ राज्यों के मध्य शक्तियों  
का वजारा।



बाद में पंचायतों और नगर पालिकाओं के रूप में संघवाद का तीसरा स्तर जोड़ा गया।



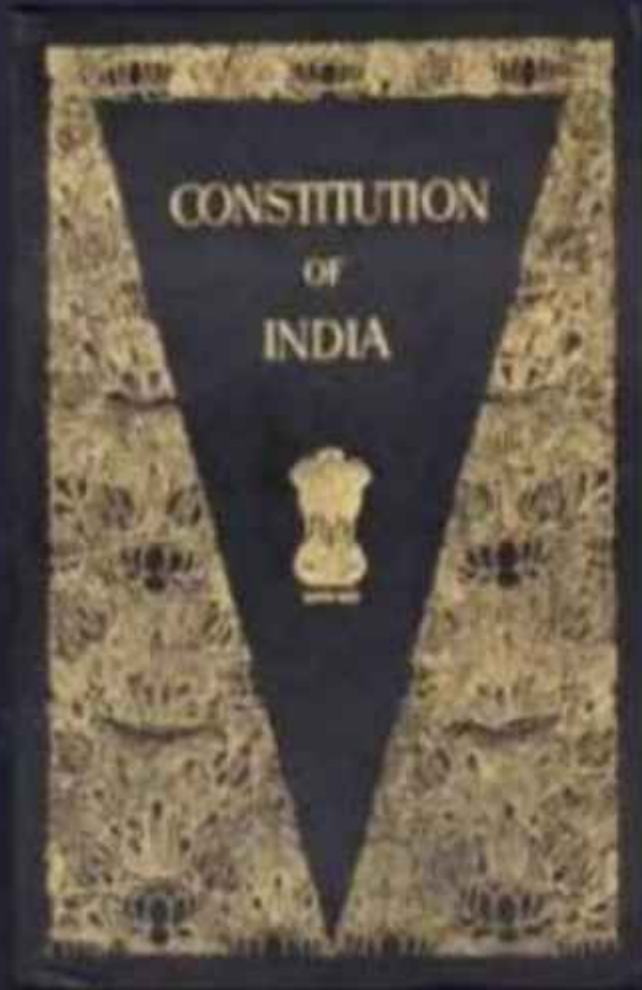
# पावर शेयरिंग



स्थानीय स्वशासन  
लोकतांत्रिक विकेन्द्रीकरण



# What makes India a federal country?



Constitution

## Government



These 3 tiers have  
its own jurisdiction.  
(each can enjoy their  
own jurisdiction.)

In the beginning, according to the constitution, there was two tiers of government, the central government and the local government. **but Later, a third tier of federalism was added in the form of Panchayats and Municipalities.**



# What makes India a federal country?

- There are three lists given in our constitution.

## Union list

Nation related subjects



Defence



Foreign affairs



Banking



Communicatn



Money

Only the Central Government can make laws on these subjects.

## State list

State related subjects



Police



Trade



Commerce



agriculture



Irrigation

Only the State Government can make laws on these subjects.

## Concurrent list

Common interest related subjects



Education



Forest



Trade Unions



Marriage



adoption



Sucsetion

Both, Central & State Government can make laws on these subjects.



# संवात्मकशासन व्यवस्था

विदेशी मामले, रक्षा, संचार, डाक विभाग  
परमाणु ऊर्जा, जलजलाना, वैमानिकी, वीमा

9

संघ सूची

100

पुलिस, कारागार,  
स्थानीय स्वशासन

राज्य सूची

61

समवर्ती सूची

52

शिक्षा, मापतौल,  
वमरुवम्यजीव

लिखित संविधान  
संविधान की सर्वोच्चता

शक्तियों का प्रचलन  
(सातवीं अनुसूची)

भाग-11

स्वतंत्र एवं निरपेक्ष धातुपालिका



# What makes India a federal country?

Q. What will happen to such subjects which do not come in these three lists?



Space



Technology



Cyber Security



Computer Technology

These subjects are not in any lists.

ये सब  
रेसिड्युअल

Residuary Subjects



Only Central Government  
can make laws on  
these subjects.



## What makes India a federal country?

- All state in Indian union does not have identical powers.



(North-East India Map)

Some states enjoys special status like.

- They have special powers under article 371.

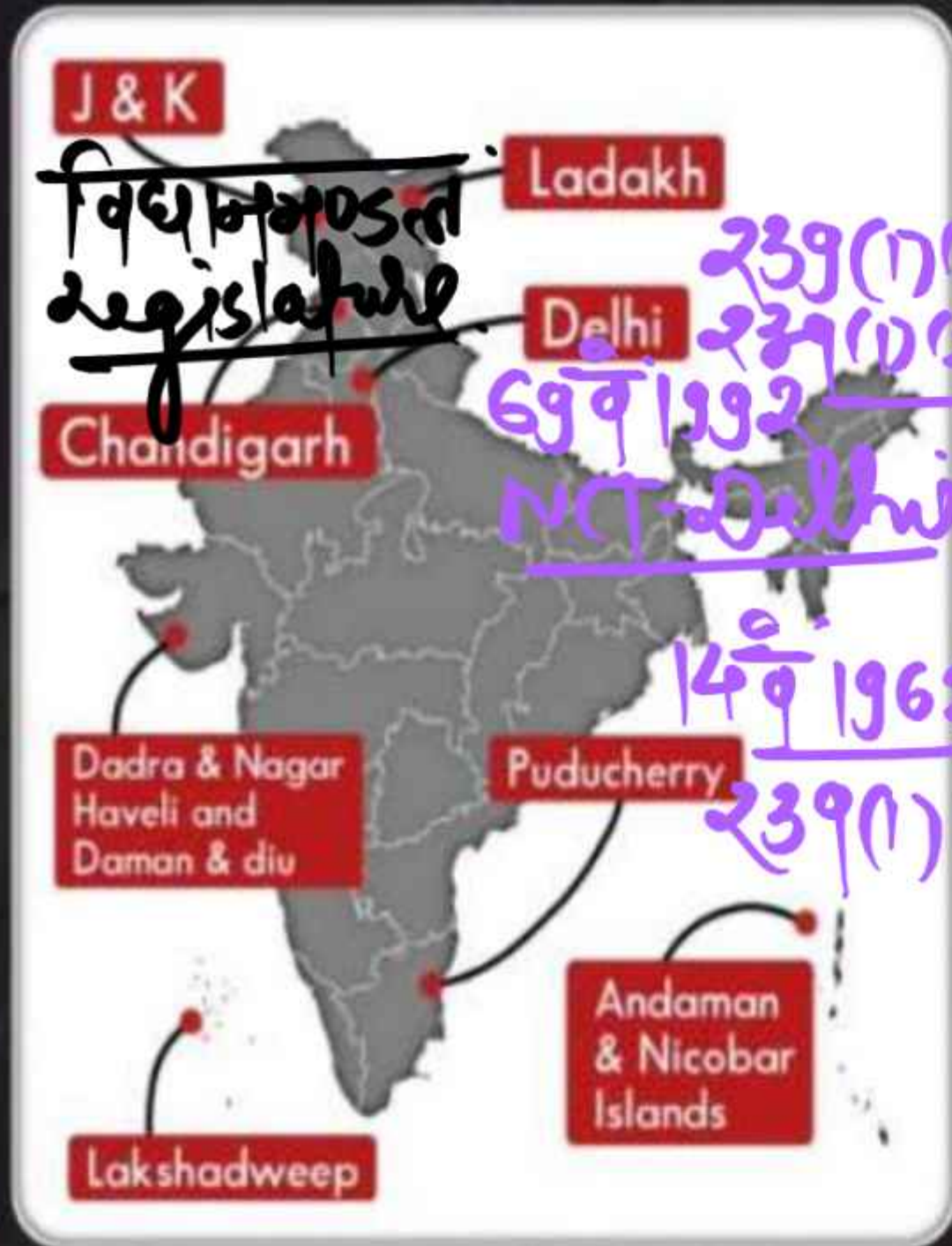


So that, Land rights & Culture of indigenous people should be protected.



# What makes India a federal country?

## Union Territories



Q. Why were they made Union Territories, why were they not made States?

These are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States.

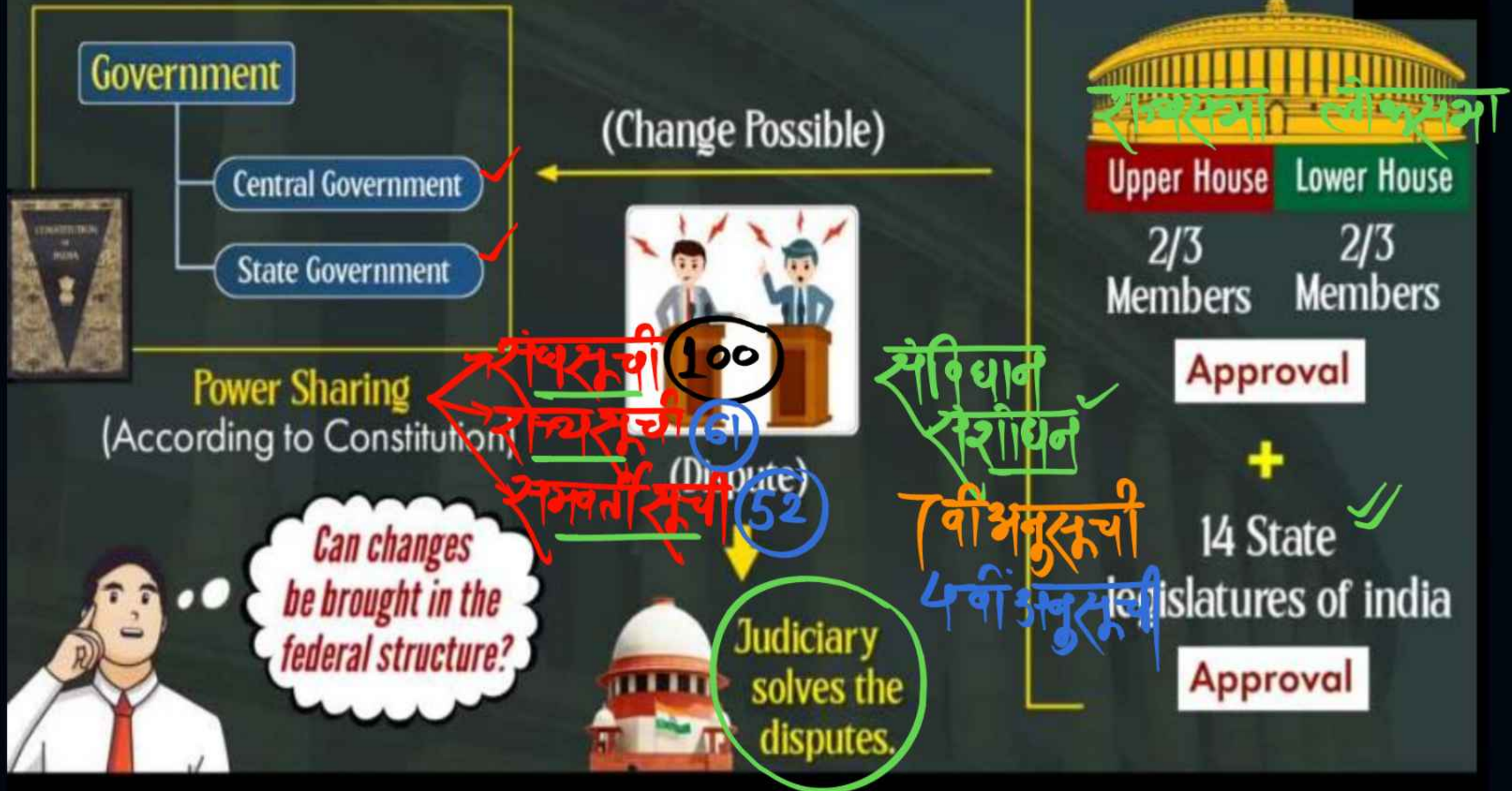
- These territories do not have powers like a state the central government has special powers in these area.



**प्रश्न:** इन्हें केंद्र शासित प्रदेश क्यों बनाया गया, इन्हें राज्य क्यों नहीं बनाया गया?

- ये स्वतंत्र राज्य बनने के लिए बहुत छोटे हैं और इन्हें किसी भी मौजूदा राज्य के साथ विलय नहीं किया जा सकता।

# What makes India a federal country?





# How is federalism practiced?

## 1 Linguistic States

1947

2023



Old states were vanished & new states were created.

## linguistic states

Linguistic states are those states which divided on the basis of language.

### Reason

Different group of Peoples speaks different languages. ✓



Unity + Easy to adminstrate



# How is federalism practiced?

## 1 Linguistic States

Some states were created on the basis of culture, ethnicity & geography.



1 नवम्बर 2000  
MP से हटाना  
राज्य बनाया गया

Nagaland

Jharkhand

15 नवम्बर 2000  
झारखण्ड



(Division on the basis of culture)



# How is federalism practiced?

## 2 Linguistic Policy

### Tamil Nadu Incident

1965

- The use of English was discontinued for official purposes ✓
- None-Hindi Speaking Peoples Start opposing government for this step. ✓

**PROTEST**



**RESULT**



- Central Government agreed to continue English along with Hindi for official purposes. ✓✓



# How is federalism practiced?

## 3 Centr-State Relations

### ➤ After Independence

Only one party ruled at the Center and States.



} Suppressed by  
Central Government  
(Try to weaken!)

## 1990 → Coalition Government

- Because no single party got clean majority in lok sabha.



- So, Many party together form a coalition government at centre level. ✓✓

Central Government



State Government

- The Central Government started to understand the value of State Government after coalition.



# Decentralisation of India

## Decentralisation

- When power is taken away from Central & State governments and given to local government, it is called decentralisation.

### Government



**Q** What was the need for Decentralisation in India?  
(What was the need to give power to the local government?)



- Because the local government has better understanding of local area.

But Initially Decentralisation not so much effective.



73<sup>वां</sup> संविधान  
संशोधन

मिस्त्रीय  
व्यवस्था

जिल्ला पंचायत  
क्षेत्र पंचायत  
ग्राम पंचायत

भाग 9

243A-0

ग्राम पंचायत  
11वीं अनुसूची  
29 कार्य

74<sup>वां</sup> संविधान संशोधन

नगर पंचायत

भाग 9क

243P-26

12वीं अनुसूची  
18 कार्य



# Decentralisation of India

**1992 → Major steps were taken towards decentralisation.** ✓



**1** Constitutionally mandatory to hold regular elections at local level. ✓



**2** Seats are reserved for backward classes (SC, ST, OBC). ✓



**3** 1/3 Seats are reserved for women at local level. ✓



**4** An independent body (State Election Commission) has been created to conduct panchayat and municipal elections. ✓



**5** State governments are required to share some powers and revenue with local government bodies. ✓

243(K)?

# Decentralisation of India

## Type of local government

```
graph TD; A[Type of local government] --> B[Rural local government (Panchayati Raj)]; A --> C[Urban local government (Municipalities)];
```

Rural local government  
(Panchayati Raj)

Urban local government  
(Municipalities)



# Decentralisation of India

## Rural local government

(Panchayati Raj)

