



DSSSB TGT & PGT



Part-B

SCHOLAR BATCH

SST

civics

Part -3



LIVE

05-06-2024 04:00 PM

NCERT

कक्षा 6-12

Geography

कक्षा 6-10

राजनीति विज्ञान



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.

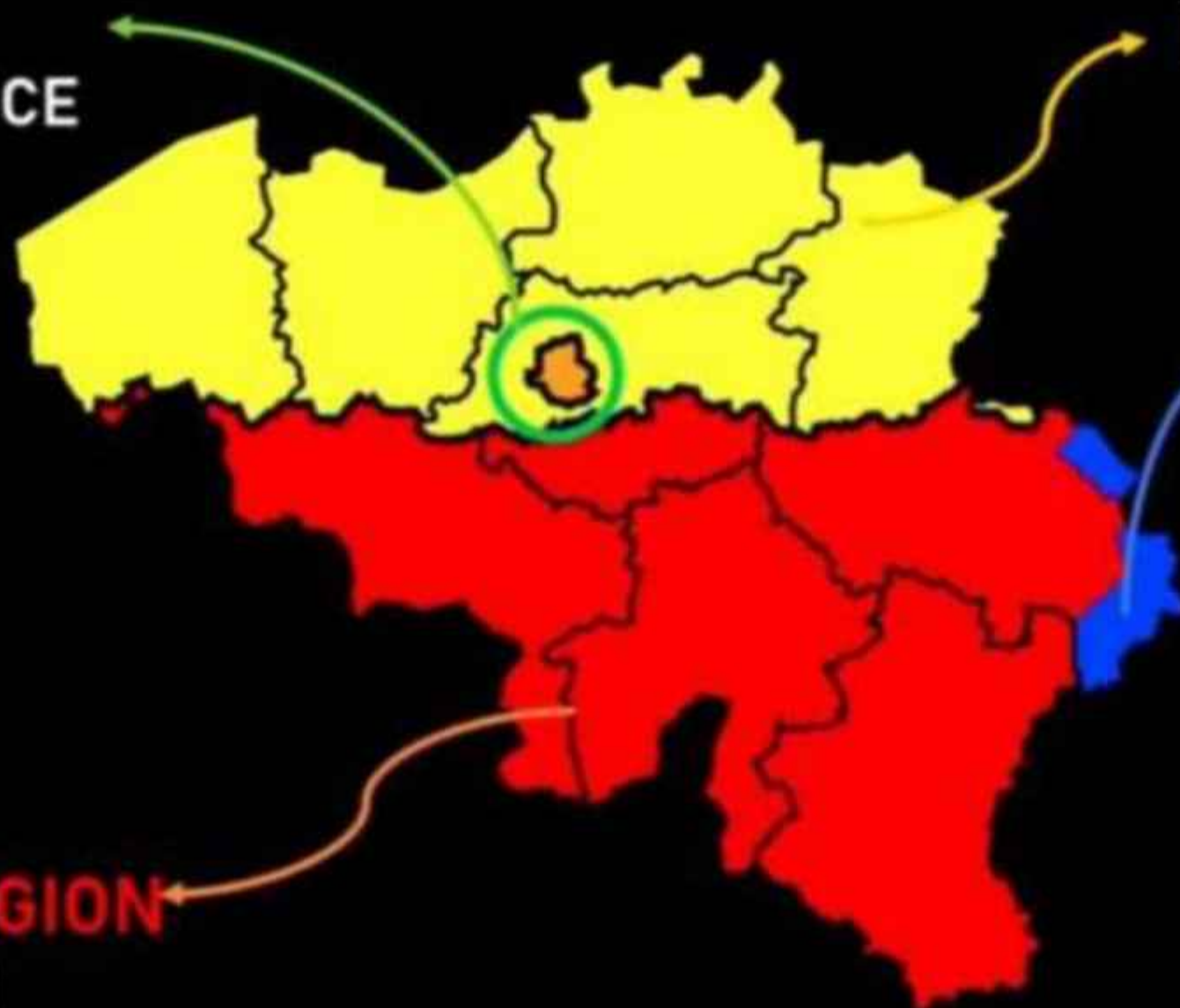
- बेल्जियम यूरोप का एक छोटा सा देश है।
- क्षेत्रफल में हरियाणा राज्य से भी छोटा।
- इसकी सीमा नीदरलैंड, फ्रांस और जर्मनी से लगती है।
- इसकी आबादी एक करोड़ से थोड़ी ज़्यादा है, जो हरियाणा की आबादी का लगभग आधा है।

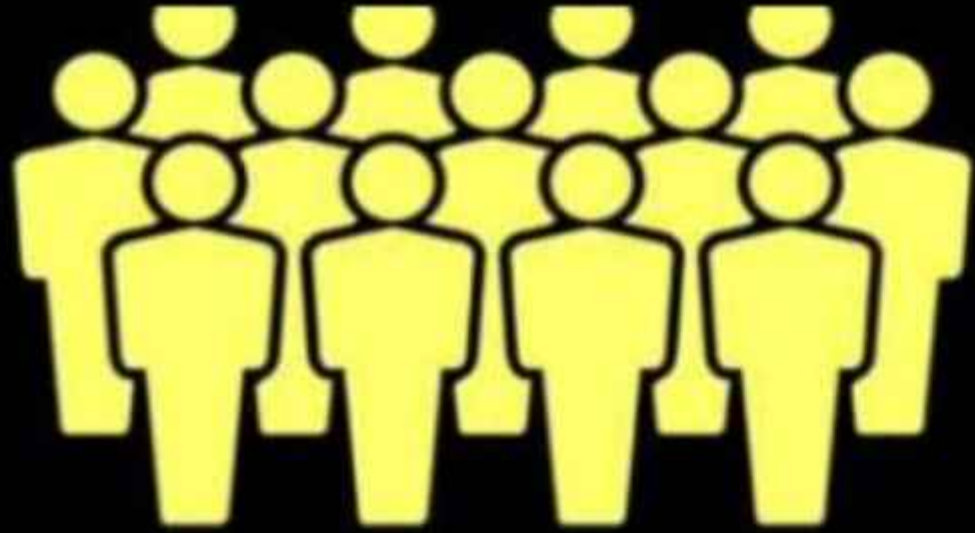
BRUSSELS
CAPITAL OF FRANCE
80% FRENCH
20% DUTCH

FLEMISH REGION
59% DUTCH

1%
GERMAN

WALLONIA REGION
40% FRENCH





VS

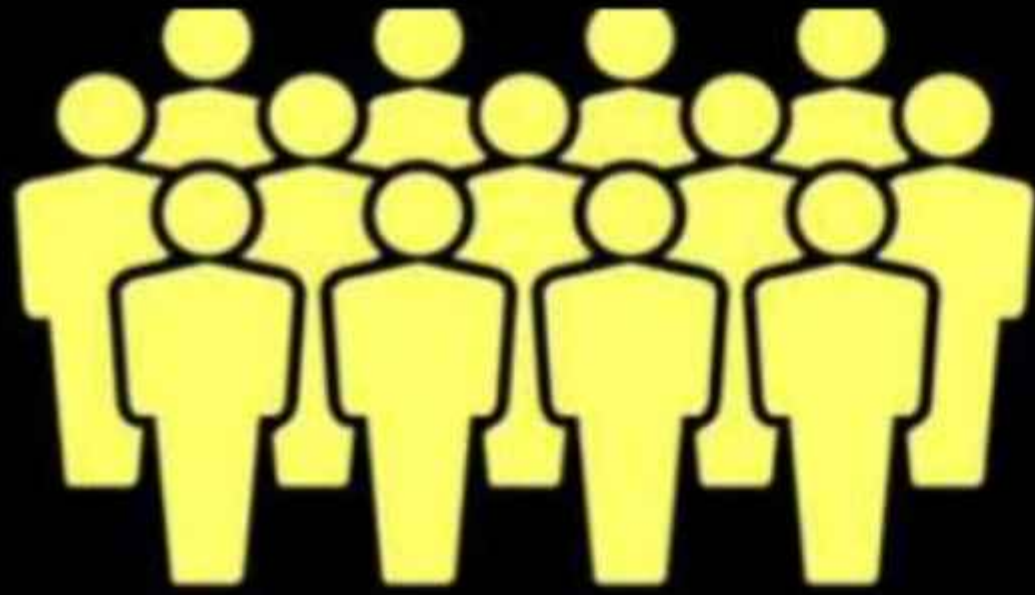


DUTCH SPEAKING
COMMUNITY

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





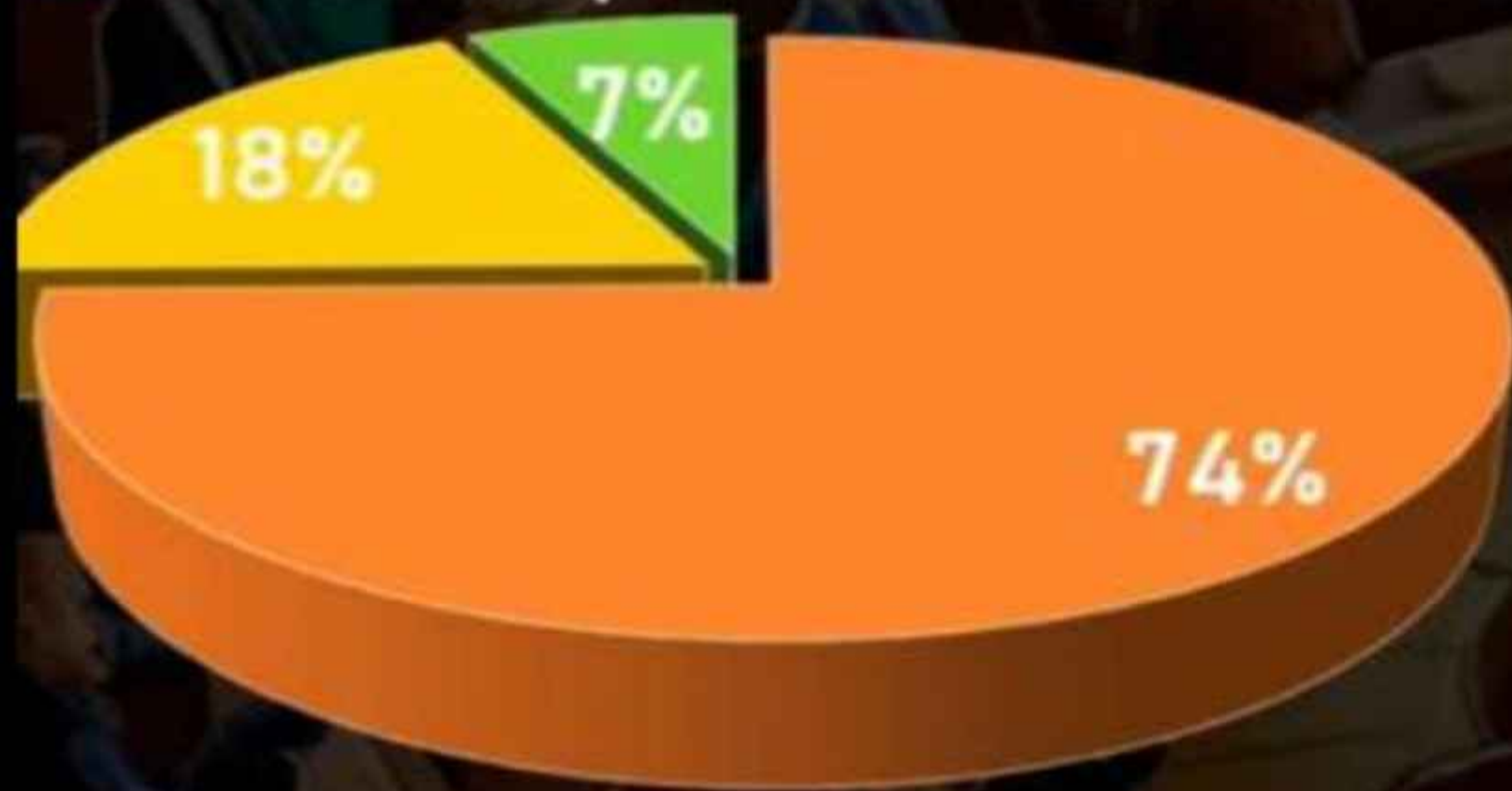
SRI LANKA

- 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

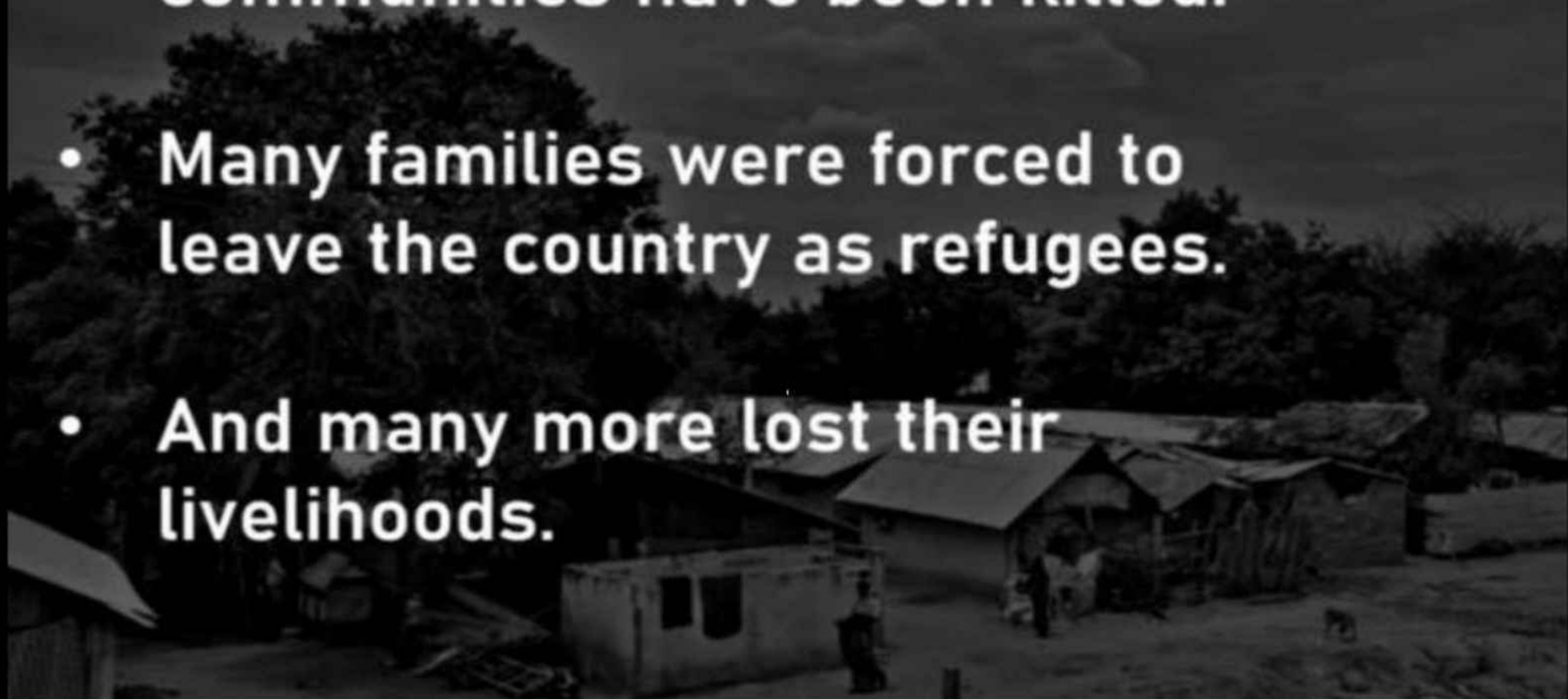
- तमिल को आधिकारिक भाषा के रूप में मान्यता दी जाए।
- क्षेत्रीय स्वायत्तता।
- शिक्षा और नौकरियों को सुरक्षित करने में अवसर की समानता।
- श्रीलंका के उत्तरी और पूर्वी भागों में एक स्वतंत्र तमिल ईलम (राज्य)

- 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.



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Government

Central level

State level

Local level



Every level has to work according to the constitution.

Features of Federalism

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- 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

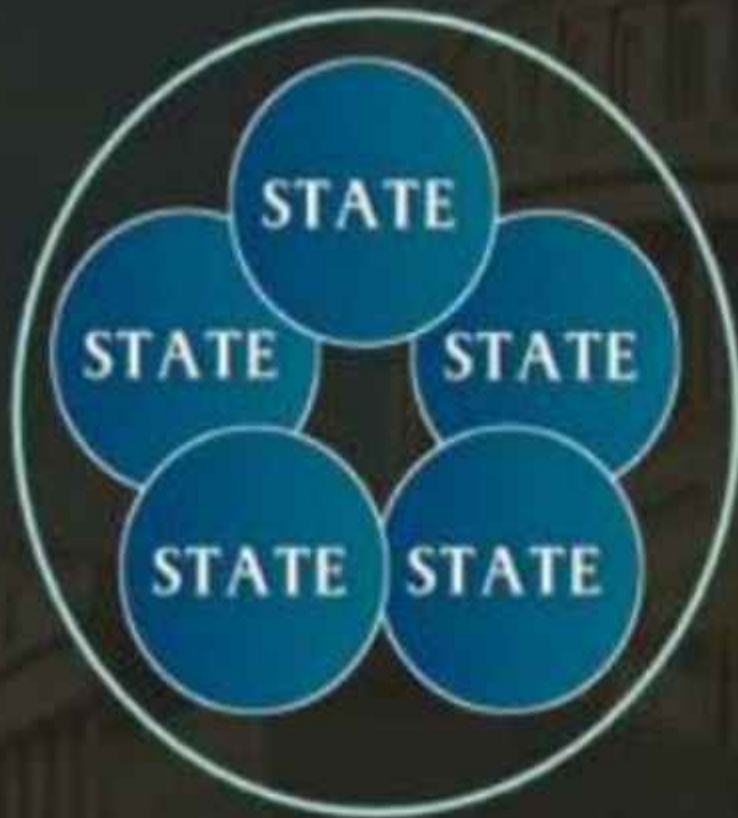
- Mutual i

- 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

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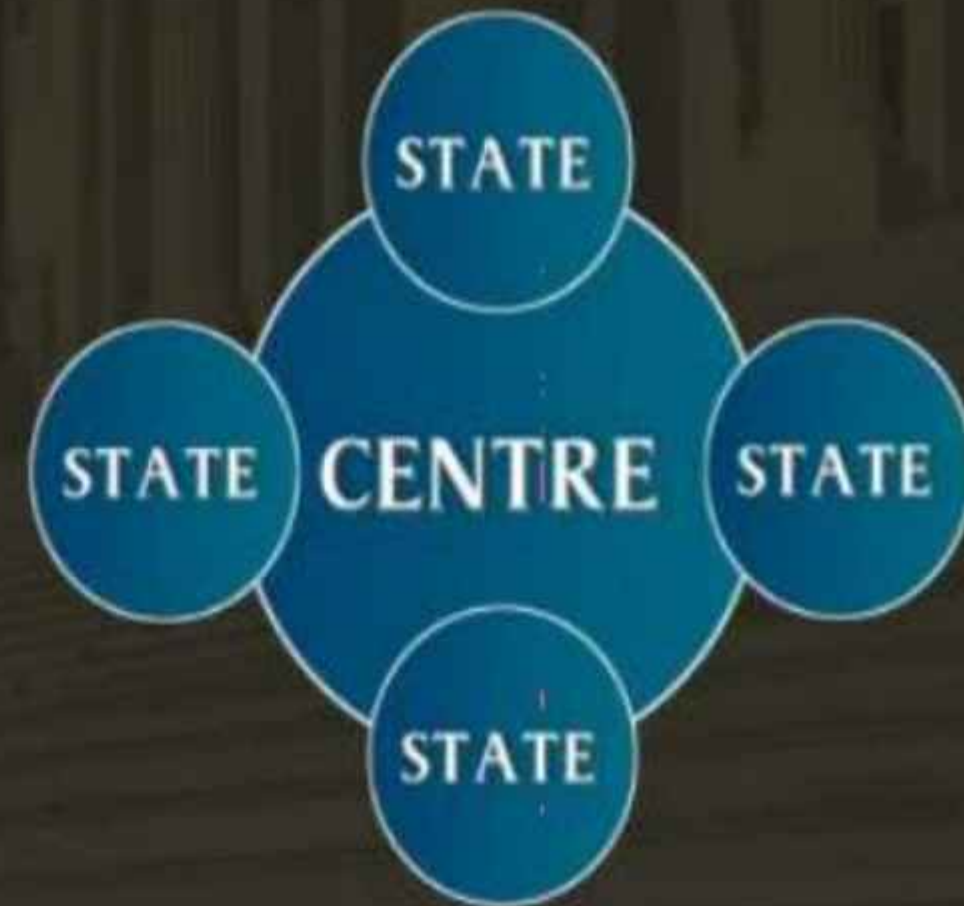
USA

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- Example- **USA, Switzerland, Australia**

2 Holding together federation

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



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2 Holding together federation

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India



Government Power

Centre

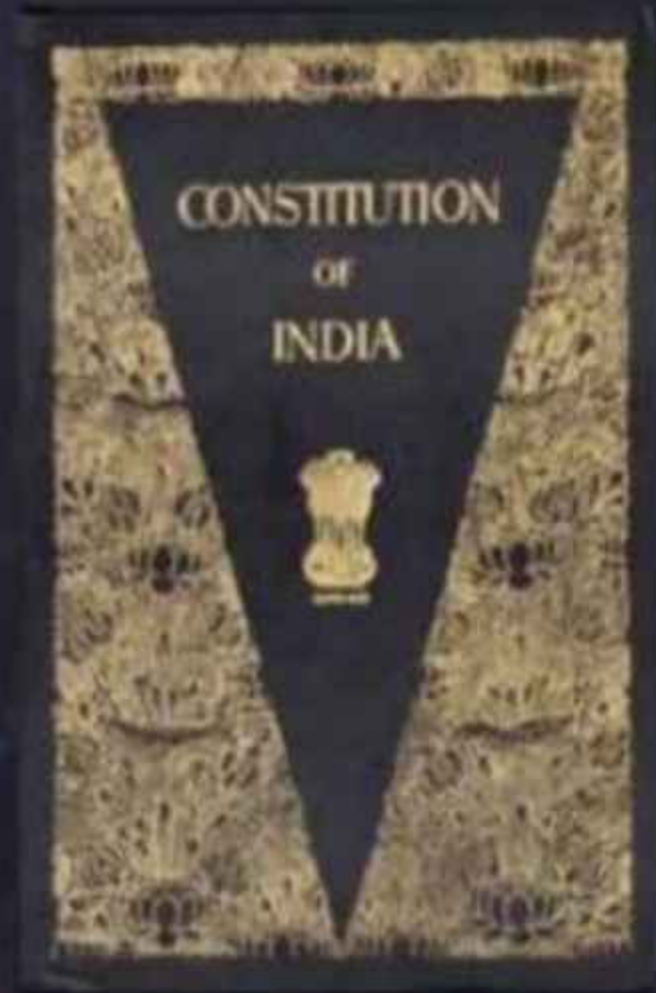
States

- Unequal power distribution between different states.

• Unequal power distribution between Centre & State level.

- Example- **India**, Spain, Belgium.

What makes India a federal country?



Constitution

Government

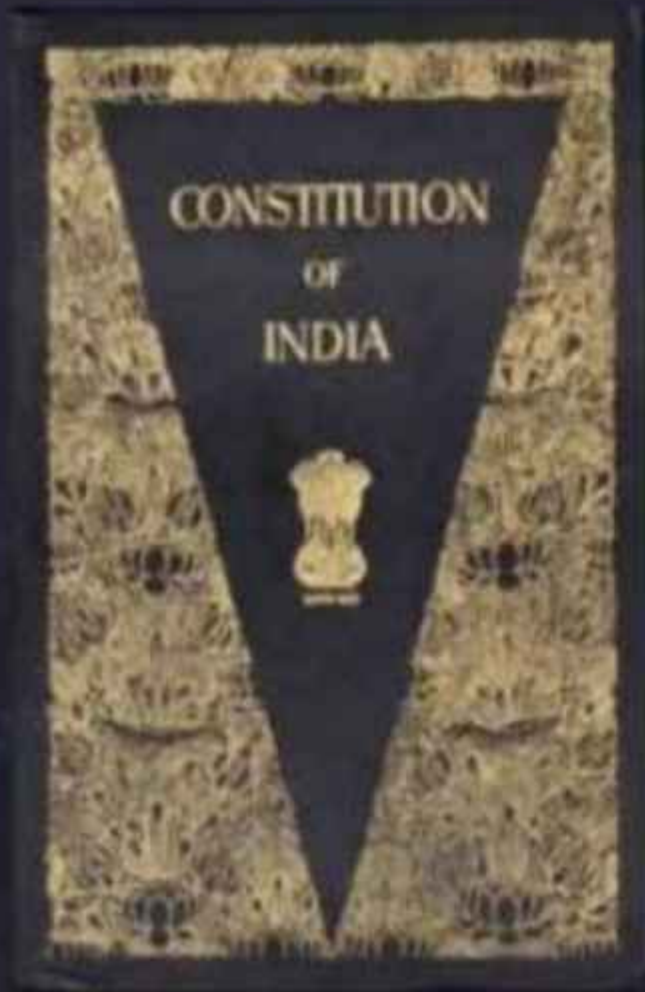
Central Government

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.**

- संविधान के अनुसार, शुरू में सरकार के दो स्तर थे, एक केंद्र सरकार, लेकिन बाद में पंचायतों और नगर पालिकाओं के रूप में संघवाद का तीसरा स्तर जोड़ा गया।

What makes India a federal country?



Constitution

Government

Central Government

State Government

local Government

(Panchayat & municipalities)

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

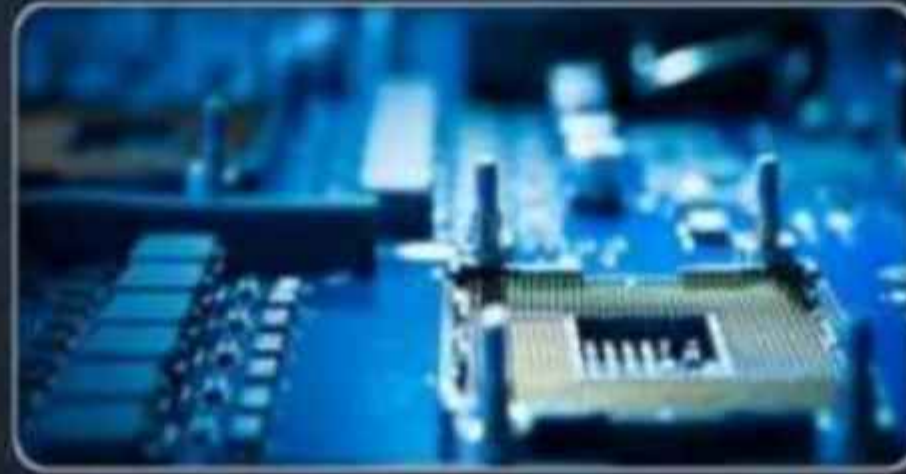
Both, Central & State Government can make laws on these subjects.

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.

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?

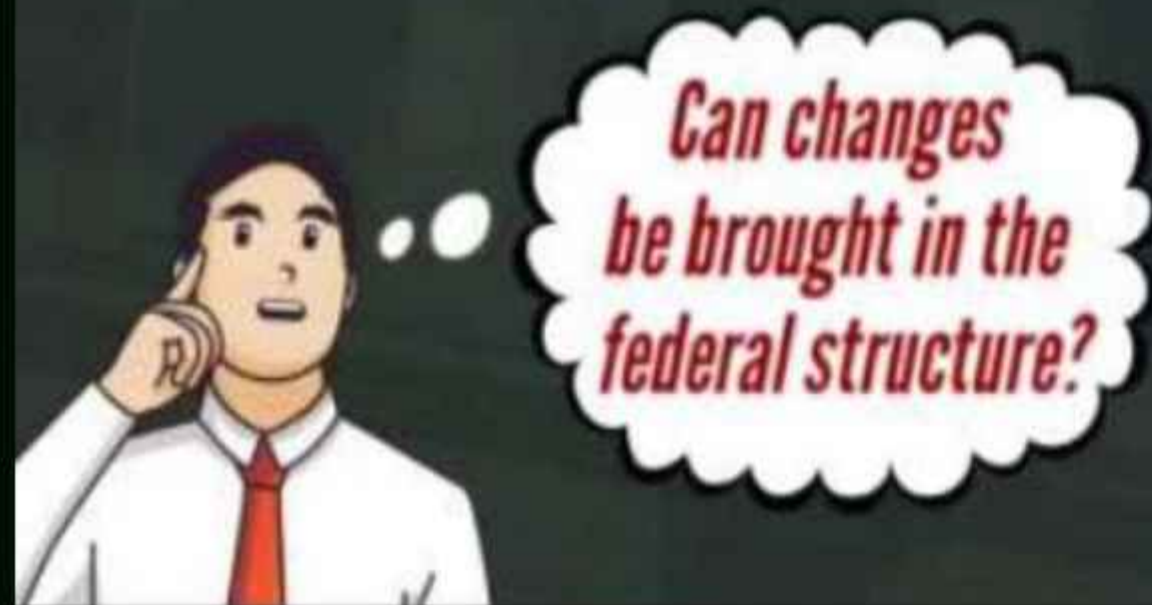
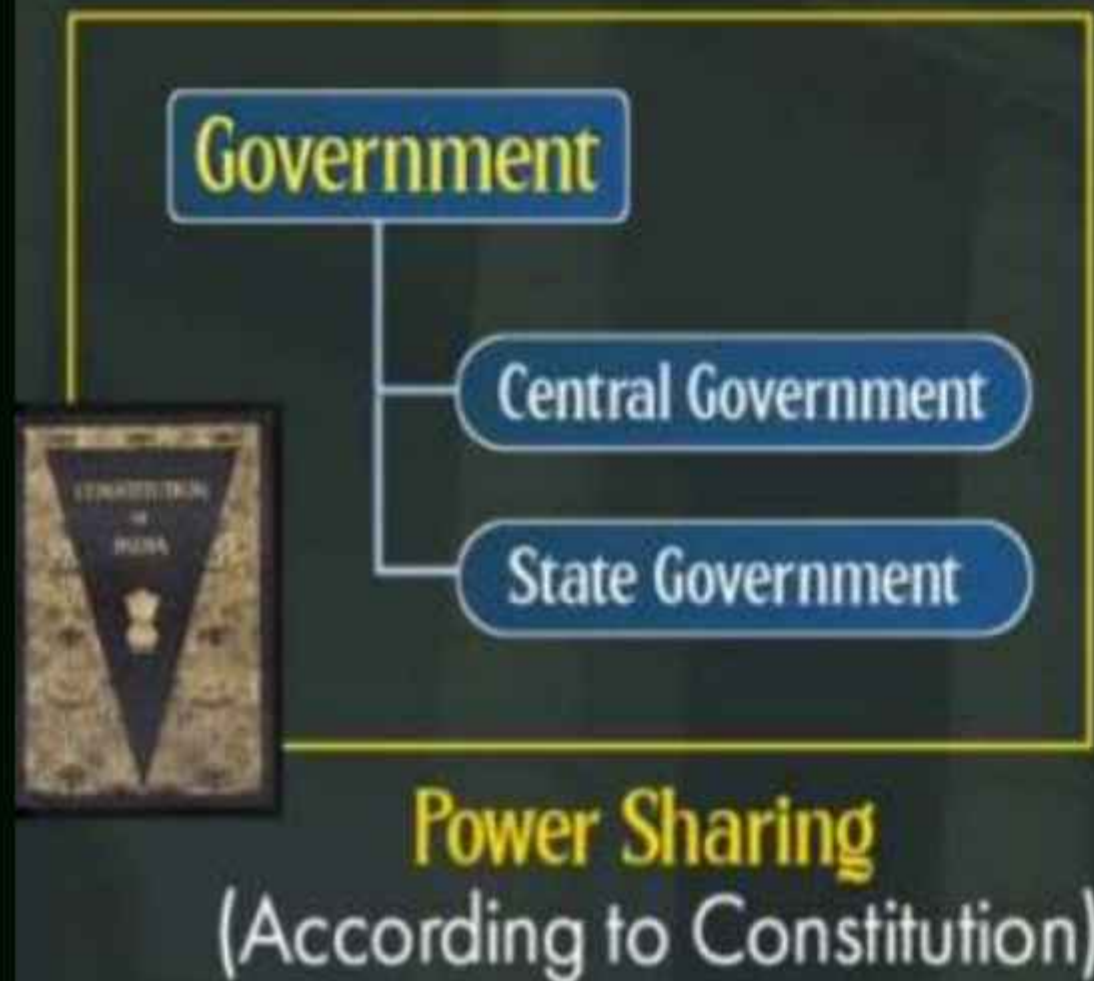
These are too small to become an independent State but which could not be merged with any of the existing States.

- 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?



(Change Possible)



(Dispute)



Judiciary
solves the
disputes.



Upper House

Lower House

$\frac{2}{3}$
Members

$\frac{2}{3}$
Members

Approval



14 State
legislatures of india

Approval

How is federalism practiced?

1 Linguistic States

1947



2023

On the
basis of
language



Change



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.



(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

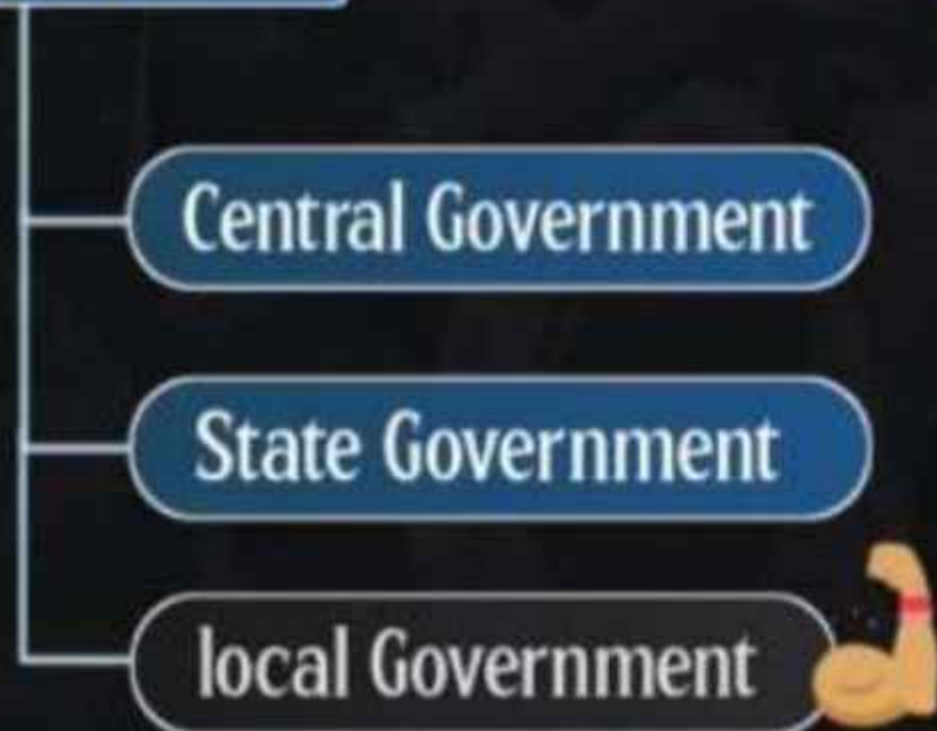
➤ The Central Government started to understand the value of State Government after coalition.

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.

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.

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)



Ward Members



Sarpanch

(Head of Gram Panchayat)

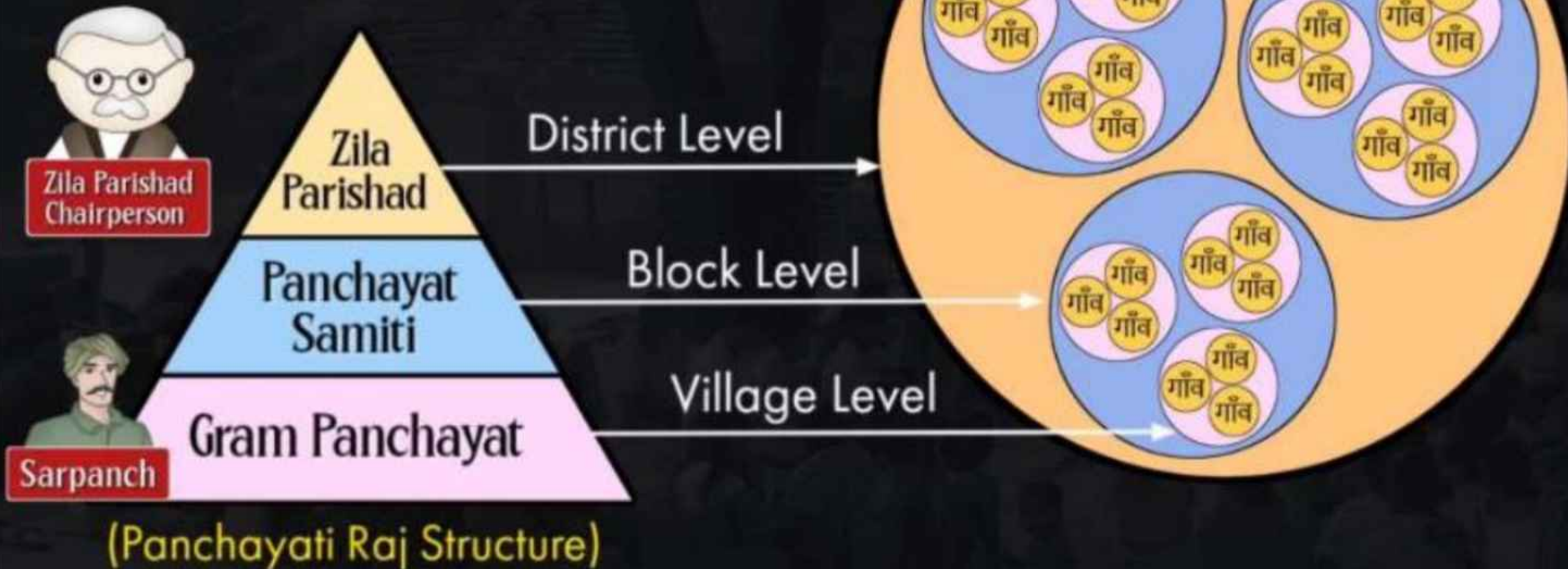
➤ has decision making power.



Gram Panchayat

Decentralisation of India

Rural local government (Panchayati Raj)



Decentralisation of India

Urban local government



(Cities)



Municipal corporations



Political Head
of Municipal
corporation.

MAYOR



(Towns/Small Cities)



Municipalities



Political Head
of Municipality.

**MUNICIPALITY
CHAIRPERSON**

Decentralisation of India

➔ **Step of Decentralization was a big and good decision of government.**

- The local people got voice in democracy.
- Women got representation.
- 36 lakh elected representative in Panchayat and municipalities.
(This no. is bigger than population of many countries.)
- Government become more deepen.

Merits

Local government is biggest experiment of democracy. **(Successful)**

➔ **limitations in Decentralisation**

- Sometimes gram sabha and election not held regularly.
- Most state govts. have not transferred significant powers to local level.

DEMOCRACY AND DIVERSITY



WE WILL UNDERSTAND THIS CHAPTER
IN TOTAL 3 TOPICS.

- ✓ 1). A STORY FROM MEXICO OLYMPICS ✓
- ✓ 2). DIFFERENCES, SIMILARITIES, DIVISIONS
- ✓ 3). POLITICS OF SOCIAL DIVISIONS

IMPORTANT FACTORS

LANGUAGE

REGION

PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

CLASS

RELIGION

Diversity

“विविधता”

धार्मिक. = सभी धर्मों के लोग
आधार. भारत में निवास

धार्मिक
विश्वास

उपासना
आचरण
पहचान

रीति
रिवाज

प्रथाएं

शैत्रीय
विविधता

भाषासुवंचीलियां
लोकसुवंचीलियां

पुथारे।रीतिरिवाज

लोकनृत्यसुवंचीलियां

खानपान

व्यवसाय

लक्ष्मण

अकालफल

गुमरात

खानपान
मापारुखंवीलिये
तुजालीयसेरचना
लाकअरुखं ल्योहार
रीतिरिवेग पिपाये
अमलमान
निकोवार

लक्ष्मण
समूह

सेरभण रुवं सेवधन
भावश्येकह्ये

↓
लोकांग

A STORY FROM MEXICO OLYMPICS

TOMMIE SMITH



JOHN CARLOS



WANTED TO BRING INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION
TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

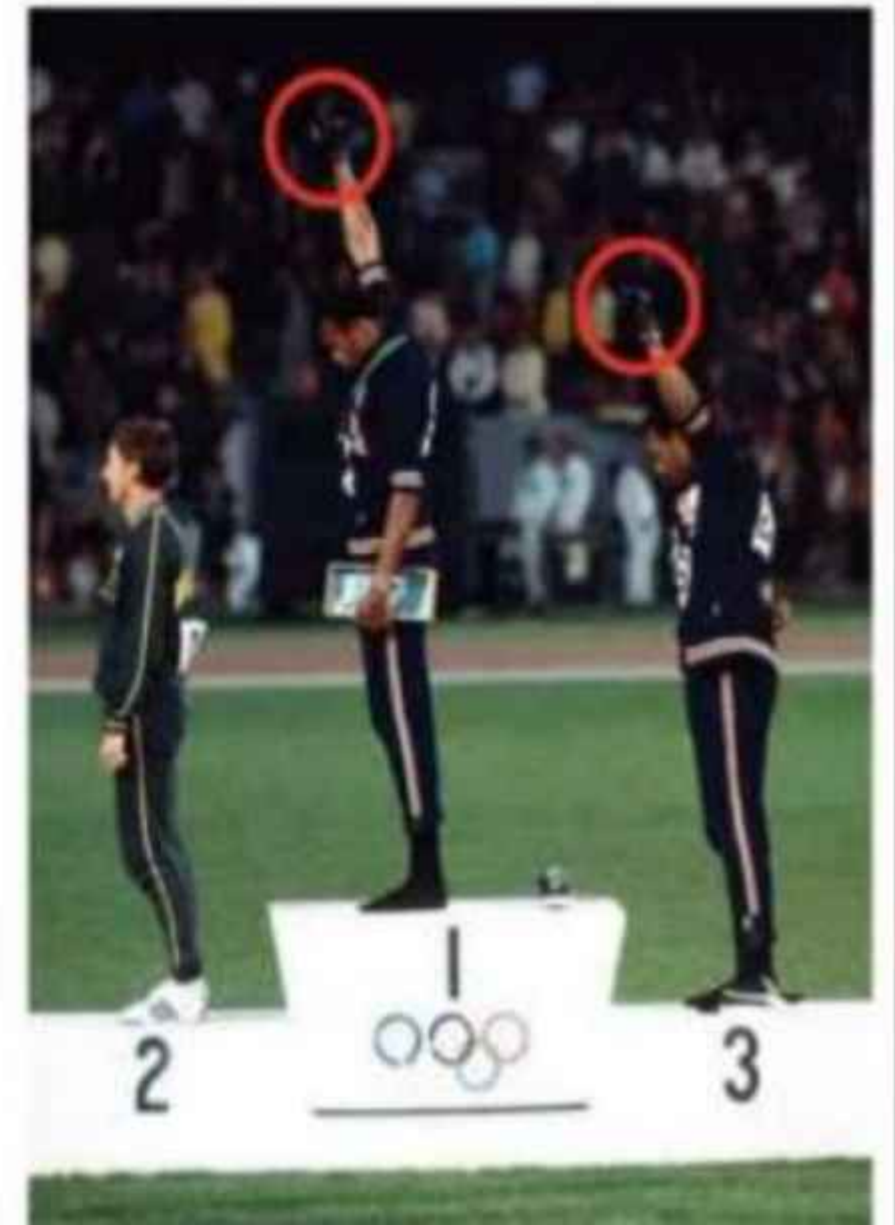


नरुलीय मेदभाव

MEXICO OLYMPICS

1968

200 METRES RACE



अमेरिका

श्वेत

Anglo American

गह्रा

African American

↓
संबंध = समानता
का अधिकार

रोमापावर्स
कहानी

A STORY FROM MEXICO OLYMPICS

TOMMIE SMITH



JOHN CARLOS

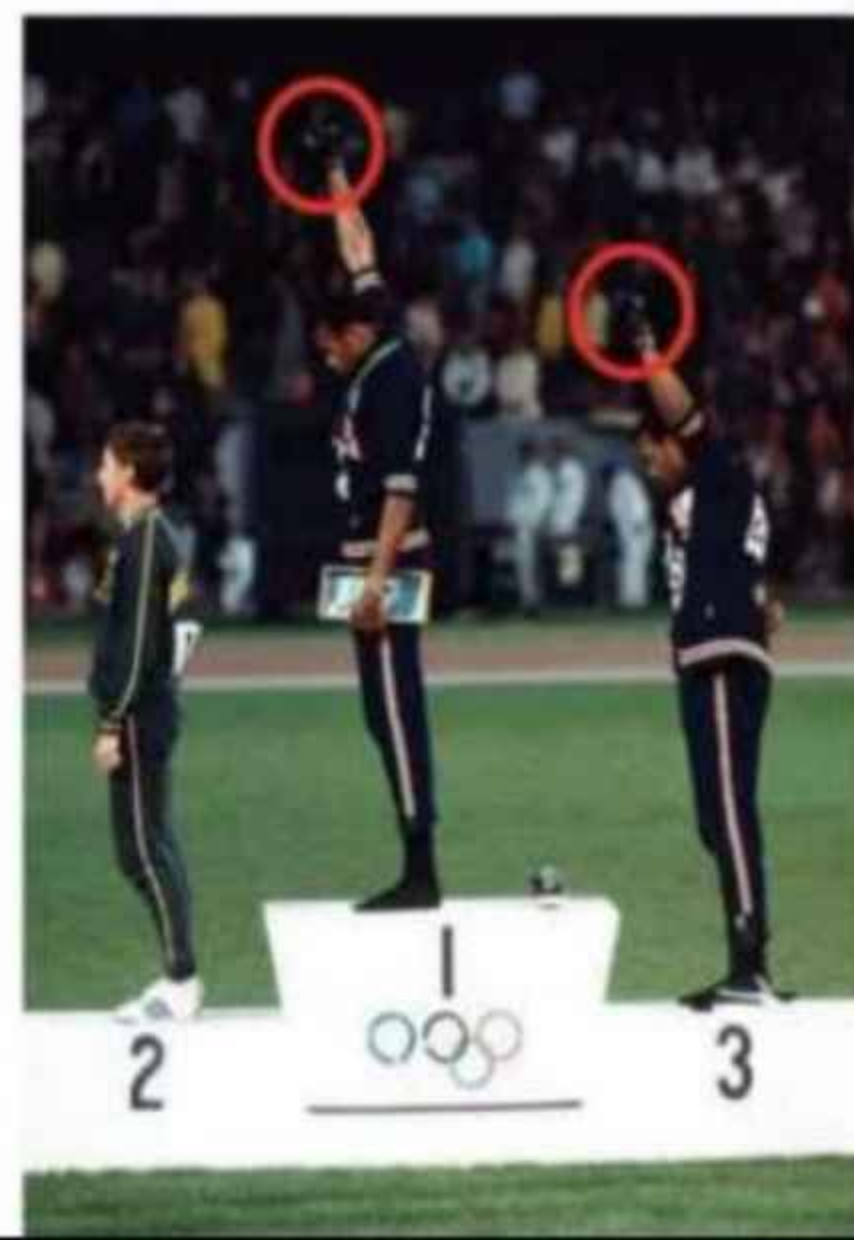


WANTED TO BRING INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION
TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.



MEXICO OLYMPICS
1968

200 METRES RACE



A STORY FROM MEXICO OLYMPICS

TOMMIE SMITH



JOHN CARLOS



PETER NORMAN



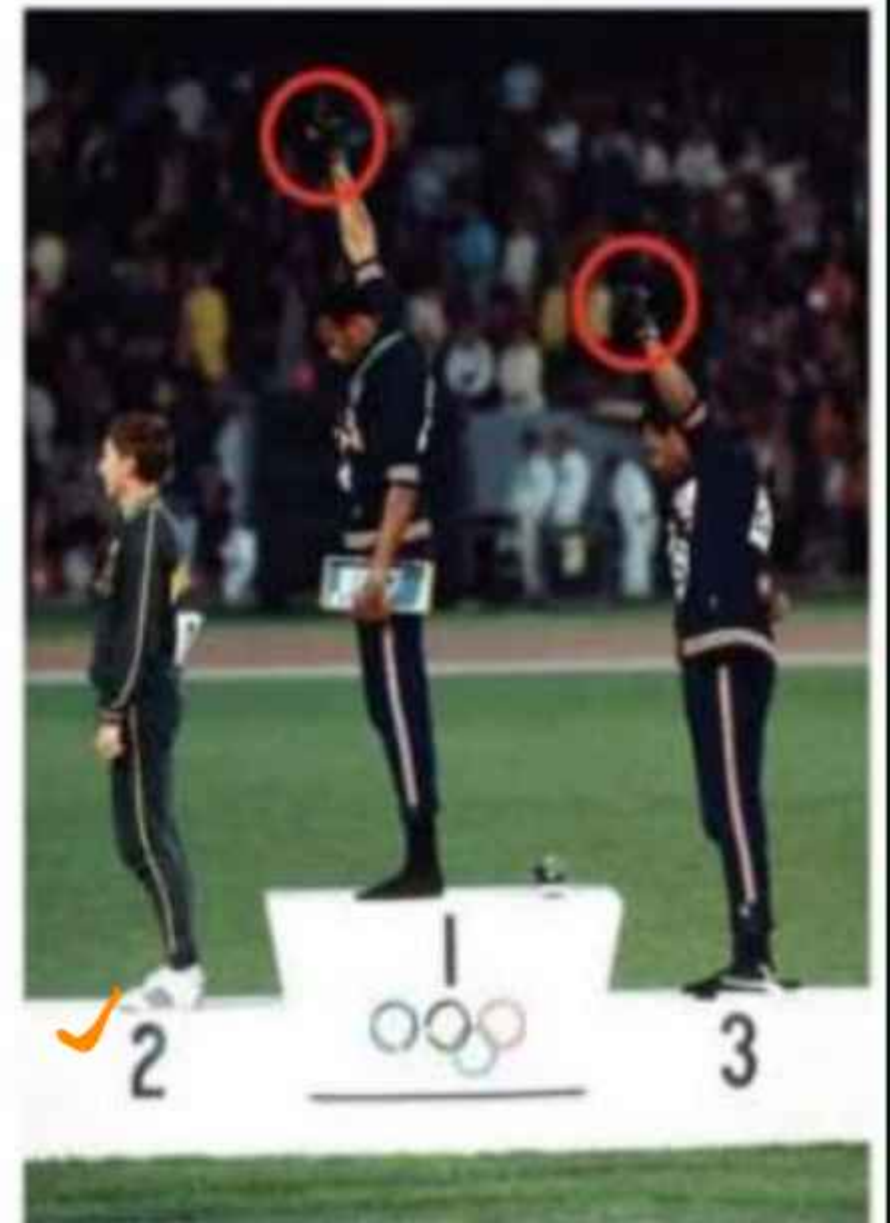
MEXICO OLYMPICS
1968
200 METRES RACE

WANTED TO BRING INTERNATIONAL ATTENTION
TO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.



BLACK GLOVE
AND
CLENCHED FIST IN AIR

TO REPRESENT
BLACK POWER.



A STORY FROM MEXICO OLYMPICS

THE INTERNATIONAL OLYMPIC ASSOCIATION WITHDREW THEIR MEDALS FROM CARLOS AND SMITH ON CHARGES OF HURTING THE OLYMPIC SPIRIT.

PETER NORMAN WAS ALSO NOT SELECTED FOR THE NEXT OLYMPICS.

SAN JOSE STATE UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE



STATUE MADE
IN HIS HONOR



**NORMAN DIED IN
2006**

CARLOS AND SMITH
WERE HIS PALLBEARERS



CRITICISM



DIFFERENCES, SIMILARITIES, DIVISIONS

WE WILL UNDERSTAND THIS IN 2 SUBTOPICS.

1). ORIGINS OF SOCIAL DIFFERENCES ✓

2). OVERLAPPING AND CROSS-CUTTING DIFFERENCES ✓

NO ONE COMES BY DECIDING THAT
HE HAS TO TAKE BIRTH IN THIS COMMUNITY

SOME DIFFERENCES ARE ALSO DUE TO OUR CHOICES.
FOR EXAMPLE- **ATHEIST**

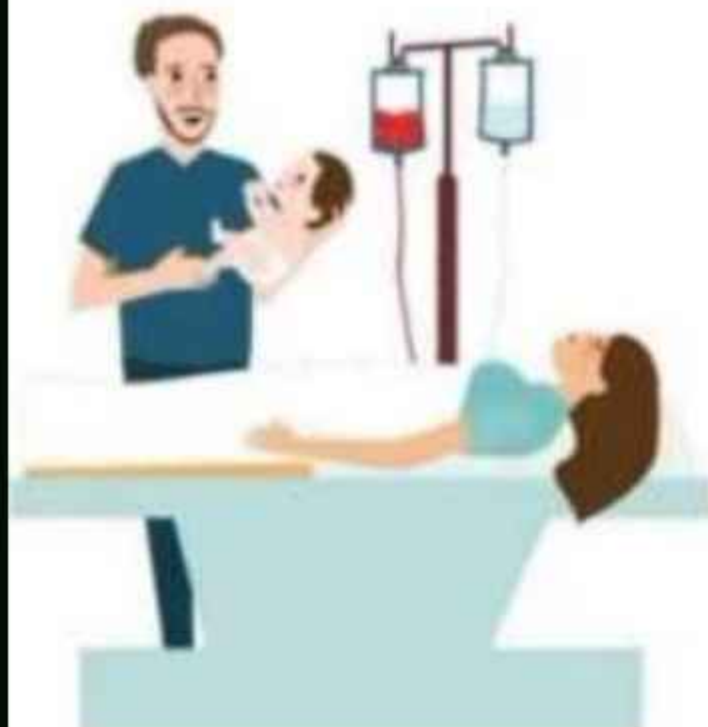
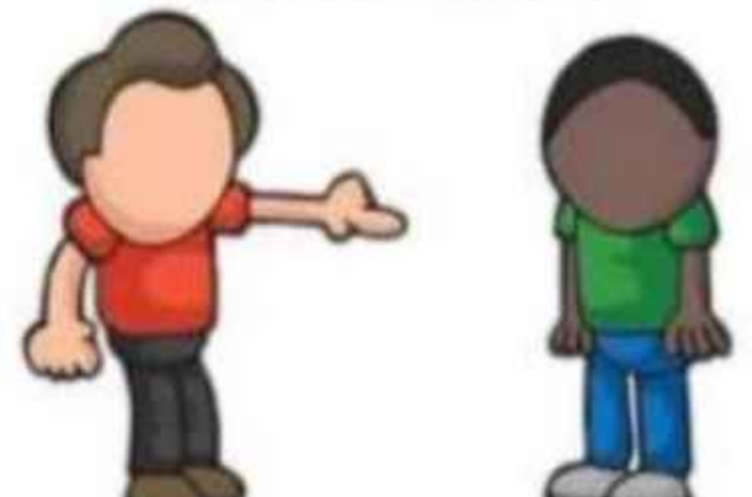
MALE/FEMALE



SHORT/TALL



WHITE/BLACK



SIMILARLY THERE ARE MANY OTHER ORIGINS OF DIFFERENCES
BUT NOT ALL DIFFERENCES LEAD TO SOCIAL DIVISION.

CARLOS AND SMITH BOTH ARE AFRICAN AMERICAN
BUT WAS DIFFERENT FROM NORMAN

ALL ATHLETES STOOD AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

SOMETIMES PEOPLE OF OPPOSITE RELIGION
FEEL CLOSER TO EACH OTHER
BECAUSE OF BEING OF SAME CASTE.

SAME FAMILY RICH AND POOR
DO NOT KEEP CLOSE RELATIONS
WITH EACH OTHER



DIFFERENCES, SIMILARITIES, DIVISIONS

THE OVERLAP OF SOME SOCIAL DIFFERENCES CREATES SOCIAL DIVISION.



USA



INDIA

DALITS FACE
DISCRIMINATION AND INJUSTICE. ✓

THIS TYPE OF SITUATION
GIVES RISE TO
SOCIAL DIVISIONS.

DISCRIMINATE



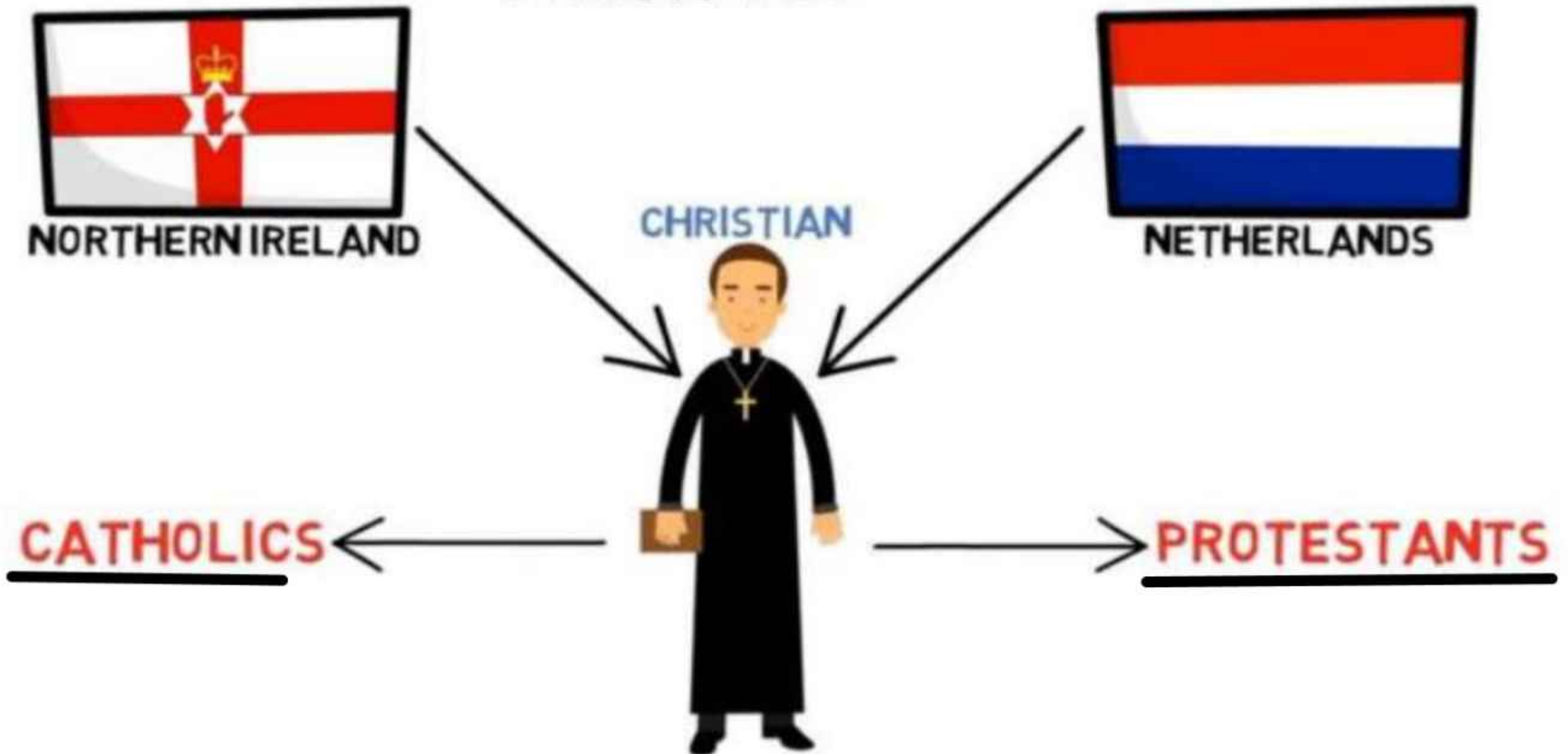
POOR
AND
HOMELESS



DIFFERENCES, SIMILARITIES, DIVISIONS

CROSS CUT MEANS THE WHOLE GROUP SHOULD SHOW COMMON INTEREST IN ONE ISSUE BUT THEIR VIEWS ARE DIFFERENT IN THE NEXT ISSUE.

FOR EXAMPLE :-



DIFFERENCES, SIMILARITIES, DIVISIONS



NORTHERN IRELAND

CLASS AND RELIGION WERE
OVERLAPPING WITH EACH OTHER. ✓

CATHOLICS WERE POORER AND WERE
SUBJECTED TO DISCRIMINATION. ✓



NETHERLANDS

CLASS AND RELIGION WERE
CROSSING EACH OTHER. ✓

CATHOLICS = PROTESTANTS



POLITICS OF SOCIAL DIVISIONS

EXISTING SOCIAL DIVISION

SOCIAL DIVISION

POLITICAL DIVISION

THERE ARE MANY
POLITICAL PARTIES



WE WILL UNDERSTAND THIS IN 2 SUBTOPICS.

- 1). RANGE OF OUTCOMES
- 2). 3 DETERMINANTS



RANGE OUTCOMES

44% ROMAN CATHOLICS

CATHOLICS WERE REPRESENTED
BY THE NATIONALIST PARTY

NATIONALIST PARTY WANTED TO
UNIFY IRELAND AND MAKE IT A
REPUBLIC OF IRELAND



NORTHERN IRELAND

53% PROTESTANTS

PROTESTANTS WERE REPRESENTED
BY THE UNIONIST PARTY

THE UNIONIST WANTED TO
STAY WITH THE UK



AFTER MANY DEATHS

1998

PEACE TREATY
SIGN WITH UK



YUGOSLAVIA

POLITICS CAME IN THE
SOCIAL DIVISION AND
IT FINALLY DIVIDED
INTO 6 COUNTRIES.

3 DETERMINANTS

1). ROLE OF IDENTITY

HOW DO PEOPLE
IDENTIFY THEMSELVES?



INDIA



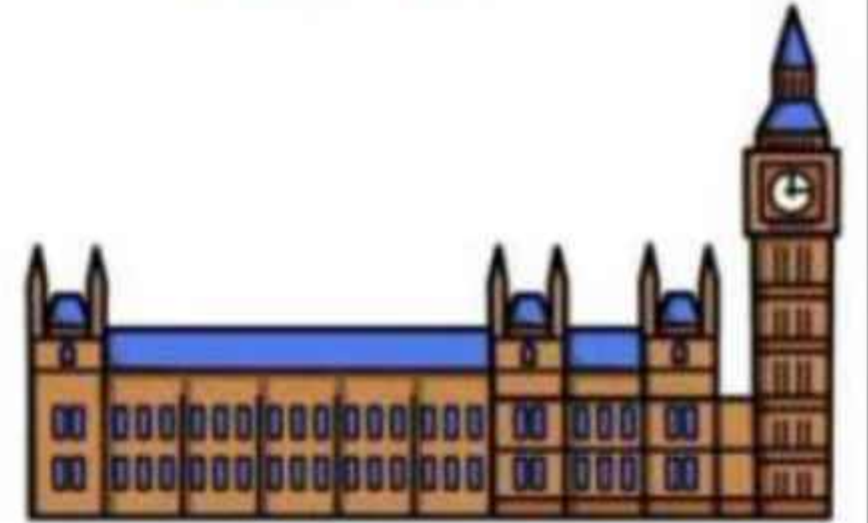
2). ROLE OF POLITICAL LEADERS



HOW DO POLITICAL LEADERS
APPROACH PEOPLE?

FOR EXAMPLE :-
IN THE CASE OF SRI LANKA,
SINHALA LEADERS IGNORED TAMILS,
DUE TO WHICH THERE WAS A CIVIL WAR.

3). ROLE OF GOV'T.



WHETHER IT IS MAINTAINING
EQUALITY BTW MAJORITY
AND MINORITY OR NOT.
AS BELGIUM HANDLED
ETHNIC DIVERSITY.

