#### CIVICS

### CHAPTER - 1

#### POWER SHARING

#### **Acknowledgment**

- 1) Reference : NCERT SOCIAL SCIENCE TEXT BOOK
- 2) Google Web page for Maps.

### Objectives of learning

- Students may have a better understanding of how a vast democratic country like India is working in a smooth and efficient manner inspite of all the diversities.
- Provides an insight into how different social, linguistic and religious groups are accommodated in our country?
- Keeps a track in checking the previous knowledge of the students related to the Democratic politics & working of Institutions of class IX.
- The entire chapter is divided into 3 modules.

Module (1/3) consists of the following:

- 1. Power sharing- Definition
- 2. Need of Power sharing in a Democracy
- 3. Powersharing in an ideal family (example)
- 4. Different forms of Power sharing
  - a. Horizontal division of Power sharing
  - b. Vertical division of power sharing.Power sharing between valous
  - c. Social groups
  - **d.** Political Parties

# <u> Module (1/3)</u>

# **<u>1.Power sharing- Definition (slide 3)</u>**

A system of political arrangement in which powers are shared between various organs of the government, between various of levels of the government & also between various social groups & Pressure groups.

# 2 Need of Power sharing in a Democracy (slide 4)

- > Democratic governments are accountable and legitimate governments.
- Power sharing tries to resolve the conflicts between different social groups.
- > People can take part in decision making & give their opinion.
- A democratic rule involves it with those affected by its exercise & who have to live with its effects.
- Thus Power sharing is the very spirit of democracy because it enable the working of the govt, in a smooth and efficient manner.

# 3. Powersharing in an ideal family (slide 5)

When the work load of the parents are shared by children which will give the following result in a family.

- a. Ease of work
- b. Smooth functioning of the family in a coordinated manner.
- c. Peaceful life
- d. Parents may get more luxuruois time to spend with their children.
- e. Children will understand the dignity of labour.

# Different forms of Power sharing(slide 6)

- a. Horizontal division of Power sharing (slide 7)
- b. Vertical division of power sharing. (slide 8)
- c. Power sharing between vaious (slide 9)

- d. Social groups
- e. Political Parties
- f. Pressure groups &
- g. Movement groups
- a. <u>Horizontal Division of power:</u> (Organs of the Govt.) (slide 7)

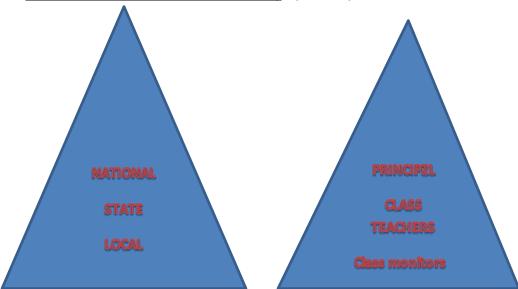
Legislative	Executive	Judiciary
Law making body	Implementing the Laws	Interpretting the laws
<u>Parliament</u>	Prime Minister & Council of Ministers	System of Courts

- Each organ exercise unlimited powers coming under their jurisdiction.
- > One organ will not interfere in the matters of the other.
- Each organ checks the other which results in balance of power among various organs.

Example : Power shared between class teachers of XA, XB, XC.

Power shared by CCA captains of various Houses.

b. Vertical Division of Power sharing . (slide 8)



- c. <u>Power sharing among social groups (slide 9)</u>
  - Constitutional and legal arrangements for weaker sections, women.
  - It meant to give space in the govt. & administration to diverse social groups.
  - It is used to give fair chance to minority communities.
- d. <u>Power shared by Political parties, Pressure groups & Movements.</u> (slide 10)
  - Power is shared between various political parties through coalition govt. in case a single largest party is not winning majority.
  - Citizens have the freedom to choose among various contenders for power.
  - It ensures that power does not remain in one hand.
  - Interest groups( traders, businessmen, industrialists, farmers, industrial workers) also share the power.

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