

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
TURKISH-GERMAN UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES
EUROPEAN AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

STABILITY CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM

MASTER'S THESIS

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178101024

ADVISOR

Prof. Dr. André Kaiser

ISTANBUL, May 2019

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AVV-VVK : Alles voor Vlaaderen / Vlaanderen voor Kristus

BHV : Brussels-Halle-Vilvoorde

ACEC : Atelier de Construction Electrique de Charleroi

EU : European Union

N-VA : Nieuw Vlaamse Allieante - New Flemish Alliance

VNV : Vlaams Nationaal Verbond

WW I : World War I

WW II : World War II

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Interviewee 4	S. G. von Thüna	Minister for Foreign Affairs of North Rhine-Westphalia

ÖZET

BELÇİKA'DA İSTİKRAR KOŞULLARI

Belçika Flaman, Valon ve Brüksel bölgesi; Flamanca, Fransızca ve Almanca konuşan topluluklarıyla uzlaşmacılık ilkesini de geçmişinde barındıran, Belçika anayasasında işaret edildiği üzere federal bir devlettir. Belçika, tarihi süreçte üniter bir yapıdan federal bir yapıya evrilmiş; bu süreç gerçekleşirken Belçika devletinin sonunun mu geldiği, devletin ikiye mi bölüneceği ile alakalı çok yoğun tartışmalar yaşanmıştır. Her ne kadar federalizm kusurları olan, zaman zaman eleştirilen bir sistem de olsa Belçika özelinde birçok olumlu ve birleştirici özelliği de bünyesinde barındırmaktadır. Bu çalışma, tarihi gerçekler, parti yaşantısı, Belçika kimliği, monarşi, anayasa / anayasa mahkemesinin rolü, Brüksel başta olmak üzere çift dilliliğin tecrübe edildiği belediyeler gibi Belçika'da istikrarı sağlayan koşulları ele almaktadır. Tezin içeriği birebir mülakatlar, akademik makale ve yayımlanmış kitaplara dayanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Belçika Federalizmi, Uzlaşmacılık, Flaman, Valon, İstikrar(sızlık)

Tarih : 15.05.2019

ABSTRACT

STABILITY CONDITIONS IN BELGIUM

Having three regions which are Flanders, Brussels, Wallonia and three linguistic communities consisting of néerlandophone, Francophone, and Germanophone, Belgium is an official country administrated with federal system according to the article 3 of Belgian constitution, experiencing consociational past. While Belgium was converted from unitary to federal state, which is long historical and political story, a fierce discussion is still being made by elites and regular citizens as to whether Belgium heads towards dissolution and emergence of 2 independent countries due to Federal system. Even though federal system has many drawbacks and gets a lot of criticism, it has a number positive side, in particular in Belgian federalism. This thesis will underline stability conditions in Belgium such as historical facts, political and party system, Belgian identity, monarchy, constitution and the role of constitutional court, bilingual municipalities, in particular Brussels and what makes it work along with discussions. This study is mainly based on face-to-face interviews with leading scholars - experts, academic periodicals and textbooks.

Key Words: Belgian Federalism, Consociationalism, Flemish, Walloon, (In)Stability

Date : 15.05.2019

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION AND PURPOSE

1.Introduction:

Administering an ethnically divided society in a popularity based manner is never a simple undertaking. It is extremely hard task to administrate this country. The political establishments of the nation are as yet moving. After six noteworthy changes a balance has not been found. The government of Belgium remains a complex and conceivably flimsy development in which not very many performing artists are genuinely happy with the manner by which it capacities. This extraordinary issue takes a gander at the fate of Belgium by concentrating predominantly on the thoughts, recommendations and impression of the performers. It endeavors to investigate the eventual fate of this alliance moving (Swenden, W. 2013).

In contrast to the vast majority of the customary leagues, Belgium did not frame as the consequence of a 'meeting up' of different states, cantons or provinces into one political unit. As in Spain, in Belgium federalism was seen as a holding-together-gadget what had turned into a worldwide majority rule state (Vandamme, T. 2012). However, in contrast to Spain, Belgium did not lapse forces to recently settled territorial substances until 1970, that is, over 50 years after all male Belgian natives got suffrage. Moreover, by then the middle had since a long time ago perceived the multi-phonetic nature of the Belgian state. (Swenden et al. 2006)

The nearness of two unique kinds of locales – Regions and Communities – the directing limit of a little communities of political elites hesitant to surrender political control, the nearness of institutional asymmetries, the at first double nature of isolating capabilities and the moderate improvement of intergovernmental relations are featured as explicit highlights of Belgian federalism. (Swenden et al. 2003)

The development of two separate political frameworks in Belgium is the coherent outcome of a progressive social and social difference between Flanders and Wallonia. It is especially in Flanders that Belgian nationhood is being put under strain by a sub-national character(Happaerts, S. 2012). In the meantime, there are as yet across the board enthusiastic connections to Belgium, though more grounded in Wallonia than in Flanders, that go about as a vital balance to both the social and institutional radial powers. Church association was customarily higher in Flanders, yet the more grounded decrease in the last district has leveled off this distinction. In the two regions, the effect of pillarisation on casting a ballot conduct is reducing. As concerns the frame of mind towards outsiders, Flemings are increasingly worried about keeping up their very own way of life, while the Walloons are progressively worried about the supposed monetary and social risk. Different contrasts with respect to esteems exist, yet are moderately little from a similar point of view (Billiet, J. et al. 2006).

In spite of the concurrence on the 6th state reform, four key issues stay for Belgium's future: basic leadership, circulation of forces, intergovernmental relations and the job of the communities.Belgium set a world record in 2011. No under 541 days were expected to shape another government alliance after the decisions on June 2010. Just in December 2011 was a six government driven by the francophone Elio Di Rupo sworn in. Shaping a legislature is never simple in a nation like Belgium(Deschouwer, Reuchamps, 2013)

The aftereffect of profound differences between the communities of the Dutch-talking north and of the French-talking south of the nation.Specifically, the years somewhere in the range of 1965 and 1991 were exceedingly insecure with not less than 19 governments of a normal length of short of what one year (Deschouwer, 2006). The contradictions between the communitiesof both language bunches were essential.

To start with, there was the emblematically solid dialog about the Brussels aelection area. It incorporates 35 nearby regions situated in the Flemishregionsand in this way permits the francophone occupants of the Brussels outskirts to vote in favor of the Brussels hopefuls of the francophone parties. Flemish needed the region to be part along the language outskirts, to make another region for the Brussels district just, and one for the area of Flemish Brabant (Deschouwer, 2006). This issue contacts the core of the difference between Dutch speakers and French speakers about the area and the importance of the language fringe. For Flanders it denotes the line behind which the official language is Dutch. That line was solidified in 1963 and ought not change. The francophone frame of mind is one guarding the individual ideal to talk one's preferred language and, in this way, francophone communities would incline toward the language fringe to adjust to the developments of individuals.

The second real difference was about further devolution of forces. Additionally, the solicitation to change the present state of affairs originated from the Flemish. They requested more powers in a few arrangement areas, yet particularly for issues identified with work strategy and for family remittances. Francophone parties were very hesitant to move powers from the government to the sub-state level, and degenerating family stipends was viewed as just an initial move towards a full devolution of the standardized savings system. An understanding was discovered that incorporates the exchanges of new powers to the regions and communities. Not every Flemish interest were met, yetwork approach and kid remittances are a piece of the bundle.

By a long shot the most troublesome issue was the financing of the regions and communities. The more extravagant Flanders needed an expanded monetary self-sufficiency and an expanded rationale of money related obligation compensating regionswith great execution on

social and financial markers. Wallonia and Brussels have a lower monetary limit than Flanders and are on the getting side in the arrangement of money related solidarity and evening out and, therefore, dreaded a negative effect of expanded budgetary self-governance. After long and troublesome dealings another framework was formulated. The areas (Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels) will currently have the capacity to change the dimension of individual pay charge. The assessment dimension of the government state will be diminished by roughly 25%, leaving the areas the full opportunity to settle on the last expense scales for their occupants. These can be higher or lower than the first government scales. This new framework will give the regions absolute monetary self-governance for over 70% of their budgetary methods. The Brussels district will get an additional government appropriation to make up for its costs as the capital city and as the seat of the European foundations. A general pay instrument for regions with a lower financial limit will be set up amid the initial ten years of the new fund component for the areas, and will at that point bit by bit vanish over the resulting ten years (Reuchamps, 2013).

There is another contention whether Europeanization will have impact on the Belgian alliance (Beyers & Bursens, 2013). From one perspective, the closeness of the EU encourages coordinated effort between the sub-states. They are all in a perplexing manner part of Europe and need to co-ordinate their activities to protect their interests at the European dimension. However, then again, the procedure of European monetary coordination with its open limits will undoubtedly build the contrasts between the Belgian regions. European combination may therefore prompt progressively inward challenge and expanded discourses about financial and social strategy between regions that have a very unique monetary structure. It has been tried the suspicion that the social and financial weight communities—both of specialists and businesses—

protect the dimension at which they are dynamic when they need to take a situation on the allotment of skills. They do as such by asking the real weight bunch has been approached to clarify their situation on the favored dimension for work advertise strategy and for the association of government disability. Government associations do protect the administrative dimension as the most fitting. Flemish associations additionally go for their own dimension, yet Walloon associations likewise incline toward these essential forces at the government level. (Beyers & Bursens, 2013)

The media is of indispensable position in Belgian government. The full split of the media makes it hard to deliver a genuinely open circle in which approach inclinations can be examined. Reviews center around, specifically, at the dialogs on the destiny of the Brussels appointive regions and the subject of whether it ought to be part (a Flemish interest) along the language outskirts. There are two noteworthy data programs, one in every language communities, and sees who is welcomed and at the manner by which the issue is being surrounded and displayed by columnists and legislators.. It is easily inferred that there is no such thing as a government open discussion. There are two of them. This full part into two unique universes is additionally run of the mill for Belgian political parties. There are no state-wide communities and these Belgian communities currently need to work at various dimensions, with decisions and alliance arrangements that have, since 2003, procured a different mood for the government and the territorial dimension. communities methodologies are of significance. It has been checked whether communities draft a pronouncement for each dimension and for each kind of sub-state and they look at the length of these declarations over the language outskirts and between various sorts of decisions. Through a subjective and quantitative examination of communities' preferences, their article uncovers ideological contrasts that cross the phonetic cleavage and,

therefore, shows each community has a particular position on the fate of Belgian federalism that can't be diminished to its language communities

The circumstance of Belgian residents differs relying upon the study. In the consociational Belgium they have not had a great deal to state about the federalization procedure. That has been, to an exceptionally huge degree, an issue for the political elites. What's more, really we don't have the foggiest idea about a ton about what the residents think and accept about the Belgian organization and its conceivable future. Overview look into demonstrates a few contrasts in character and in institutional inclinations between the two language communities, yet in addition a low remarkable quality of the issue when they make a choice. It presents five nuanced sorts of feelings on the Belgian alliance, in light of center communities in every language communities. It is accounted for that Belgian residents can consider over the language fringe about the eventual fate of the nation and utilization of mental maps to check whether the natives of the north and south have an alternate observation on the idea of Belgium.

1.1. Theoretical Basis

This thesis is primarily based on the discussion shaped by Arend Lijphart who outlined two major administrative models two of which contradict each other completely. Lijphart puts forward the idea of the fact that there is huge difference between parliamentary and presidential democracies (Lijphart, 2012). He explains how "The Westminster Model" and "Consensus Model" distinguish from each other on the basis of ten criteria. Westminster model, also known as majoritarian model, refers to the fact that power belongs to one-party and cabinets consist of bare majority. Moreover, the political dominance is of cabinet. It is evidently seen that there are two-party systems. Furthermore, election system is carried out under majoritarian and disproportional way. What is more, interest groups are based on pluralism. Government is shaped

in the light of unitary and centralized models. Legislative power is accomplished under single chamber legislative. Constitutional flexibility is easily monitored. In addition to this, this model lacks legal review. Eventually, executive authority takes the control of central bank. This model applies to The UK, New Zealand and Barbados (Lijphart, 2012).

On the other hand, "Consensus Model" signifies that cabinet takes shape according to power-sharing model in executive details. Following this, it is obvious that there is balance equilibrium between execution and legislation. In contrast to majoritarian model, multiparty system is present along with proportional representation. Moreover, corporatism exists among interest groups. Federalism and decentralization are other peculiar features of this model with strong bicameral structure. In terms of constitution, strict pattern is part of consensus model. Legal system is likely to be reviewed. Finally, central bank in this model is independent. The EU, Switzerland, and Belgium are vivid examples (Lijphart, 2012).

The significance of these two models to Belgium is the fact that Belgium has shifted from unitary to federal state. With its unique political system, Belgium has both features in some cases. Therefore, Belgium as model of consensus model with unitary past plays vital role in this discussion.

1.2. Purpose of Thesis

There is a continuous discussion whether Belgium, Europe's capital, do in any case exist. It is evident that there are some problems in Belgian politics and a number of fierce discussions whether Belgium is on the verge of dissolution. Nonetheless, Belgium is still a stable country with its running economy on the basis of OECD reports, high level democracy and negotiation culture, constitution, monarchy even though it suffers from a number of critical issues which

occupy the agenda of country such as identity, media, the EU, the condition of Brussels. In addition to these debates, some other solution offers including full separation, confederation are on the table and play vital role in problem solution. This thesis aims to underline how politically and ethnically divided country is able to work with its all institutions in a systematic way.



CHAPTER 2. HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2. History of Ethnic Division

Belgium gained its independence from the Dutch Kingdom in the year 1830. On the other hand, no country named Belgium existed prior to that date. The history of Belgium and region including today's Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg is quite complicated. The whole region was part of Habsburg Empire, ruled by Charles V. Due to the effects of Protestantism and dismissal of Charles V, the union disintegrated. In the light of treaty of Münster, the present Netherlands was out of union. Following this, southern part in which Catholic practice was common remained under the control of Habsburg Empire till French Revolution. Even though there had been some movements in an attempt to restore the union, only Brabant movement, that is Brussels and its periphery, had subtle effect in terms of current colors of flag and national anthem. The history of Belgian states had been under the influence of Napoleonic wars.

In 1815 after Congress of Vienna, the union was restored again under United Kingdom of Netherlands. Eventually, southern part broke apart and became independent in 1830 (Deschouwer, K. 2009). The history of the Netherlands and division between north and south in 1648 is directly connected to the future condition of Belgium. Religion and languages played significant role in shaping Belgium. According to treaty of Münster, the Netherlands was Calvinist, a sect of Protestantism, whereas southern part was clearly Catholic. Moreover, the language used by the Netherlands was Dutch. The condition of Dutch was determined in 1648 during the formation of the early union. Even Holy Bible was being translated solely in Dutch at that time. Linguistic complexity was marked with the border between Latin and French. Therefore, southern part of Belgium was speaking French *or* French dialect during that time. In contrast, inhabitants dwelling in the north part communicated with the help of Dutch language.

Nevertheless, French was common in a number of northern cities such as Antwerp, Ghent, and Brussels owing to the fact that French was language of literature, modern philosophy, and certainly utilized as *lingua franca* of diplomacy. Furthermore, the use of language had influence on elites, meaning that elites in north was alienated while those in south took advantage of being able to communicate both in Dutch and French(Deschouwer, K. 2009).

On 27 September 1830, the Netherlands and Belgium officially separated after a couple of more attempts whether or not two parts of union will come together. It was followed by the recognition of Belgium by the powers of Congress of Vienna. The discussion between the Netherlands and Belgium ended up in 1839 with success despite a plenty of conflicts experienced by parties. New country was monarchy, albeit the chance to become a republic. This decision was followed by the accession of King Leopold to Belgian throne despite his reluctance and unhappiness with respect to constitution, government, and parliament (Deschouwer, K. 2009). He reached city of Brussels in which he took constitutional oath on 21 July, celebrated as national day. Selection of Brussels as capital city is another story. Position of church was under protection due to the nature of Belgium via liberal constitution. French became official language and state was “frenchified” throughout successive years (Deschouwer, K., 2009).

Duration between 1830-1848 was marked with equality between two groups. Following this, history of Belgium experienced the growth of some major cities such as Liège, Charleroi for industry in the south and Ghent for textile and Antwerp for its harbour and shipyards. It is certain that development of Belgium in many ways is the legacy of former Dutch Empire thanks to a number of leading entrepreneur like John Cockerill. Changes in voting system necessitated the

modification of constitution in 1893 (Deschouwer, K., 2006). Prof. Pilet (2018)¹ stated that during the 1884 election, Catholic movement became ruling party. Politicization and tension among church, state, labour, and capital was followed by the fact that Flemish question found ground in political arena, which was supported by selection of language despite the fact that it was elite-driven decision (Deschouwer, K., 2009).

In 1886, Flemish question shifted from peaceful environment to violent actions including assaults in industrial areas in Walloon. Moreover, regulations with regard to young labor force created another fierce conflict between group. Those debates were being led by elite members of parties, which decreased the significance of King whose name was Leopold and passed away in 1865 and succeeded by his son Leopold II. His reign, in a short while, turned into absolute monarchy, followed by colony era during which Congo was vehemently abused with slavery and raw materials, primarily rubber. All actions taken by Leopold II resulted in international reaction.

Among these discussion, after the annexation of Congo as colony, 80 times bigger than the size of Belgium, Belgium was industrializing at that time with the help of worker's party. Belgium became exporter of industrial and electronic tools, one of which was tramways manufactured by ACEC (Atelier de Construction Electrique de Charleroi).

Labour movement in Flanders was Catholic and Labour movement in Wallonia was Socialist, which gave rise to another tension between Flemish and Walloon people. Demands from Flemish groups increased exponentially. In 1886, the Flemish were on Belgian coins. 1888, a representative spoke in Dutch in the House of Representatives, which was incomprehensible to many people. In 1894, a couple of representatives took their oath in Dutch, followed by

¹Professor Dr. J. B. Pilet is a leading scholar in the field of Belgian party system and teaches at Université Libre de Bruxelles(ULB) in Brussels, Belgium.

“Equality Law” underlining that Belgium has two official languages. Thus, entire legal regulations had to be made in both recognized languages. Despite all the steps taken, one of wishes put forward by Flemish organizations did not reach an end, which was the use of Dutch in Universities. Linguistic tension occupied the sociocultural agenda during WWI. In 1916, a new university, university of Ghent was opened, considered as treason. However, it proved to be wrong and not radical as thought earlier. More serious demand were presented by Council of Flanders before such as the division of country into two parts in terms of administration. (Deschouwer, K., 2009). It is a fact that WWI was extremely destructive for all countries including Belgium that covers either physical conditions and cultural activities of Flemish people, led some demands, saying that an inscription, AVV-VVK (Alles voor Vlanaderen / Vlaanderen voor Kristus) was supposed to be written on the graves of Flemish soldiers. This movement contributed to foundation of Front part after WWI (Deschouwer, K., 2006).

In the wake of WWI, understanding in politics entirely changed. Borders of Belgium enlarged. Main arguments among the sides was based on whether or not Belgium should return back to previous borders determined in 1839 agreement with the Netherlands. In the light of Versailles Treaty, Eupen, Malmédy, Sankt Vith, today’s German-speaking community in federal Belgium, became Belgian territory. Some possessions of German in Africa such as Rwanda and Burundi were handed over Belgium. Economic hardship between 1920-1930 and threat of fascism made Belgians more willing to govern the country together. Among those difficulties, sociocultural issues on the basis of language were continuing. 1921, linguistic regions were determined. Furthermore, extra law were adopted concerning education. In 1930, another Dutch-speaking university was established. In 1932, Dutch as medium of instruction was accepted in public and private schools in Flanders. It was solely Brussels in which use of

language was determined by parent. However, bilingual actions remained as unsolved issue. During WW II, country was occupied by Germans. During 1950's, Belgium concentrated on socioeconomic and Royal issues, which was about the role of King Leopold III (Deschouwer, K. 2009). Collaboration of Flemish organizations with German authority during WWII gave damage to Flemish movement (VNV - Vlaams National Verbond). While 1960's were marked as the debate focused on language, 1970's and 1980's were defined as administrative turmoil. After these years passed on, the relation between Flemish and Walloon people changed in a complete way since industry in Wallonia collapsed and financial interest shifted from the south to the north, which strengthened the conditions in favor of Flemish movement, led to federal state in 1993, followed by regional parliament elections in 1995 (Deschouwer, K. 2009). Prof. Bart Maddens², Prof. March Hooghe³ and Prof. Pilet (2018) point out that it is still in progress.

²Professor Dr. Bart Maddens is a lecturer in Political Science at KU Leuven in Leuven, Belgium.

³Professor Dr. Marc Hooghe is a lecturer in Political Science and Center for Political Science at KU Leuven in Leuven, Belgium.

CHAPTER 3. STABILITY CONDITIONS

3. Stability Conditions

Prof. Maddens states that while Belgium used to be transformed from unitary to federal state, which consists of long historic and political story, a fierce discussion is still being made by way of elites and regular citizens as to whether Belgium heads towards dissolution and emergence of 2 independent nations due to Federal system. Although federal device has many drawbacks and gets a lot of criticism, it has a number tremendous side, in specific in Belgian federalism. stipulations in Belgium such as historic facts, political and party system, Belgian identity, monarchy, constitution and the role of constitutional court, bilingual municipalities, in particular Brussels and what makes it work alongside with discussions.

3.1. Political Factors:

Having three regions three Regions including Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels, and three Communities with Flemish, French and German-speaking groups, Belgium is a extremely complex, peculiar and rather young federation (Swenden, 2005). Belgium⁴ federalism is labeled as consociational federation (Deschouwer, 2002).



Figure 1: Map of Belgium

⁴ Figure 1 shows political map of Belgium. Source: <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/be.html>

With the help of devolution of powers which are near the core of the social or financial of the Communities or Regions, political elites have had the capacity to tailor strategies all the more near their own local inclinations (De Rynck, 2002). The eagerness among actors of the Flemish focus left communities to keep up a solid government redistributive job on social security, in specific, balances the longing of some Flemish focus right communities pioneers to degenerate certain parts of standardized savings arrangement to the Regions (Swenden, W., 2005).

3.2. Consociationalism

In contrast to other government conditions of the EU (Germany, Austria, Belgium is worldwide and multi-lingual organization. Except for Brussels, Belgium has been changed into alliance containing monolingual sub-elements, an element that applies to its most essential parts, the Flemish and the Wallonia (Caluwaert & Reucahmps, 2015). It is acknowledged that federalism in Belgium is “consociational” federation (Elazar, D. J. 1985). Many consociational features even pre-date the federalization of Belgium and those elements are majority-constraining (Lijphart, A. 2012). The 1970 reform did not lay the foundations for a genuine federal system in Belgium; In parallel with this direction, he also determined the institutional framework of a consociative democracy (démocratie consociative / consociational democracy). The reform of state reform has constituted a number of constitutional mechanisms that serve to preserve the balance of power between communities. (Caluwaert & Reucahmps, 2015). In fact, the establishment of consociative procedures was not the main objective of the constitutional amendment. These mechanisms were designed to address the fear of francophones in the political minority in the face of the demographic and economic superiority of the Flemish (Bilgin, 2012). The Francophones obtained these assurances in exchange for the Flemish's

consent to cultural autonomy. The protective mechanisms prescribed in favor of the Francophone minority on a national scale would serve as an example for assurances to the political minorities in the linguistic districts of the Dutch language⁵ residing in Brussels (Bilgin, 2012). Belgian model of federalism has a few disadvantages that debilitate its intrigue as an institutional case for other worldwide commonwealths. So as to have long haul sustainability, those disadvantage ought to be redressed and verified. Regional assurance of dialects underscores why relations between etymological communities have in general been fundamentally preferred in Switzerland over in Belgium, Canada or Spain, let alone in Sri Lanka, East Timor or Kosovo(Riker, W. H. 1975). Democratic stability does not necessarily has to result from generalized bilingualism such as Canada as a soft and EU as a hard example(Swenden, 2002).

Belgium's governmental issues were best known through the works of Arend Lijphart, who thought of it as a model instance of consociationalism. In the course of the last 10 – 15 years, the examination of consociationalism has been supplemented by an increasingly point by point inclusion of Belgium's dynamite change process from a unitary into a government state.(McCulloch. A. 2014).

3.3. Federalism:

There are a myriad of types of federalism such as symmetric, asymmetric, federalism in unitary state(Riker, W. H. 1964), (Riker, W. H. 1975), (Elazar, D. J. 1987). Moreover, there are a number of countries including Italy and Spain in which country is governed with unitary organs, yet they function like federal states. Furthermore, some countries are unique examples like Austria which is a federal country, but almost all the administrative bodies work like unitary state (Erk, 2004). In other words, Belgium federalism experienced 4 steps from unitary to federal state. First

⁵ It is also known as néerlandophones.

of all, language border was the source of problem. Thus, a couple of language reforms have been performed between 1962 and 1963. Secondly, there had been a failed constitution change in 1970 with regard to regions and communities. Then, French minority protected with the help of composition of government legislative details (Bogdanor, V. 1997). Following this, 1980 change was another milestone in history of Belgium. Christian Democrats, socialist and liberals came together. However, there was no solution for Brussels. Next, Solution for Brussels with a series of amendments on constitutions such as 1980-82-84-87-89 was agreed. Eventually, federalism was introduced in 1993, followed by successive reform in federation (Deschouwer, K. 2009).

The motivation behind why federalism is picked is the way that federalism is near open. Discoveries state that sub-states are near sub-state voters. (E.V. Haute & K. Deschouwer, 2018). Moreover, it is the best system in terms of cultural diversity (O'Neil, 1998).



Figure 2: Map of Communities

It is anything but an alliance by structure however one as a matter of course. No one knows to which end point or harmony the sacred set-up will lead. The Belgian state⁶ is incomplete and open finished, yet that is actually the motivation behind why it can exist. There

⁶Figure 2 depicts linguistic communities in Belgium. While orange color represents Flemish and red part is for Francophone, green field refers to German-speaking community. Brussels is represented with orange and red stripes. Source: www.wikipedia.com

will most likely never be a concession to the very idea of the league, on its real structure squares, or on its inside limits (Erk & Anderson, 2009).

3.3.1. Positive Side of Federalism

All through the 1990s, corruption cases, strategy disappointment and embarrassments discolored Belgium's global notoriety. There are not many contrasts among French-and Dutch-speakers in the discernment and resilience of defilement. Debasement in Belgium and contend that the autonomous impact of federalism is constrained. Federalism has played a considerably more huge job in bringing down the danger of approach disappointment while in the meantime making a couple of new vulnerabilities.(Erk & Anderson, 2009)The local political elites do not regularly take part in strategy learning and much of the time set forward federalism as the primary answer for the shirking of approach disappointment and scandal.In this sense, provincial political elites do not catch the open door for arrangement experimentation and exchange that is for the most part observed as one of the fundamental excellencies of an administrative arrangement of government(Maesschalck & Walle, 2006).

Belgian legislative issues appeared to have turned out to be synonymous with defilement, outrage and arrangement disappointment during the 1990s (Maesschalck & Walle, 2006).The investigation recommends that Belgian federalism limitedly affects the event of debasement, arrangement disappointment and outrage. With respect to the previous, it shows that contrasts in the acknowledgment of defilement between the two distinctive language communities. However, it presents target information to exhibit that debasement is more successive in Flanders than in Wallonia or the other way around. Different variables, for example, the raising requirements for communities fund during the 1980s and the consociational elitist political framework are probably going to assume an a lot bigger job in clarifying why Belgium regularly experiences a

degenerate picture. Federalism may have made some good conditions seeing that it decreased the multifaceted nature of political basic leadership in the districts and expanded appointive responsibility. On the other hand, in Flanders, the cordon sanitaire viably diminished the dimensions of political challenge by compelling the various ideological groups into a fabulous alliance government. The procedure of federalizing Belgium retained much vitality of the political pioneers and put a brake on essential changes, for example in the police and equity areas, subsequently expanding rates of strategy disappointment. Despite the fact that it is still a progressing procedure, the extent of skills that are fit for decentralization is greatly decreased, and the districts can use more vitality to tailor strategy answers for the political inclinations of the provincial electorates they speak to. The low frequency of shared approach skills in the Belgian league further expands the degree for arrangement disparity and experimentation. Then again, rare association between provincial governments which cross-cut the language separation and want of the Flemish to 'do things their way' compel open doors for strategy exchange and learning. Much of the time, increasingly local self-rule is viewed as the best answer for arrangement disappointment and embarrassment while elective and possibly more cost-proficient arrangements are frequently ignored. Our examination recommends that a significant number of the unfortunate outcomes that are generally credited to federalism may in certainty be because of the concurrence of various societies in Belgium, free of federalism. However, this case stays just a speculation and is an undeniable road for further research. Hard proof of how the nearness of various political societies influences strategy disappointments and outrage stays constrained, essentially in light of the fact that exact research on between provincial contrasts in common and political culture is deficient. Most research looking at the areas centers around contrasts in national/local or ethno-regional characters not tendencies with respect to corruption or

issues alike. Therefore, this would be an imperative road for further research. Concentrating on one logical variable dependably conveys a specific danger of inclination, an embellishment of the intensity of the variable to disclose the needy factors to the weakness of other potential informative factors. The last could incorporate hypothetically arranged story or could rather concentrate on a set number of illustrative elements, in view of the investigation of a genuinely extensive number of cases (Maesschalck & Walle, 2006).

The sociological and institutional determinants and the results of the federalisation procedure in Belgium are the focal subjects that connect the individual commitments. There are some question waiting to be answered including to what extent Belgian federalism was able to awaken conflict around ethnicity and nationality (Horowitz, D. L., 2000); whether or not the institutional pattern of federalism assisted to the stability conditions and sustainability of the political system in Belgium; if the central and extreme mind set of Belgian federalism led to a dynamic that inevitably give damage to the future of the Belgian state and nation (Swenden et al., 2006)

This first state reform likewise set the tone for later ones: from that point onwards, conceding more sub-state self-governance would turn into the key compromise procedure in Belgian governmental issues (Swenden et al., 2006). The change of the state at that point dependably overcomes much behind financial issues. (Swenden et al., 2005). Either quantitative and subjective information show with no doubt that, on the side of the populace, the issue of state change has a low notability. Moreover, while there are contrasts, the inclinations of Dutch speakers and French speakers are not all that far off from one another—every one of the distinctive systems exhibited in this article affirm it. There is, along these lines, a conundrum in the Belgian government framework. The political elites, who have constantly assumed the most

conspicuous job in basic leadership have had expanding challenges in achieving a concurrence on state change, for example on the best way to sort out the conjunction of Dutch speakers and French speakers in a proficient alliance. In fact, parties—and not just regionalist parties—of every language bunch protect positions that are very extraordinary and scarcely perfect. The Belgian people group emergencies are primarily the result of political-institutional elements. Furthermore, behind these restrictions is the suspicion of vast contrasts between the two primary language communities. The Belgian state is incomplete and open finished. However, that is actually the motivation behind why it can exist. There will most likely never be a concession to the very idea of the league, on its significant structure squares, or on its inward limits (Reuchamps, 2013).

Belgian federalism has not been without its excellencies. In the first place, federalism contained intense strains among Flemish-and French-speakers bringing about less mass showings that can be legitimately connected to the territorial cleavage and in developing government alliance steadiness. Second, federalism has empowered areas to tailor arrangements to their particular needs, permitting clear strategy divergences to develop in approaches (Swenden, 2002). Third, federalism has been more cost compelling when contrasted and some contention explaining components that were utilized when all choices were as yet concentrated. There is less extension to rehearse the notorious incidents whereby claimed benefits for one language bunch must be coordinated by equivalent advantages for the other communities. Similarly, incident comprises of two symmetrical parts, focal advantages must be separated similarly between both languagebunches regardless of their goal need. Presently, territorial governments are accountable for most essential distributive and open obtainment policies except for standardized savings and protection. Fourth, the purging of distributive rights at the government

level, either through regionalization or by EU disallowance left the phonetic communities with little to differ about at the government level. In 2005, absolute open obligation fell beneath 100 percent of GDP levels, down from 135 percent in the mid 1990s. Central governments have run adjusted spending plans for a few progressive years. In the event that this pattern proceeds with national governments will have less to spend on intrigue installments and can spend more on standardized savings, wellbeing arrangement, the modernization of the legal executive and common administration or different regions in which they stay able. The inside could contend with the regions in a progressively clear way since it would be less limited by its present job as the fundamental open obligation administrator. Amusingly, to pay off in general open obligation levels would likewise decrease the expense of dissidence, as the discourse on the best way to part the obligation between the real communities would turn out to be less difficult. At last, despite the fact that it is difficult to pinpoint the free impact which federalism has had on general feeling, the change of Belgium into a government state has not expanded well known help for autonomy. Character overviews show that Flemish and Walloon residents regularly show correlative or double personalities. Lately, the offer of natives who only relate to the district in which they live, not to mention engender provincial freedom, has not significantly expanded. Moreover, in Flanders at any rate, the more youthful companions are all the more ready to relate to Belgium conceivably in light of the fact that they need firsthand involvement with etymological separation.

Four noteworthy highlights of the Belgian government framework lessen its manageability and are probably going to prompt a further unwinding of the middle. Initially, federalism was worked to appease pressures between two language communities, yet the structure of federalism propagates this bipolarity seeing that Flanders and Wallonia are the

prevailing players and just sporadically Brussels comprises a noteworthy third. Bipolar or dyadic organizations do not more often than not stand a high shot of survival (Swenden, 2002). The structure of Belgian federalism highlights the bipolarity that was at that point present in the Belgian party framework. Communities which do not need to peddle for help among individuals from the other language communities will be enticed to outbid different communities on ethno-regionalist issues. Indeed, even territorial races might be overwhelmed more by a discussion on which ventures to take in the following round of established change talks than on the strategy portfolio which the regions as of now control. Communities framework with for the most part provincial sorted out communities infers that a regional cleavage will be remarkable for the populace, as it presently has viably been standardized in the political framework. Subsequently, an ever increasing number of issues will be confined and examined in regional terms, and the area will turn into the essential perspective in political discussions'. Despite the fact that Belgium had as of late turned into a government express, the communitiesprojects of the Flemish Christian-Democrats and Liberals as of now support the idea of a confederal Belgium (Swenden & Maarten, 2006). Subsequent discretionary additions for the outrageous conservative and Flemish patriot Vlaams Belang may augment the 'ethno-regionalist' talk of the other non-state-wide communities considerably further.

Following this, the bipolar rationale is brought straight into the central government which is made exclusively out of individuals speaking to monolingual ideological groups. The consociational and anti-majoritarian gadgets that work at that dimension may work as noteworthy institutional safeguards. In any case, best case scenario they relieve the diffusive rationale of Belgian federalism. Accordingly, the local, yet additionally government lawmakers evaluate the pertinence of the middle from the perspective of its expense and advantages to their

particular language communities. In its most outrageous manifestation, disenchanted government lawmakers can compromise if the interests of the language bunch which they speak to are not served. Belgium encountered its first potential instance of territorial unilateralism in a 1991 arms trades permitting question (Swenden & Maarten, 2006). The francophone Moureaux, at that point bad habit head administrator, took steps to have the Walloon local government singularly sign fare licenses if the Flemish legislators neglected to compromise. Media is a skill of the Communities and every single open medium are part along semantic lines. There are not many foundations of emblematic hugeness left along which a Belgian personality can be supported or developed. One such foundation is the government, a focal establishment which has hesitantly grappled with the new Belgian bureaucratic substances. Contemporary rulers build Belgium as a multicultural country state with a middle that looks to connect the gap between the two communities while recognizing the privilege of each to some dimension of independence. In his open tends to Albert II has over and over accentuated how learning the language of the other community can serve to connect the separation between the two communities

On the other hand, separatism establishes 'an impoverishment' and keeps running against the business of Belgium as a multicultural country (Deschouwer, K. 2006). Therefore, the monarchy fills in as an administrative instrument for assembling the Belgian open against progressively provincial self-rule, not to mention secession. Fourth, despite the fact that it is less between community struggle inside the Belgian league, the limit of the framework to manage its semantic clashes has likewise been diminished. Before, most occasions of contention guideline occurred amid the national government alliance development. Non-understanding or fizzled joint basic leadership once the national government was set up drove to its breakdown. Arrangements on ethno-etymological issues quite often created in a setting where contradiction caused critical

ramifications for all included. The Belgian⁷ unitary state joined the nonattendance of one-sided scenes to accomplish strategy results with solid weights to finish up commonly satisfactory trade offs. In the government framework these two qualities have been watered down, in this manner lessening Belgium to adapt to remarkable conflictual issues. The nearness of solid provincial specialists animates one-sided approaches and hilter kilter alliances decrease the territorial worries for government strength.

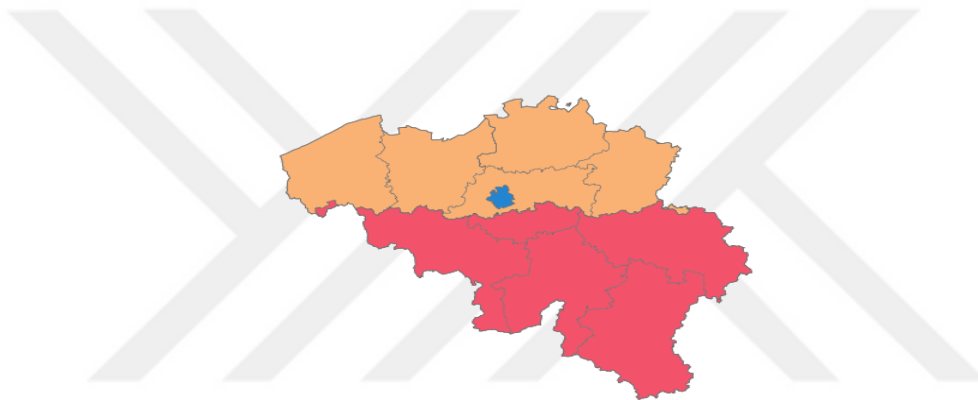


Figure 3: Map of Regions

Set against these shortcomings, there are four powers, none of which are straightforwardly identified with federalism, that serve to hinder the way toward disentangling. In the first place, the consociational components in the inside can be utilized to stoppage provincial independence where proposed changes neutralize the enthusiasm of the individuals from one community. For example, allowing increasingly monetary self-rule or regionalizing wellbeing or standardized savings enactment would hurt the enthusiasm of the French-speakers

⁷Figure 3 illustrates Regions of Belgium. Orange signifies Flanders whereas red part corresponds to Wallonia and blue refers to Brussels. Source: www.wikipedia.com

who can utilize their government veto forces to ensure their interests. Second, in spite of the rise of a class of government officials who have spent a significant part of their vocation at the territorial dimension, an administrative political profession stays appealing. Belgian government officials additionally 'jump' forward and backward between the administrative and local dimensions (Winter, de L. et al. 2006). Although repetitive dimension bouncing might be sketchy from the perspective of just responsibility, it mingles legislators into the codes and practices of government and local administration. Third, any recommendation to disintegrate Belgium would need to contact upon the prickly issue of Brussels, a Region in which the Dutch- and French-speaking communities hold a typical intrigue. Emblematically and socio-financially speaking, Brussels is of imperative significance to Flanders. Its economy produces business for 650,000 individuals, 350,000 of whom drive from Flanders to the capital every day. Obviously, the worldwide and European job of Brussels adds key load to a Flemish nearness there (Beyers & Bursens, 2013). The Flemish Region has made Brussels its capital, and along these lines picked as its capital a city which carefully talking is not arranged even inside its regional boundaries. Fourth, as insinuated above so far there is little proof to help the view that popular assessment has gotten used to nonconformity. In the Basque Country, additionally in Quebec, Catalonia or Scotland, support for provincial self-governance is a lot higher than in Flanders, let alone in Wallonia (Swenden, W. et al. 2006). However characters are malleable there is an argument whether or not this will help for Belgium persevere without state-wide communities or media to talk up for Belgium. Late studies as of now record that a lion's share of the Flemish natives wish to broaden the self-sufficiency of the Flemish Region. Almost half of Flemish residents bolster the incomplete federalization of government disability or medicinal services (Swenden, 2013). Even though statistic patterns may risk the semi free

arrangement of social administrations, by regionalizing these strategies their conveyance could be effectively shielded in Flanders – to the detriment of the Walloons. (Swenden, 2005)

3.4. Party System:

Furthermore, it was satisfactorily proven by Brancati that local parties play significant role in the stability of the political system. (Tierney, 2009). Conceding self-rule has an immediate and constructive outcome on the soundness of the political framework since it expels disagreeable issues from the plan, and yet, it makes the likelihood for provincial business people to increase political authenticity. After all, in a federalized framework, these territorial business people will have an a lot simpler time in increasing political power in the local government since they just need to introduce themselves electorally in one district. In addition, at the local dimension, they can pick up the authenticity they don't have at the national dimension by demonstrating that they are politically able and ready to administer capably (Tierney, 2009).

The political system in Belgium with utilizing peculiar concepts which were not effortlessly transferable to Anglo-Saxon academic way of fulfillment (Swenden et al, 2006). Belgium's governmental issues were best known through the compositions of Arend Lijphart, who thought of it as a model instance of consociationalism. In the course of the last 10 – 15 years, the examination of consociationalism has been supplemented by an increasingly nitty gritty inclusion of Belgium's tremendous change process from a unitary into a government state (Swenden, 2003). Given the intricacy of the Belgian arrangement of political organizations and performing artists, any consideration of specific parts of the Belgian case in relative work requires a top to bottom and coordinated comprehension of the more extensive political framework (Swenden et al, 2006). Belgium is an unmistakable case of federalization by disaggregation. All things considered, the Belgian experience of federalism is altogether

different from government frameworks which rose up out of the meeting up or total of some time ago free states(Swenden et al, 2002).

The term areas is utilized to allude to the recently made meso-level of government, arranged between nearby or decentralized units of government (regions and provinces)andthe administrative focus. In spite of the fact that a few perusers, in particular universal relations researchers may item to the utilization of district, it is in accordance with standard use in political theory writing. However, for three reasons, the Belgian regions are a specific case of territorial government(Deschouwer & Poirier, 2015).In the first place,the Belgian regions are endowed with impressive political, lawful and spending independence and at this point are near being constitutionalized units of a government state. In actuality, the 1993 established change effectively perceived Belgium as an administrative state made up of Regions and Communities. Second, capabilities were federalized to two distinct arrangements of areas: three Regions and three Communities Unlike districts, communities do not have an unmistakable regional premise, yet use language as their primary measure Belgian federalism developed as an institutional gadget to oblige developing ethnic strains among Flemish-and French-speakers. One could accept that the nearness of two diverse political societies is both a reason and a further result of federalization. The political culture in both language communities is adequately extraordinary, with respect to national personality and various factors. For instance, church participation, trust in political foundations, pillarization as an indicator of casting a ballot conduct and frames of mind towards outsiders. Another argument put forwardis both language communities actually so far separated that one could discuss the nearness of two distinctive political societies in a single nation, or are between communities contrasts generally little.

Belgium has a standout amongst the most divided communities frameworks of any advanced majority rules system. This is not because of changes in the constituent framework, however to the rise of ethno-regionalist parties. Indeed, the ascent of the last put the customary communities under such weight that they additionally split along phonetic lines (Swenden et al, 2006).

Belgium has additionally been every now and again distinguished as a partitocracy. There are a number of problematic dispute areas whether or not federalization has changed the job of the Belgian communities as principals as opposed to as operators of the Belgian commonwealth; if hosts the job of communities has changed in figuring out who can be chosen to parliament and what alliances will be made at the administrative and provincial dimensions of government; if Europeanization moderate the double character of the Belgian organization; what exactly the Belgian regions are associated with the plan, basic leadership and usage of EU arrangements which influence their household set of abilities; if Europeanization in actuality fortify the job of the middle opposite the districts or simply change the degree to which the two dimensions need to participate with each other despite the fact that the regions may have increased huge self-governance in a wide cluster of abilities, the approaches of the European Union compel the government and local dimensions alike (Swenden et al, 2006).

3.5. Voting and Public View:

Belgium has a standout amongst the most divided communities frameworks of any cutting edge vote based system. This is not because of changes in the constituent framework, however to the development of ethno-regionalist parties. The ascent of the last put the customary communities under such weight that they likewise split along phonetic lines. (Haute & Deschouwer, 2018).

Moreover, the impact that provincial communities have on the dependability of the political framework is demonstrated. Immediate and beneficial outcome on the soundness of the political framework have been conceded independent from anyone else administration because of the way that it dispense with contentious issues from the motivation, yet additionally makes the probability for local business people to get political authenticity (Deschouwer & Poirier, 2015). In addition, in a bureaucratic framework, it is path simpler for provincial business people to secure political power in local governments as a result of the way that they exclusively obliged to show themselves in a discretionary route in one single area. Moreover, they could without much of a stretch accomplish authenticity which is inconceivable at the national dimension as long as they are skilled in legislative issues and have limit of administering in a mindful manner (Tierney, 2009). The Belgian political framework by utilizing quirky ideas that were not promptly translatable to Anglo-Saxon, scholastic and similar talk (De Winter et al. 2006). Given the multifaceted nature of the Belgian arrangement of political establishments and performing artists, any incorporation of specific parts of the Belgian case in near work requires an inside and out and coordinated comprehension of the more extensive political framework. In the run of the mill consociational Belgium residents have not had a lot to state about the federalization procedure, which has been to a great extent tip top driven. The eventual fate of Belgian federalism is unquestionably an intriguing issue in Belgian governmental issues for legislators, writers and researchers yet in addition for residents all in all. In any case, residents so far have never had the capacity to assume a functioning job during the time spent federalization of Belgium. Up to this point it has been a top-down procedure, as most researchers bring up where there was no space for residents information. (Deschouwer & Reucahmps, 2013) . This is, obviously, identified with Belgium's consociational history. As per this model of vote based

system, in an isolated society, natives ought to stay deferent and latent in light of the fact that their interest is probably going to thwart as opposed to cultivate the delicate trade off between the sections outlines this mystery "vote based soundness in partitioned social orders is jeopardized at whatever point the demos plays too conspicuous a role" (Lijphart, 2012). The just time Belgians had their state through a mainstream counsel for the Royal inquiry in 1950, it wound up with more profound pressures and divisions. (Reuchamps, M. 2013)

Belgian popular assessment is regularly observed as isolated by the language outskirts (Billiet et al., 2006). To be sure, political researchers have given a portion of their consideration regarding the estimation of Belgian residents' assessments about the change and the fate of the nation (Reuchamps, 2013).

To conclude, race and study information show convincingly three components about natives. In the first place, while the subject of the change of the state has some saliency among the populace, it is unquestionably not the most striking issue, particularly in clarifying the casting a ballot conduct of natives. Furthermore, despite the fact that it isn't the most striking issue, the change of the state still reverberates with the Belgian public(s). Truth be told, there is a vast decent variety of supposition on this issue from the arrival to a unitary state to the separation of the nation. The autonomist position is more grounded in Flanders, yet it isn't overwhelming, while it isn't missing in Wallonia. What's more, thirdly, inclinations for the fate of Belgium and characters are inherently connected. These overview information give a fascinating understanding into the conclusions of the Belgians. They are, nonetheless, very rough and don't offer a profound or dynamic view into the manner by which Belgians consider the fate of their state (Swenden et al., 2006).

4. Economic Indicators:

Prof. Hooghe (2018) underlines the fact that OECD reports⁸ call attention to that Belgian financial matters is developing step by step. In spite of the fact that it has regularly been reprimanded for being incredibly exorbitant, federalism has diminished a portion of the costly proto-federal rehearses that went for covering question between the two Communities when Belgium was a unitary state. For example, by offering equivalent measures of cash to both phonetic communities, regardless of evaluating the target need of such gives, use projects could not generally be legitimized based on target need. For instance, a metro line is required not be developed in Charleroi just in light of the fact that one is made in Antwerp. Open accounts are fit as a fiddle today than during the 1980's. For five back to back years the government has been running a fair spending plan, and the all out open obligation proportion, which at 100 percent of GDP stays extremely high, is diminishing: the rate was as high as 135 percent in the mid 1990s. The Maastricht criteria filled in as a valuable stick in such manner, yet the experience of other Eurozone part states (Germany, France, Italy) exhibits that running spending plan surpluses and decreasing all out open debt ratios is in no way, shape or form simple in the present financial setting.

Despite the fact that federalism is addressed for outrageous cost, it lessened some of the costly proto-government works on, focusing to conceal dialogs between two Communities amid unitary period. To show, by offering basically indistinguishable proportions of money to both phonetic systems, free of assessing the objective need of such yields, use ventures couldn't for

⁸Anonymous.2017. Developments in Individual OECD and Selected Non-member Economies: Belgium. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. OECD Economic Outlook, Issue 102, 107-109

the most part be bolstered dependent on target require. To illustrate, a cable car require not be worked in Charlerloi in light of the way that one is created in Antwerp). Open assets are alive and well today than amid the 1980s: for five consecutive years the administration has been running a sensible spending plan, and the total open commitment extent, which at 100 percent of GDP remains high, is lessening: the rate was as high as 135 percent in the mid 1990s. The Maastricht criteria filled in as an important stick in such way, anyway the experience of other Eurozone part states (Germany, France,Italy) displays that running spending plan surpluses and diminishing total open debratios is by no means, basic in the present monetary setting.

5. Culture:

Despite the devolution of forces to the Regions and Communities,the Belgian populace everywhere has been all the more eager to relate to Belgium. On the off chance that residents are approached to express their faithfulness either only to their Region or to Belgium,or similarly to both, or more to the Region than with Belgium or the other way around the offer of natives who have been happy to move their personality to the Belgian instead of local end of the continuum has expanded as opposed to diminished after some time(Winter, de L. et al. 2006). The move is most outstanding in Flanders. In contrast to their grandparents or even their parents,young grown-up Dutch-speakers who live in Flanders cannot sensibly summon any prejudicial practices which might be connected to the language which they speak.Belgian federalism gives them adequate 'settings of decision'empowering them to flourish in their open or private life.

In spite of the devolution of powers to the Regions and Communities,the Belgian people wherever has been even more anxious to identify with Belgium. In case residents are mentioned to express their faithfulness either just to their Region or to Belgium,or comparatively to both, or

more to the Region than with Belgium or the a different way (Moreno question)⁹, the idea of locals who have been happy to move their identity to the Belgian instead of commonplace end of the continuum has extended as opposed to diminished after some time (Winter, de L. et al. 2006). The move is most striking in Flanders. Rather than their grandparents or even their parents, young grown-up Dutch-speakers who live in Flanders can't reasonably invoke any biased practices which may be associated with the vernacular which they speak. Belgian federalism outfits them with sufficient settings of choice enabling them to flourish in their open or private life (Deschouwer, K. et al. 2010).

The rise of two separate political frameworks in Belgium is the consistent consequence of a steady social and social uniqueness among Flanders and Wallonia. It is particularly in Flanders that Belgian nationhood is being put under strain by a subnational personality. In the meantime, there are as yet across the board enthusiastic ties to Belgium, but more grounded in Wallonia than in Flanders, that go about as an important counterbalance to both the social and institutional radiating powers. Church involvement was generally higher in Flanders, yet the more grounded decrease in the latter region has leveled off this distinction. In the two districts, the effect of pillarisation on voting conduct is decreasing. As concerns the frame of mind towards outsiders, Flemings are progressively worried about keeping up their very own way of life while the Walloons are increasingly worried about the supposed financial and social danger. Different contrasts concerning values exist, however are moderately little from a relative viewpoint (Billiet et. al 2006).

⁹ It is also known as the idea of dual identities and stateless nations

5.1. Belgian Identity:

Measurements and field overviews¹⁰ recommend that individuals feel Belgian in any case, at that point they highlight their ethnic inceptions, for example, Flemish, Walloon or Bruxellois. This Belgian personality averts the disintegration of government state alongside the exchange about confederal arrangement. Some researcher propose that confederation may be answer for the contention among Flemish and Walloon individuals. Confederation is viewed as a progress period from organization to full freedom(Deschouwer & Poirier, 2015).

Because of the unconsolidated procedure of country working in Belgium, identification with the country has dependably been generally frail, even before the beginning of the federalization procedure. Because of the progressive established changes, in addition, the Belgian country has met with rivalry from the Walloon and Flemish elements, which additionally offer to the residents' feeling of personality. The Flemish government, specifically, once in a while seeks after a certified approach of country building, went for making a Flemish national awareness. Along these lines, the new Flemish establishments to some degree assume control over the job which was for quite some time played by the Vlaamse Beweging (Flemish Movement)¹¹. This approach is likewise a path for the Flemish government to legitimize itself. On the French-talking front, this longing for sub-national feeling of character is substantially more subtle. This is on the grounds that, from one perspective, Belgian character is viewed as less risky than in Flanders, yet additionally on the grounds that no uniform object of distinguishing proof is available. On the Flemish side, the Flemish Region and the Flemish Community have converged, because of which a solitary sub-country has risen, with one

¹⁰For further information. See the following. Deschouwer, K., Delwit, P., Hooghe, M. 2010. *De stemmen van het volk: Een analyse van het kiesgedrag in Vlaanderen en Wallonië op 7 juni 2009*, Brussels, Brussels University Press.

¹¹National Flemish movement demands full independence of Flanders.

government and one parliament. On the other hand, the Walloon Region and the French Community structure two separate establishments. Supporters of a sub-national awareness are battling diverse corners: some want to advocate a Walloon territorial cognizance while others fundamentally need to advance recognizable proof with what is known as the Communauté Wallonie-Bruxelles. This division – at the dimensions of both the organizations and the approach dreams – is one reason why sub-national or provincial cognizance is generally restricted in Wallonia. The later review results utilizing the 'Moreno' question show that a huge extent of Walloons (36.2 percent) connects square with significance to Walloon and Belgian identity. For a relative minority, nonetheless, Belgian character is to a more noteworthy or lesser degree increasingly critical. Contrasted with this, the communities for which Walloon personality is progressively vital is little (Deschouwer, K. et al. 2010).

Contrasts in political culture among Flemings and Walloons (12.8 percent). In Wallonia, Belgian sentiments are to some degree more grounded among youngsters and the more exceedingly taught yet, as a rule, the relationship between national cognizance and foundation attributes is feeble (Winter, de L. et al. 2006). If it is taken a gander at the improvement after some time of regional personalities using the inquiry with which level you distinguish most. Wallonia the supreme larger part that relates to Belgium increments relentlessly while ID with the regions or communities proceeds to decrease. In Flanders, Belgian national awareness has been put under strain most by a type of sub-national cognizance, in spite of a critical move over the long haul. While before 1986 most Flemings distinguished in any case with Flanders, Belgium has turned into the primary decision since 1986, and for in excess of an outright larger part in the most recent decade., it does not appear to be valid that the Belgian feeling of personality is step by step being dissolved as the federalization procedure proceeds. Additionally,

on the off chance, most Flemings do not see Belgian and Flemish ways of life as clashing, however as complementary (Billiet, J. et al. 2006). In 2003, an overall larger part of 43 percent felt the same amount of Fleming as Belgian. Furthermore, in any case, another 31.3 percent felt more or solely Flemish, contrasted with a to some degree littler communities of 25.9 percent who felt more or only Belgian. As such, the communities with an overwhelming territorial or sub-national character is altogether bigger than in Wallonia. In Flanders, a reasonable connection exists between dimension of training and national awareness, yet it is the turn around of the circumstance in Wallonia: the higher the instructive dimension, the more an individual relates to Flanders. On the other hand, national cognizance isn't connected to age (Reuchamps, M. 2013).

TABLE 1
 Identification with Belgium and the Region, In Flanders and Wallonia, 2013
 (Vertical Percentages)

	Flanders	Wallonia
Only Fleming/Walloon	7.4	3.6
More Fleming/Walloon than Belgian	23.9	8.3
As much Fleming/Walloon as Belgian	42.8	39.1
More Belgian than Fleming/Walloon	14.0	18.2
Only Belgian	11.9	30.8
N	1204	731

Source: ISPO/PIOP, 1999 (Samples weighted by age, gender, education, and vote)¹²

In the Brussels Region, it is discovered pretty much a similar example as in Wallonia. Recognizable proof with Belgium wins but to a somewhat lesser degree. Prof. Pilet (2018) noticed

¹² Billiet, J., Maddens, B., Frogner, A. P. 2006. *Does Belgium still exist Differences in political culture between Flemings and Walloons?*, *West European Politics*, 29:5, 912-932. DOI:10.1080/01402380600968802

that reviews in Brussels regions are very expensive. Along these lines, there is no enough measurements Theway that Brussels is home to numerous European foundations and is regularly viewed as the capital of Europe is reflected in a more grounded feeling of European character among the occupants of Brussels. 31% of these emphatically relate to Europe instead of just 20.1 percent in Wallonia and 13.5 percent in Flanders (Beyers & Bursens, 2013). At a similar time, these reasonable contrasts among Flemings and francophones ought to be put into point of view, considering that in Flanders, Wallonia and Brussels recognizable proof with the nation or regions possesses just a subordinate spot in the more extensive feeling of character.

By a wide margin the most Belgians (36.1 percent) distinguish above all else with an essential communities such as, family, companions or neighbors. This is trailed by ideological communities and relationship, with which 15.3 percent and 9.8 percent individually feel most firmly connected. Political substances, for example, nation, regions or community, just position fourth (Billiet et al. 2006). The level of national or sub-national cognizance is, obviously, intently weaved with the political demeanor to sacred change and the dimension of independence for the regions (Happaerts, S. 2012). This is the reason the more grounded sub-national sentiments in Flanders are likewise converted into progressively blunt help for the further federalisation of Belgium. Before the finish of the 1990s, 60.7 percent of Flemings were supportive of expanding the self-rule of the areas to a specific degree, inside the Belgian state. Actually, 33.8 percent were agreeable to partitioning up government managed savings – one of the last supporting mainstays of the unitary Belgium – contrasted with 34.8 percent against. Regardless, just a little minority of Flemings, around 12 percent, is infavour of dissent and complete Flemish freedom. Another minority of 14.5 percent advocates a total come back to a unitary Belgium to the impairment of the districts while 12.7 percent needs to restore a few forces to the middle. It

ought to likewise be brought up that just a couple of Flemings respect the Flemish/Walloon issue as a political need and contemplate it in their casting a ballot behavior (Billiet, J. et al. 2006). In the 1999 races, just 2.2 percent referenced it in the wide sense as one reason for their decision of acommunities. In light of this, it might astound that an extreme dissident communities is presently the biggest in Flanders. Notwithstanding, Vlaams Belang draws voters for the most part based on the issues of outsiders and security and less based on the Flemish/Walloon issue. In the meantime, since the vanishing of the VU, this issue has turned out to be fairly progressively critical among the Vlaams Belang electorate. In Wallonia, those positively arranged towards Belgium are essentially more various than in Flanders.

TABLE 2
Feeling of Belongings in Flanders on basis of hierarchical question in the 1979-2003 period
(Percentage opting for a specific level as first choice)

	1979	1980	1981	1982	1986	1992	1996	1999	2003
Wallonia									
Belgium	54.3	59.5	61.3	57.4	57.6	69.0	71.4	73.3	67.9
Francohone Community	15.7	16.2	17.0	15.6	10.7	11.4	9.2	4.9	6.1
Walloon Region	18.4	17.4	15.0	17.7	15.7	12.2	10.0	10.7	10.3
Province	2.0	0.7	1.0	1.4	2.2	0.0	0.7	1.7	2.2
City/commune	9.4	6.3	5.8	7.8	11.9	7.4	8.7	9.2	10.1
Flanders									
Belgium	34.35	40.12	37.26	34.81	43.89	43.09	53.42	56.9	53.8
Flemish Community	44.99	44.44	47.36	48.52	32.57	40.53	25.59	27.3	29.3
Province	1.94	1.85	2.16	2.22	3.17	3.07	3.25	2.1	3.6
City/Commune	18.71	13.58	13.22	14.44	20.36	13.31	17.71	13.5	12.3

Source: ISPO/PIOP, 1999(Samples weighted by age, gender, education, and vote); Regioscpe I to VI (Delruelle and Frognier 1983)¹³

¹³Billiet, J., Maddens, B., Frognier, A. P. 2006. *Does Belgium still exist Differences in political culture between Flemings and Walloons?*, West European Politics, 29:5, 912-932. DOI:10.1080/01402380600968802

No less than 46.7 percent are absolute backers of an arrival to a unitary Belgium, while an extra 13.9 percent need to look after federalism, yet with a reinforcing of the focal expert. On the other hand, 33.9 percent are agreeable to a reinforcing of the districts inside the Belgian state and a unimportant 5.5 percent are separatists (De Winter et al, 2006).

In Wallonia, just 12.4 percent are agreeable to separating up government disability. This should come as meager shock since it is especially the less prosperous Walloon Region which has an enthusiasm for a governmentally composed standardized savings framework and furthermore in light of the fact that the Walloon political world class is emphatically against part it up. On the entire, it creates the impression that, in spite of the developing social duality alluded to over, a Belgian inclination still exists and has really been on the ascent as of late.

TABLE 3
Attitude with regard to desired state structure in 1999, by Region
(Vertical Percentages)

	Flanders	Wallonia
Return to Unitary Belgium	14.25	46.7
Federal States with more power for the central authority than now	12.7	13.9
Federal States with more power for the communities and regions than now	28.1	14.6
Federal State with as many powers as possible for communities and regions	32.6	19.3
Separatism	12.0	5.5
N	1760	1112

Source: ISPO/PIOP, 1999(Samples weighted by age, gender, education, and vote)¹⁴

¹⁴Billiet, J., Maddens, B., Frogner, A. P. 2006. *Does Belgium still exist Differences in political culture between Flemings and Walloons?*, West European Politics, 29:5, 912-932. DOI:10.1080/01402380600968802

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To sum up, it is additionally demonstrated by Prof. Hooghe (2018) that the level of field studies obviously demonstrates that Belgians are supportive of remaining together under the umbrella of Belgium and Belgian character despite the way that individuals don't deny their ethnic foundation (Deschouwer, K. et al. 2010).

5.2. Monarchy:

The monarchy refers to the fact that the meaning of the monarchy remains as a symbolic figure between Flemings and Walloons. In the year 2003, around 52 percent of Belgian individuals in 2003 recognized, saying that they ought to be glad that they have a King on the grounds that the nation would go into disrepair generally. Be that as it may, essential contrasts are noticeable between Flanders in which just 43 percent offers this thought, and Wallonia in which 63 percent are agreeable to this view. As Belgium is institutionally disassembled and social duality builds, the job of the government as a binding together factor really is by all accounts developing. This is encouraged by the way that the illustrious house can depend on extensive prevalence all through the nation. In any case, the government is not completely resistant to the developing dualism in Belgian culture. For a long-lasting, it was especially in the overwhelmingly communist Wallonia that the government was challenged while the more traditionalist Flanders took up the guard of the government. This complexity was most unmistakably communicated amid the post-war imperial inquiry. In a submission on the arrival of Leopold III to the royal position in 1950, a lion's share of Flemings casted a ballot in support and a lion's share of Walloons against. Be that as it may, in ongoing decades, the jobs appear to have been switched and support for the government is more far reaching in Wallonia than in Flanders. In Flanders, help for the government diminished amid the 1990s. In 1990, 62.1 percent of Flemings still trusted that Belgium required a King however by 2003 that had contracted to 52.7 percent. In Wallonia, the extent reacting decidedly to this inquiry is right now altogether higher than in Flanders, at 71 percent, while it was similar in 1990 (59.6 percent). This is maybe identified with the way that the monarch, in unequivocally safeguarding the solidarity of the nation and expressly dismissing the more radical requests for expanded local self-rule, fits in

more intimately with Walloon than with Flemish general conclusion. This is likewise why Flemings at times have the feeling that the ruler serves principally francophone interests. For example, in 2001, 42.3 percent of Flemish multi year olds concurred with the explanation that the King was a lot nearer to francophones than to Dutch-speakers, contrasted with just 16 percent who dismissed this announcement(Hueglin, T. 2003).

Prof. Hooge states that the role of the king in Belgium politics is symbolic, in particular holding together factor, along with a couple of duties. Similarly, Prof. Pilet (2018)and Prof. Maddens (2018) support the idea of its being representative. Belgian King could take part of the process of coalition. On the other hand, the king cannot make real decisions. The main reason results from constitution that does not provide extreme authority. The roles of the kings in Belgium from Leopold I to Baudouin vary. However, latest developments and incidents, especially during the reign of Baudouin, signified that the position of king in real politics is ritual (Deschouwer, K. 2009). It is clearly written on constitution (Article 93) that it is Council of Ministers' responsibility to take action in case the King does not manage to govern. Therefore, the king has no significant role since each decision must be sign together with ministers. In contrast, the king is in the center of decision making process even though he is not significant actor (Deschouwer, K. 2009).

6. Constitution

Sebasitian Gröning von Thüna, minister for EU and Defence Policy, states that constitutions and constitutional courts are the most prominent factors influencing social peace and order. Similarly, Prof. Pilet (2018)underlines that fact that political parties *and /or* decision-makers must be mediators since extreme people cannot find any solution to complex political problems. In other words, negotiation is the key to healthy compromise (Riker, W. H. 1962).

6. 1. Constitutional Court

Belgian federalism was based on devolution. The arrangement of nation from unitary to government framework has finished through various successive established revisions. This change structure unitary to administrative structure required to have a middle person between lawmaking body, i.e legislative body, concerning the dispersion of forces and skills.

The Constitutional court played a main job in reinforcing legitimate norms and standards government and unified organs. Following the consistent conveyance of lawful abilities with the assistance of resulting established changes, the sacred court ended up being a huge defender of self-sufficiency of the united bodies, which are communities and regions. Along these lines, it is considered to have assumed basic job in decentralization process (Peeters and Mosselmans, 2017).

The Constitutional court is supreme specialist to check understanding by the government, community, and provincial lawmaking bodies with the conveyance of legitimate abilities, dictated by the constitution. The Constitutional Court has select specialist to survey consistence by the government, community, and local councils with the distribution of administrative forces accommodated by the Constitution. The sacred arrangements based on which the Constitutional Court plays out its survey are those managing the distribution of forces between the central government, the areas, and the community, the individual rights and opportunities set out in Part II of the Constitution¹⁵ ("Belgians and Their Rights"), Articles 170, 172, and 191,6 and the principle of administrative steadfastness. The Constitutional Court has assumed a critical job in

¹⁵ For further information. See Belgian Constitution.

authorizing the division of forces and in translating the forces of the regions and the communities.

The division of forces between the government, the communities, and the regions are put together either straightforwardly with respect to the Constitution or on alleged uncommon larger part enactment (bijzondere meerderheidswetgeving; législation à majorité spéciale) authorized according to the Constitution. Due to the devolutionary cause of the alliance, the default guideline has been that the government can practice every single remaining force, which means all forces not explicitly doled out by the Constitution to the communities or the regions while the communities and districts can practice just those forces explicitly dispensed to them.

The forces of the three communities can be isolated into four classes including social issues, for example, libraries, media, expressive arts, physical instruction, and sports; individual issues, for example, preventive human services (yet not medicinal services protection) and social welfare; training and the utilization of dialects in managerial issues, training, and modern relations. The three areas are equipped for all the more regionally based issues, for example, urban and nation arranging, ecological assurance and water arrangement, land use and nature preservation, lodging approach, horticultural strategy and fisheries, vitality strategy, business arrangement, open works and transport, financial strategy, and the principles and guidelines overseeing districts and territories. The government's lingering powers incorporate money related strategy, equity, standardized savings, security, resistance, common law, criminal law, business and corporate law, and work law. Likewise, the government, the communities, and the regions can practice those authoritative and official forces important to execute their naturally appointed forces. The government specialists just as the communities and the regions all have the ability to lead universal relations. Article 167 of the Constitution sets out the rule of parallelism among

inside and outside forces: in foro interno, in foro externo. Universal arrangements would thus be able to be closed by the government, community, or territorial experts, inside the cutoff points of their individual forces.

Belgium has just a single constitution, working at the government level. This is firmly connected to the devolutionary idea of Belgian federalism. The people group and districts are perceived and legitimately settled by the government Constitution, that is, the constitution of the previous unitary state. The unified elements along these lines don't have sacred power, despite the fact that they have been allowed an ability to compose their very own foundations, which is usually called constitutive autonomy (Peeters and Mosselmans, 2017).

6.2. The Communities and The Regions

The central government holds remaining forces, at any rate until the section into power of Article 35 of the Constitution. Up to that point, the forces of the communities and the regions are restricted to those referenced explicitly in the Constitution or in the uncommon larger part enactment implementing sacred arrangements. The Court has put it along these lines: "Except if demonstrated something else, the Constituent Assembly and Special Majority Legislature ought to be esteemed to have allowed to the communities and regions all forces to authorize those standards that are legitimate to their assigned forces, without partiality to Article 10 of the Special Act of 8 August 1980." As a result, the Constitutional Court takes the self-sufficiency of the communities and the regions as its beginning stage. (Stackhouse, L. M. 2002) Utilizing standard strategies to audit the division of forces (exacting, historic, deliberate, or teleological translations), and considering the augmentation of the self-sufficiency of the communities and the regions by the 1980 state change, the Court has in this way inescapable a limited elucidation

of their forces for an expansive based methodology. As per the Court, the forces of the communities and regions ought to be esteemed to have been totally and fundamentally exchanged to them. This likewise implies constraints on the assigned forces ought to be deciphered in all respects barely and cannot deny the communities and regions of their entitlement to practice those forces. (Peeters and Mosselmans, 2017).

As a result of the exceptionally wide elucidation given to the dispensed forces of the communities and regions, it is generally a bit much for them to have plan of action to their inferred forces. In Belgium, the inferred forces of the communities and regions are set down explicitly in Article 10 of the Special Majority Act on Institutional Reform, an arrangement like the "fundamental and legitimate" statement in the U.S. Constitution. Article 10 gives that communities and provincial enactment "may contain measures identifying with issues for which the parliaments of the communities and regions have no expert, gave such arrangements are important to the activity of their forces." as it were, Article 10 unequivocally recognizes the presence of suggested controls for the communities and the regions. Suggested powers being fundamentally a standard of understanding, the Constitutional Court has decided that regardless of the nonappearance of a comparative express acknowledgment, the central government is likewise qualified for take measures important for the activity of its forces, regardless of whether the issues in question are assigned to the communities and the regions. The Constitutional Court has utilized inferred controls by the communities and regions subject to the accompanying conditions. To start with, the imagined measure must be "vital" to the helpful exercise of powers assigned to the district or communities concerned. At the end of the day, there must be a nearby association between the designated power and the measure to be assumed the premise of inferred powers. In any case, late case law shows that the Constitutional Court

performs just a limited audit of this need necessity. The Court will maintain the reasons referred to by the communities or region, except if they are "clearly erroneous." Second, the issue in which the suggested forces are to be practiced must fit wandering regulation. (Peeters and Mosselmanns, 2017). A need to keep up consistency may, for example, be gotten from European law, belgian financial and monetary association or the presence of government regulation. Third, the solid measures to be received by the communities and areas based on their inferred forces can't have in excess of a minimal effect on the administrative issue being referred to. This implies no mischief might be caused to the fundamental standards of the government matter being referred to (Stackhouse, L. M. 2002).

6.3. Economic and Monetary Issues

The expansive elucidation of the forces of the communities and the regions has not kept the Constitutional Court from building up a confinement on the activity of forces by every governing body, in particular, financial and fiscal association. In a milestone choice of 25 February 1988, the Constitutional Court decided that it pursues from the 1970 and 1980 protected changes that "the new structure of the belgian state is vested in a financial and fiscal association, by which it is implied that the institutional system of an economy is based on constituent units and is described by a coordinated money related union." The Court decided that the idea of a monetary and fiscal association restrains the constitutional forces of the districts to force charges. In financial issues, the areas must exercise their individual forces without blocking the free development of people, products, administrations, and capital between the government and unified elements (Stackhouse, L. M. 2002).

For instance, the Court found that a water charge forced by a Walloon provincial law abused the rule of the free development of goods. On the event of the 1988–9 state change, the idea of financial and money related association was authoritatively ordered in the unique larger part follows up on institutional change. Financial and money related association (EMU) hence works as a general impediment on the forces of the areas as well as those of different requests of government. The Belgian idea of financial and money related association alludes to the general system of the monetary and fiscal association at the European dimension. The European and Belgian EMUs are not indistinguishable, be that as it may. National opportunity of development models may force stricter confinements on the ward of regions and communities than would result from European law. Likewise, European guidelines on the opportunity of development don't really apply to inside national circumstances (Peeters and Mosselmans, 2017).

6.4. Principle of Federal Loyalty

The rule of government dedication was initially intended to illuminate the division of forces and offset the aim to exchange the leftover forces to the communities and the regions. S. Thüna (2018) remarked that it was obviously roused by the case law of Germany's Constitutional Court on the administrative community (Bundestreue)¹⁶ guideline. This objective was, be that as it may, surrendered amid the parliamentary discussion. As at last authorized, government dedication was not implied by the Constituent Assembly to turn into a paradigm for survey by the Constitutional Court, the Council of State, or some other legal body. Some have thusly contended that this rule was just a delicate type of protected law, a political development, which, as per the discourse of Article 143, of the Constitution, applies just "to prevent irreconcilable situations", that is clashes of a political as opposed to legitimate/sacred nature. In any case, over

¹⁶ It means loyalty to country in German language.

multi decade after the presentation of the established rule of government dedication, the Constitutional Court acknowledged in a choice (no. 119/2004) of 30 June 2004 the guideline of government unwaveringness as a ground for survey, along these lines obviously repudiating the express aim of the established get together. The Court's explanation that legal survey based on government faithfulness happens "related to the standards of sensibility and proportionality" does not degrade this end (Peeters and Mosselmans, 2017).

The Court has elucidated what ought to be comprehended by this guideline with reference to the administrative history, in the accompanying terms. In accordance with the administrative history to this protected arrangement, the standard of government fidelity involves a commitment for the bureaucratic specialist and the united substances not to exasperate the bureaucratic structure completely when practicing their forces; it involves more than the minor exercise of forces and demonstrates the soul in which this ought to be done. In later judgments, the Court explicitly checked on consistence with the guideline of bureaucratic devotion, ex officio and with no booking, while inspecting challenged authoritative arrangements against the Constitution. This case law of the High Court was affirmed by the Institutional Agreement on the 6th State Reform of 11 October 2011 and consequently by a change of the Special Majority Act of 6 January 1989 on the High Court explicitly entrusting the Constitutional Court with guaranteeing oversight of the rule of government steadfastness as an autonomous standard. A vital job is hence saved for this constitutional arrangement later on. (Stackhouse, L. M. 2002).

6.5. Fundamental Rights and Freedoms

Despite the wide understanding by the Constitutional Court of the forces distributed to the communities and the regions, the Court has assumed a noteworthy job in maintaining communities and provincial enactment in "saved issues." The Constitution contains a few

arrangements, particularly in the field of crucial rights and freedoms, holding an administrative capacity to the official, meaning that the issue must be directed "by an Act" or "by power of an Act." Traditionally, this reference to "Act" was comprehended as a kind of perspective to the government administrator just, barring community or local enactment in those issues. The Constitutional Court held that protected arrangements dating before the 1970 established change couldn't have the importance of saving administrative forces to the government official. The reference to "Act" could for these arrangements mean just that guideline of the said issues can on a basic level not be designated to the official (Peeters and Mosselmans, 2017).

As a result sacred change in Belgium is fundamentally the consequence of formal changes to the Constitution and uncommon dominant part enactment, the Constitutional Court has assumed a conclusive job in verifying the harmony between the government and the communities and the regions. The Court has been a defend of the self-sufficiency of the communities and regions. Considering the devolutionary idea of the Belgian government state and the consistently expanding forces that were decayed to the communities and regions in progressive stages, the Court bolsters a wide translation of communities and territorial forces. The Court has additionally maintained a shut arrangement of fundamentally unrelated forces while leaving in the meantime substantive space for suggested powers for the communities and the regions (Stackhouse, L. M. 2002). Furthermore, ongoing use of the twofold perspective tenet fortifies the self-sufficiency of the communities and provincial governing bodies in their circles of skill. In the meantime, the Constitutional Court has focused on the fundamental attachment of the government state. It has presented the idea of the financial and money related association as a general impediment on the forces of the communities and regions. All the more as of late, it has acknowledged the standard of government dependability as a ground for legal survey. This case

law was along these lines affirmed explicitly by the Special Majority Legislator. The Constitutional Court is additionally assuming a noteworthy job in verifying individual human rights and freedoms. In accordance with its federalist approach, the Court has constrained the extent of the hypothesis of saved issues, in this way maintaining communities and territorial enactment concerning major rights and freedoms contained in protected arrangements dating before the 1970 sacred change. Furthermore, by considering case law of the European Court of human Rights while managing consistence with sacred arrangements for which a practically equivalent to ensure exists in the European Convention on human Rights, the Constitutional Court ensures an intelligible and advancing translation of the Constitution. (Peeters and Mosselmans, 2017).

7. Regional and Community Borders

There was the emblematically solid discourse concerning electoral area in Brussels, of which covers 35 local municipalities located in the region, thereby allowing the French-speaking settler of the Brussels periphery to vote for the Brussels candidates of the French-speaking political parties (McCulloch. A. 2014).Flemish parties were willing to divide district through the linguistic border so that they can build a novel district solely for the Brussels region, and one for the province of Flemish Brabant (Deschouwer and Reucahmps, 2013). This issue refers to the core of the contradiction between Dutch speakers and French speakers with respect to the area and the importance of the language border. For Flanders it determines the line where Dutch is official language. That line was clarified in the year 1963. Therefore it is not supposed to be changed. . The francophone approach was to include language border dispute into the movements of people (Deschouwer and Reucahmps, 2013).

Prof. Maddens(2018) states that in 1992, certain border was drawn although some regions still remain bilingual such as Kraainem, Wezembeek-Oppem, Linkebeek, Gooik, Halle Vilvorde, Voeren/Fourons in which municipalities are in the center of fierce debate. This is more linguistic than administrative.(Dyck, 1996)

7.1. Municipality of Voeren / Fourons

Having drawn language border, Belgium was peaceful in that manner and did not experience any linguistic dispute except in one municipality named Voeren (in Dutch) or Fourons (in French). There has always been discussion and protest by Francophone locals of Voeren. In the light of decision made by national government, French-speaking locals in this municipality were forced to leave Liège, French-speaking region, for Voeren, Dutch-speaking region in 1962¹⁷(Dyck, 1996)

This process changed the population structure of Voeren and Francophones became minority despite the fact that it constituted small majority. All the public issues were being conducted via compulsory Dutch language during that time. Therefore, locals demanded to return to Liege. This gave rise to discussion on what democracy means (Dyck, 1996).

José Happart, former mayor of the city, outlined the movement¹⁸, stating that Flemish people would have reacted and opposed the situation if same situation happened somewhere in the world. On the other hand, Flemings were accusing French-speaking community of breaking the legal regulation of 1962-1963 approved by both Flemish and Walloon authorities. The dispute in Voeren municipality turned into a nation-wide problem. This issue has also been

¹⁷This transfer is called “Belgian Compromise” and it was bilaterally performed. Flanders to Wallonia and Wallonia to Flanders.

¹⁸This movement is called “retour à Liège”, which means “return to Liège” started by French-speaking people.

affected by European Union. Flemings try to adopt democratic majority rule whereas they are entirely against when it comes to periphery regions (McCulloch. A. 2014).

Interdependence of Dutch-speaking and French-speaking communities in Belgium might be interpreted both stability or instability condition depending on situation and comments. Although it is correct that there is a equalized position between interest groups, economic developments in Flanders region may contribute to removal of Francophones from region in return for fiscal assistance of Flemings (Dyck, 1996).

7.2. Municipality of Linkebeek and Gooik

In the wake of linguistic regulations, Linkebeek has been another dispute area. Prof. Dr. Marc Hooghe(2018)asserts that the population of Linkebeek,a city situated a couple of kilometres from Brussels,is 85% Francophones. On the other hand, in Flanders region, Flemish¹⁹ is official language, which triggers the linguistic dispute.

Prof. Dr. Bart Maddens points out Caroline Sagesser form Centre for Information and Socio-Political research analyst's statement that the exchange on the bill part the appointive area of BHV (Brussels-Halle-Vilvoorde) will occur, yet undoubtedly they won't cast a ballot in light of the fact that the French speakers' pioneers have reported that they will find a way to keep that from occurring. In any case, despite everything it remains that we are presently confronting a circumstance where all the Flemish delegates are framing one square against all the French speakers appointees and this circumstance in government Belgium as of not long ago. So absolutely it is another progression in the acceleration of the hostilities between the two communities

¹⁹Flemish is similar to Dutch language with slight differences, particularly in pronunciation.

Moreover, Prof. Dr. Bart Maddens underlines that Thiery Damien, mayor of Linkebeek, stands against unilateral decisions taken by Flemings. French-speaking community is unwilling to accept political actions as such. Furthermore, Francophone community accuse of Fleming of being responsible for destructive step for the future of country. For instance, a document published in French language in Linkebeek community council is directly canceled since the official language of municipality is Flemish. Therefore, a referendum is demanded by French-speaking community in order to join Brussels region and begin bilingual life to terminate ongoing debate over language use.

Similar attitude is observed by Dutch-speaking community. Prof. Dr. Marc Hooghe (2018) states that Michel Doomst, Mayor of Gooik, is completely against French-speaking community, saying that Fleming must be inflexible in Francophone settlements owing to protection of culture. In the shadow of these discussions, a school in Liedekerke municipality in Brussels has forbidden plays in French language. Moreover, it is forbidden for French-speaking citizen to buy a house in Flanders whereas any EU citizen could visit Flanders and buy real estate property.

7.3. Brussels and its periphery

Had Brussels not existed, there would have been no Belgium. Brussels was *and* is historically Flemish city. However, its ethnic structure including population changed over the course of history. In the year 1846, only 31% of population, who belonged to elite group, was speaking French (Dyck, 1996). At that time, French was a tool to alter social position and status in Brussels (McCulloch, A. 2014). Thus, a myriad of Flemish people began using French. It is not surprising that the number of French-speaking locals exceeded Dutch-speaking citizens despite the fact that they were once majority. In 1930, Flemings did not make up 50 percent of

inhabitants in Brussels. Following this, there has been no statistical survey with regard to language use in Brussels since 1947 when 71 percent of Brussellers acknowledged that they use French as communication tool. Prof. Dr. J.B. Pilet (2018) attributed the reason there has been no survey on this issue to the fact that such a study would be highly costly. Therefore, Brussels remains uncertain with respect to the numbers.

Prof. Pilet(2018) stated this whole process gave birth to new concept called “Bruxellois”²⁰, a new group resides in Brussels, yet they neither consider themselves Flemish nor Walloon. Prof. Pilet (2018)added Bruxellois is composed of normal immigrants or qualified workers. They do not necessarily have to be original Belgian.

²⁰Bruxellois, which means Bruseller in English, is a French term to describe people living in Brussels region

CHAPTER 4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

8. Conclusion:

Prof. Dr. Bart Maddens(2018) remarks that Belgian federalism is not successful and underlines the cultural, administrative, and economic facts. In 1992, certain border was drawn although some regions still remain bilingual such as Kraainem, Linkebeek, Gooik. These are exceptional cases. Flanders and Wallonia are two different regions with two different political systems. Both have different media systems. They are entirely different democracies. There is an ongoing effort to bring them together.

Another model put forward by experts in order to save country's unitary system is confederal model. In confederal solution, the primary problem area is Brussels and its future. In other words. It is still a unclear discussion as what will happen to the city of Brussels. New Flemish Alliance(N-VA) wants Bruxellois-Brusselers to make decision concerning the future of Brussels. However, Prof. Maddens (2018) draws attention the fact that this demand by Bruxellois is not realistic. This situation was created during 1974. There is one single inevitable fact that Brussels region with French speaking majority is tightly connected to Flanders on the basis of economics. For instance, there is huge railway, motorway, and airport system in Brussels. The question of how city of Brussels could be taken out of Flanders region under this economic circumstances and facts remains unsolved.

Competences of regions are of significance with regard to solutions. There is complex division of competences in political compromise along with a myriad of exceptions. To illustrate, there is huge distinction between Flemish and Walloon administrations in many ways. In 2001, economic competences of regions were questioned and discussed by authority. In addition,

foreign trade of national level is another source of conflict. However effective is Federal system is still debated. For instance, there has been a terrorist attack in Brussels metro in 2016. However, entrance to metro was not closed by authority. This unfortunate incident revived the issue of competences of regions. Whether Brussels as region or Flanders were responsible for taking action right after this attack was asked by many experts and politicians. This can be presented as negative side or non-functionality of federal system. In this manner, competences must be crystal clear to prevent such a dreadful incidents from happening.

On the other hand, Prof. Pilet (2018) stated that Belgian federalism is a continuing process. In addition to this, Prof. Pilet (2018) added that Belgium is successful at problem solving due to the fact that there is no place for extremist parties in coalition. Moreover, he underlined that there is no need to mention single party system does not work in terms of solutions to problems. In order to find middle way, it is indispensable to reach moderate parties. In Belgium, there a number of well-known factors which hold the state together including city of Brussels, linguistics factors, economics, mixed families whereas there are some conflict areas such as Linkebeek and Voeren along with the new identity in Brussels called “Bruxellois” composed of normal immigrants or qualified workers.

First of all, language issue was solved non violently with the help of legal regulation with regard to linguistics issues between 1960 and 2013.

Secondly, Brussels is both the capital city of Belgium and European Union, meaning that it the center of Europe in terms of economics, culture, politics. Economics and Brussels are among the most important factors which hold Belgium together. For instance, railway system. It is so entangled with the vicinity of local region that it highly likely that Brussels can be separated. Moreover, airport system signifies money. Although plenty of extreme nationalist

claim that Brussels is Flemish city which is historically correct, the opposition states that there have been many investments to Brussels including airport in which many Flemish people are employed. Moreover, mixed families are good example of holding-together factors including popular people like soccer players and regular citizens who are half –flemish, half-francophone .

To sum up, although federalism is costly institutionalism and it does not prevent more, Prof. J. B. Pilet (2018) concluded that federalism is much better than disintegration since the reality of economic signs, national identity including mixed families, and linguistically problematic areas such as Brussels, Linkebeek, and Voeren which are the center of problem and still appears as a problem, but in fact this negativeness works as combining factor.

8.1. Recommendations:

Prof. Hooghe (2018) says that Belgian federalism may not be the perfect and flawless system. On the other hand, it should be noted that there is no violence between Flemish and Walloon people. Furthermore, there is no terrorist actions or tendencies between groups with different ideologies. A myriad of historical reasons and conditions of bilingual municipalities, economic figures, and cultural rights make it illogical for two groups (Flemish and Walloon) to separate. While Prof. Maddens (2018) mention alternatives to Federal or separate countries including confederation, Prof. Hooghe (2018) believes that other solution are not influential in the end. Four fundamental points with regard to tomorrow of including power sharing, performance of political parties, decision procedure, and intergovernmental settings are likely to have significant place... There is no civil war, meaning that Belgium is peaceful society despite the differences between groups. It is evident that Belgium is exponentially growing in terms of economics. Despite the fact that it seems that Belgium isn't dead end, it is still stable country with running economy, democracy level, legal rights.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Deniz Alkan | English & History Teacher

EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATIONS

Katholieke Universiteit Leuven

Leuven, Belgium

- Visiting Scholar- Center for Political Science

October, 2018

Turkish-German University

Istanbul, Turkey

- Master's Degree - European and International Affairs

Expected June, 2019

TESOL American Culture UK

Istanbul, Turkey

- TESOL Certificate A1 Standard (Int. English Teaching Licence)

July, 2017

Yıldız Technical University

Istanbul, Turkey

- Teaching Certificate - History Teaching

July, 2015

Istanbul University

Istanbul, Turkey

- B.A - Arabic Language and Literature

Incomplete May, 2012

Koç University

Istanbul, Turkey

- Master's Degree - Archaeology and History of Art

Incomplete May, 2011

Yeditepe University

Istanbul, Turkey

- Bachelor of Arts - History May, 2010
- Minor Degree - Interpreting and Translation Studies May, 2012

Fenerbahçe High School

Istanbul, Turkey

- Social Sciences May, 2004

SCHOLARSHIPS AND AWARDS

Koç University Istanbul, Turkey

- Full MA Scholarship and Teaching&Research Assistantship May, 2010

Yeditepe University Istanbul, Turkey

- Full scholarship in minor degree June, 2007

Council of Higher Education –YÖK Istanbul, Turkey

- Full B.A. scholarship June, 2005

LANGUAGES

Modern Languages

- Turkish Native
- English Proficiency (The Medium of Instruction)
- Spanish Intermediate (Second Language in Interpreting and Translation Std.)
- French Intermediate
- German Basic
- Arabic Basic

Ancient&Source Languages

- Latin Reading and Translation Knowledge
- Ottoman Turkish Reading Knowledge (Paleography and Archival Experience)
- Ancient Greek Reading and Translation Knowledge

DISTINCTIONS

- In addition to a number of compulsory courses such as introduction to translation, introduction to interpreting, bilateral interpreting, translation theory, I completed professional expertise courses in **medical terminology** and **medical translation** during minor degree in interpreting and translation studies department.

RESEARCH EXPERIENCE

Koç University

Teaching Assistant - M.A. - Archaeology and History of Art - GSSS

Istanbul, Turkey

2010-2011

- Assistance for lecturers and professors for official works
- Assistance for preparation of class and laboratory materials
- Attending lectures for observation
- Attending exams for observation
- Attending visits to archaeological sites (e.g. Rescue Excavations in Yenikapı)

Istanbul University

Visiting Researcher - Prehistory Laboratory - Faculty of Arts

Istanbul, Turkey

2010

- Studying animal bones in the department of prehistory

Koç University

Attendee - Archaeology and History of Art - GSSS

Hatay, Turkey

2010

- Participating field laboratory works at archaeological excavation
- Classification and catalogue work of animal bones as a part of zooarchaeology team

Istanbul University
Attendee - Faculty of Arts

Amasya, Turkey
2010

- Participating field observation as part of archaeological excavation

The Ottoman Archive
Visiting Researcher - Yeditepe University

Istanbul, Turkey
2009

- Researching at Ottoman Archive (T.C Başbakanlık) to study texts in Ottoman Turkish for graduation thesis.
- Thesis Title: Schliemann and Troy from Ottoman Archival Documents

WORK EXPERIENCE

American Culture Language Schools
English Teacher

Istanbul, Turkey
2017-2018

- Teaching at various levels - A1, A2, B1, B2 (CEFR System), YDS, TOEFL, IELTS and University Proficiency Exams
- Individual lessons at different levels
- Speaking and Vocabulary Clubs

Avrupa Resmi Dilleri Language Schools
English Teacher

Istanbul, Turkey
2017

- Group sessions for A1, A2, B1, B2 (CEFR System) levels
- YDS, TOEFL, IELTS and University Proficiency Exams
- Individual lessons at different levels

Jockey Club of Turkey(TJK)
Interpreter and Translator

Istanbul, Turkey
2016

- Translation works of legal texts and other required materials at the company
- Interpretation assistance for native administrator at weekly meetings
- Providing communication between Australian trainers and students, blacksmiths, grooms during classes

- Verbal assistance for native trainers in the field during applied courses

Apprentice School at Jockey Club of Turkey(TJK)

Istanbul, Turkey

English Teacher

2016

- Teaching English to the students at Apprentice Training Center
- Preparing daily, weekly and monthly schedule in the light of student's need
- Preparing oral and written exams
- Teaching Equestrian Terminology
- Teaching basic writing and oral communication techniques to regular workers

Eğitim Bilimleri Dershanesi (Suadiye VIP)

Istanbul, Turkey

English Teacher

2015-2016

- Teaching English to middle school students
- Preparing student to national exams for high school entrance
- Individual lessons

SKILLS AND INTERESTS

- **Computer and Technical Skills:**Microsoft Office Programmes
Trados - Computer Aided Translation Programme
- **Vocational Training** : Occupational Health and Safety
- **Interests** : Cycling, Charcoal drawing, Roller Skating, Politics