

AL/2016/23/E-I

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාග, 2016 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව I
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் I
 Political Science I

23 E I

පැය දෙකයි
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
 Two hours

Instructions:

- * Answer all the questions.
- * Write your **Index Number** in the space provided in the answer sheet.
- * Instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow those carefully.
- * In each of the questions 1 to 50, pick one of the alternatives from (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) which is correct and mark your response on the answer sheet with a cross (x) in accordance with the instructions given in the back of the answer sheet.
- * Each question carries 02 marks making a total of 100 marks.

- Questions 1 to 15 contain five statements relating to the topic of each question. Of them one statement is incorrect. Select the **incorrect** statement.

1. Political Science is concerned with the study of:

- (1) constrained use of social power.
- (2) nature and sources of constraints to the social power.
- (3) techniques and methods used for the exercise of social power.
- (4) actors and the authoritative bodies involved in the exercise of social power.
- (5) personal behaviour of the actors involved in the exercise of social power.

2. Politics:

- (1) is the conflict or competition for political power and its use.
- (2) is the mean which decides who gets what, when and how.
- (3) is the end result of conflicting ideas and opinions over public issues.
- (4) is the mean through which people can salvage their sinful life.
- (5) is the power struggle carried out either by bullet or ballot.

3. Political science is more considered as an art rather than a science due to:

- (1) its long history accounting for nearly 2500 years.
- (2) inability to use laboratory methods to carry out investigations.
- (3) absence of uniformity in methods and principles to study the subject.
- (4) lack of precise material base to make absolute final conclusions.
- (5) absence of exact relationship between cause and effect.

4. State:

- (1) is a political organization composed of distinct set of political structures.
- (2) is the central concept of all social sciences.
- (3) is the supreme social organization dominating all other social organizations in the name of common interests.
- (4) is the main actor in international politics.
- (5) is viewed by different schools of political thought in different manner regarding its origin and nature.

5. Sovereign power:

- (1) is the supreme power that only the state can claim.
- (2) is accepted as absolute and unlimited.
- (3) is an essential element needed for a human society to be considered as a state.
- (4) is the power conferred upon states by the Westphalia Peace Accord of 1648.
- (5) is the exceptional power that state possess by virtue of being a state.

[See page two]

6. Government:

- (1) is the arm of state that transforms state's common interests into action.
- (2) is composed of three branches called legislature, executive and judiciary.
- (3) is the group of people who exercises the state power.
- (4) is commonly accepted as responsible to people for its activities.
- (5) is a permanent thing that cannot be changed.

7. Legislature:

- (1) is an indispensable part of democratic governance.
- (2) is organized either on the basis of unicameral or bicameral.
- (3) is the principal government organ providing legitimacy for the government.
- (4) is composed only of members elected by political parties.
- (5) is composed of members who are equal in terms of status and privileges.

8. Executive:

- (1) is the prime mover of the machinery of the government.
- (2) is composed of Head of State and ministers.
- (3) is the highest office of political pyramid in any political system.
- (4) is organized under democracy in three types as presidential, semi-presidential and cabinet.
- (5) is the branch of the government authorized to make supreme laws of the state.

9. Judiciary:

- (1) is the instrument used by the government to execute laws of the state.
- (2) is the body of courts in a political system.
- (3) is the body that interprets laws of the state.
- (4) is usually organized on two tier system as higher courts and lower courts.
- (5) is considered as the guardian and the protector of rights of the individuals.

10. Law:

- (1) is the general rules of conduct as prescribed by the state for its members.
- (2) is always written down and recorded in some fashion.
- (3) is enforced by the state with the consent and approval of the civil society.
- (4) is applied equally to all without exception in identical circumstances.
- (5) is followed by punishment when violated.

11. Theory of Separation of Powers emphasizes:

- (1) that government functions are of three kinds as legislative, executive and judicial.
- (2) that functions of the government should be performed by different bodies of persons.
- (3) that each branch should be limited to its own sphere of action.
- (4) that separation of powers is essential if liberty of people is to be safeguarded.
- (5) that separation of powers and the liberty of people do not go together.

12. Human rights:

- (1) are rights to which people are entitled by virtue of being human.
- (2) are universal, fundamental and absolute.
- (3) are needed to be respected if they are to be meaningful.
- (4) are to be enjoyed only by citizens of the state.
- (5) are meaningless in an environment of poverty and deprivation.

13. Representative Democracy:

- (1) helps to maintain government stability by distancing ordinary citizens from politics.
- (2) offers a practical form to exercise democracy.
- (3) relieves ordinary citizens of the burden of decision making relating to governance.
- (4) allows governance to be placed in the hands of those with expert knowledge.
- (5) obliterates distinction between ruled and rulers.

14. Federal Government:

- (1) connotes another form of separation of powers.
- (2) combines advantages of unity and diversity.
- (3) facilitate the emergence of highly centralized central government.
- (4) helps to protect rights of territorially concentrated minorities.
- (5) suit more for large states.

[See page three

15. Unitary Government:

- (1) may lead to create a less powerful central government.
- (2) suits more for small states or homogeneous with similar regions.
- (3) helps to maintain uniform legal and administrative system throughout the country.
- (4) helps to avoid wastefulness occurs due to the duplication of government works.
- (5) helps to identify clearly the responsibility and accountability of the government.

● Questions 16 to 35 consist of five statements relating to the topic of each question. Only **four** of them are correct. Select the group of **correct** statements.

16. Cabinet system of Government:

- A - consists of dual executive system as nominal and real.
 - B - functions on the twofold principles of collective and individual responsibility.
 - C - needs political homogeneity for successful working.
 - D - tends to emerge a dictatorship of cabinet in the government.
 - E - works more effectively under well organized two party system.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

17. Presidential Government:

- A - ensures the stability of government than under the cabinet system.
 - B - lessens the influence of political parties.
 - C - suits more to countries with heterogeneous social system.
 - D - contributes to weaken democratic governance to some extent.
 - E - functions on the basis of separation of powers.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

18. Federal government of the United States of America:

- A - is composed of a central government and fifty state governments.
 - B - is founded on the theories of separation of powers and check and balances.
 - C - is a union of states in which states have the right to secede from the union on their own choice.
 - D - is featured with a weak central government and powerful state governments.
 - E - is considered as the best example for classical federalism.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

19. Legislature of the British Government:

- A - is known as the Parliament.
 - B - is bicameral consisting of two houses.
 - C - is functioning on the principle of parliamentary sovereignty.
 - D - is responsible to the Queen for its legislative functions.
 - E - is the supreme body of law making within the political system.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

20. The Government established in France under the De Gaulle Constitution of 1958:

- A - is also known as the Fourth Republic.
 - B - is a hybrid government featuring presidential and cabinet principles together.
 - C - is founded on the basis of a strong executive and a weak legislature.
 - D - is headed by an executive known as the president elected by people for five years.
 - E - is considered as the most successful government established after 1789.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

21. The federal government of India:

- A - was introduced under the Federal Constitution promulgated in 1950.
 - B - is known as a quasi-federal system.
 - C - is constituted on the basis of dual citizenship.
 - D - is composed of a central government and twenty nine state governments.
 - E - is founded on the basis of powerful central government and weak state governments.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

[See page four

22. The Federal Assembly of the Swiss federal government:

- A - is consisted of two houses enjoying identical powers.
- B - is known as the United Federal Assembly when two houses sit together.
- C - is the supreme law maker in the confederation.
- D - is also responsible for the appointment of the Federal Council, the Chancellor and Federal judges.
- E - is composed of members elected indirectly by the Cantons.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

23. International Politics:

- A - is the power struggle carried out by states in international society.
- B - is aimed at the promotion and protection of national interests of states.
- C - is the struggle carried out by bullets rather than ballots.
- D - is the power struggle takes place between great powers.
- E - is also known as 'politics without government'.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

24. Public policies:

- A - are policies designed by the government to achieve specific goals.
- B - are policies depicting what the government is intending to do or not to do.
- C - are policies set out by political parties with the aim of winning elections.
- D - are policies that are supposed to solve public problems or at least improve them.
- E - are policies designed by the government to respond to public demands.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

25. Causes accounting for the occurrence of Social Conflicts are:

- A - unequal distribution of power and resources among social classes in the society.
- B - disagreement over social ethics relating to social behaviour of human beings.
- C - struggle between social groups to pursue their own interests.
- D - competition between social groups to control power and resources in the society.
- E - intentional efforts of social groups to impose their own will on opposite parties by force.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

26. The basic objectives of the Colebrook-Cameron reforms of 1833 are:

- A - to open the door for the development of democratic governance.
- B - to facilitate the infrastructure needed to transform the country's economy from feudalism to capitalism.
- C - to protect and promote the Buddhism as a state religion.
- D - to bring the country under a unified state system.
- E - to cut the government expenditure by allowing Ceylonese to enter the civil service.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

27. Some of the **bad** effects of Colebrook-Cameron reforms of 1833:

- A - emergence of Ceylon as a unified state.
- B - spread of racism among communities owing to the introduction of communal representation.
- C - destruction of self-sufficient rural economy.
- D - land problems arose in the up-country areas due to the introduction of commercial crops.
- E - Indian Tamil problem arose with the importation of Indian labour for the commercial plantation.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

28. Some of the important changes took place in the governance of Ceylon under the Constitutional Reforms implemented in the period between 1911 and 1924:

- A - scaling down the position of the Governor to the level of a nominal executive.
- B - establishment of the Finance Committee.
- C - increase of the number of unofficial members in the legislative council along with their powers.
- D - introduction of limited franchise.
- E - beginning of people participation in governance through electoral politics.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

- 29.** Some of the important political, economic and social developments occurred in Ceylon under the British rule:
- A - emergence of a native capitalist class.
 - B - development of left movement.
 - C - increase impact of educated middle class on politics.
 - D - decline of powers and status of the feudal land lords.
 - E - revival of Prirvena education with the help of the colonial government.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
- 30.** The Nationalist Movement of Ceylon:
- A - was a broad mass movement.
 - B - was a constitutional reform movement.
 - C - was not a strong movement similar to that of the Indian Nationalist Movement.
 - D - was a movement led by the Westernised social elites.
 - E - was a movement directed towards more responsible government for the Ceylonese.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
- 31.** The Donoughmore Constitution of 1931:
- A - introduced a machinery consisting as the Governor, Council of Ministers and Executive Committees to carry out executive functions.
 - B - reduced the position of the Governor similar to that of a Nominal Executive.
 - C - made the Council of Ministers responsible to the State Council for the annual budget.
 - D - granted voting power to those over 21 years of age subject to certain conditions.
 - E - created a representative body known as the State Council assigning both legislative and executive functions.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
- 32.** The three State Officers of the Donoughmore Government of 1931:
- A - were the representatives of the Colonial Government who became members of the State Council and the Council of Ministers on ex-officio basis.
 - B - were made responsible collectively to the State Council.
 - C - were expected to function as advisors to the Ceylonese Ministers.
 - D - were appeared to be working as a separate executive body along with the Governor.
 - E - were identified as the 'watch dogs' of the Constitution.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
- 33.** The Soulbury Constitution of 1948:
- A - was the first constitution of independent Ceylon granted by the British rulers along with the independence.
 - B - was equipped with bicameral legislature with identical powers.
 - C - was based on the minister's draft submitted in 1944.
 - D - was very much concerned with the protection of minority rights.
 - E - was abolished with the adoption of the first Republican Constitution in 1972.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
- 34.** The Soulbury Constitution of 1948:
- A - granted a governmental system based on the British Westminster model.
 - B - vested executive powers in the Cabinet known as the real executive.
 - C - established a legislature known as the Parliament with limited powers of legislation.
 - D - provided special safeguards to protect minority rights.
 - E - introduced a position of Nominal Executive appointed by the prime minister.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
- 35.** The Frist Republican Constitution of 1972:
- A - marked the turning point of severing all constitutional ties with the Great Britain.
 - B - changed the country's official name as Sri Lanka.
 - C - continued to follow the cabinet system of government existed in the Soulbury system.
 - D - conferred citizenship to all Indian Tamils living in the country.
 - E - brought the judicial service and civil service under the control of political executive.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

- Questions 36 to 40 contain five statements relating to the topic of the each question. Of the statements, four are incorrect. Select the group of **incorrect** statements.

36. The National State Assembly established under the Constitution of 1972:

- A - was similar to that of the legislature existed under the Soulbury Constitution.
- B - was consisted of both elected and nominated members.
- C - was a body constituted on the principle of Parliamentary Sovereignty.
- D - was required to hold sessions at least once a month.
- E - was presided by the nominal executive known as the President.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

37. The governmental system adopted by the Second Republican Constitution of 1978 is:

- A - a monarchical type of government under the disguise of presidential system.
- B - a dictatorship under the cover of democratically elected president.
- C - a hybrid executive system similar to that of French presidential system.
- D - a presidential system similar to that of American presidential system.
- E - a parliamentary system of government in which the executive branch is headed by a president.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

38. The Parliament established under the original Constitution in 1978:

- A - is founded on the principle of Parliamentary Sovereignty.
- B - is composed only of elected members by the people.
- C - is a unicameral legislature elected for a period of five years.
- D - is subjected to be dissolved by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
- E - is not possessing comprehensive legislative power with regard to law making.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

39. The function of the Constitutional Council established under the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of 1978 is:

- A - to assist the President and the Cabinet regarding the appointment of higher public officers.
- B - to assist the President to deal with matters relating to good governance.
- C - to present recommendations to the President regarding the appointment of members of Independent Commissions.
- D - to assist the President to deal with bribery and corruptions of the public servants.
- E - to assist the President with regard to the appointment of Secretaries of Ministries.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

40. The Fundamental Rights embodied in the constitution of 1978:

- A - are not identical at all to the rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- B - are enjoyed only by citizens.
- C - are judiciable when only violated by an executive action.
- D - are an inseparable part of the people sovereignty expressed in the constitution.
- E - are considered as the principal source of conflict between state and judiciary.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

- Questions 41 to 50 contain five statements relating to the topic of the each question. Only four of them are correct. Select the group of **correct** statements.

41. Under the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of 1978:

- A - has reduced the official term of the President from 6 to 5 years.
- B - has increased the minimum age limit of Presidential candidates from 30 to 35 years.
- C - has re-imposed the condition of two terms that a person can be elected to the office of the President.
- D - has not changed the right to hold referendum by the President for bills rejected by the Parliament.
- E - has made the President responsible for ensuring that the constitution is respected and upheld.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

42. Main features of the political party system in Sri Lanka:

- A - a multi-party system composed of two major parties and a large number of small parties.
- B - domination of the party system by two major parties.
- C - two party coalition system formed by rallying minor parties around two major parties.
- D - increase tendency towards the formation of political parties on ethnic line.
- E - re-emergence of old left as a third force in the political system.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

43. The Proportional Representation system introduced under the Constitution of 1978:

- A - functions on the basis of multi-member electoral districts.
- B - allows a voter to cast three preferences at the election.
- C - favours towards the development of two-party system.
- D - contributes to strengthen the oligarchic power in the party leadership.
- E - does not facilitate any party to get two thirds majority in the Parliament.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

44. Provincial councils in Sri Lanka:

- A - have been established by the organic law of the country.
- B - have been introduced as a political solution to the ethnic problem of the country.
- C - have been enjoying power to make statutes.
- D - have been established one in each district.
- E - have been established by the 13th Amendment to the 1978 Constitution.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

45. The United Nations Organization:

- A - is the largest inter-governmental organization in the present world system.
- B - is governed by a committee composed of five great powers.
- C - is composed of six main organs.
- D - is the main inter-governmental organization responsible for maintaining world peace and security.
- E - is envisaged to function on the principle on non-interference in internal matters of member countries.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

46. The Human Rights Council of the United Nations Organization:

- A - was created by the general Assembly in 2006.
- B - is made up of 47 members states elected by the General Assembly.
- C - is responsible for the promotion and protection of all kinds of human rights.
- D - is empowered to discuss thematic human rights issues and situations throughout the year.
- E - is accountable to the Secretary General for its activities.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

47. South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation:

- A - is a non-governmental organization.
- B - is composed of eight South Asian countries.
- C - is concerned with the promotion of regional cooperation in economic and social affairs.
- D - is founded on the principles embodied in the Dhaka Declaration of 1985.
- E - is generally known as the 'poor's club' in the international society.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

48. The Commonwealth:

- A - is the only intergovernmental organization not founded on a constitution.
- B - is composed of 53 members states at present.
- C - is functioned under the Secretary General.
- D - is operated on the basis of intergovernmental consensus of member states.
- E - is composed only of sovereign states mostly of which were former British colonies.

(1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

49. The Amnesty International:

- A - is a non-governmental organization founded in 1961.
B - is a movement campaigns for a world where 'human rights are enjoyed by all'.
C - is an intergovernmental organization focusing on the welfare of war prisoners.
D - is commonly known as the 'AMNESTY' or 'AI' in the international society.
E - is involved in legal advocacy, medial attention, campaigns and research relating to human rights.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

50. International Committee of the Red Cross:

- A - is a humanitarian institution based in Geneva, Switzerland.
B - is the main international body involves with the promotion of international Humanitarian Law.
C - is carrying out its activities on the principles of humanity, impartiality, independence, voluntarism and universality.
D - is concerned mainly with helping those affected by armed conflicts.
E - is an affiliated body of the United Nations family.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2016 අගෝස්තු
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II Political Science II	<div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px; margin: 0 5px;">23</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px; margin: 0 5px;">E</div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; padding: 5px; margin: 0 5px;">II</div>	පැය තුනයි மூன்று மணித்தியாலம் Three hours
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Index No.

Part A	
Total Marks	20

Instructions:

- * This question paper consists of three parts as A, B and C.
- * Part A contains 20 short questions. Allotted marks for a full answer is 01 and for a partial answer is 1/2. Answer all questions in this part by short answers on the question paper itself and attach it to the answer script of Part B and C.
- * Answer four questions selecting two questions from each part B and C.

Part A

1. Given below are two explanations about two political systems in which relations between the state and citizens are governed. Identify the two systems and name them respectively.
 - (i) "It is a political system in which a competition exists for government positions, and fair elections for public office occur at regular intervals without the use of force and without excluding any social group. Citizens can participate in selecting their leaders and forming policies. Civil and political liberties exist to ensure the integrity of political competition and participation."
 - (ii) "It is a political system in which the state seeks to regulate and control all aspects of life of its citizens whether public or private. In other words, it seeks to direct all political, economic social-cultural and intellectual activities of people towards fulfilling certain aims which are determined by the state itself. No citizen has the right or opportunity to oppose or criticize the state, or to propose any new aim."

(1)

(2)

2. Name respectively the two political organizations which are figured out by the following two statements.
 - (i) "This political organization consists of all citizens living in the territory."
 - (ii) "This political organization consists only of some citizens living in the territory."

(1)

(2)

3. Name respectively the two associations/organizations figured out by the following two statements.
 - (i) "It is a territorial institution. It is limited to a definite territory."
 - (ii) "It is universal. It does not have territorial limitations."

(1)

(2)

[See page two

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4. Name the social organization which is described by the under-mentioned first statement and the political organization described by the second statement.

- (i) "It is constituted of common race, common religion, common residence, common language, common historical tradition, common interests, common government and geographic unity."
- (ii) "It consists of four essential elements such as territory, population, government and sovereignty. When these four elements are present it comes into existence."

(1)

(2)

5. Name the **two** political philosophers denoted by the following statements respectively.

- (i) "The first idealist political philosopher in the history of political and social theory."
- (ii) "The first realistic political philosopher in the history of political and social theory."

(1)

(2)

6. Described below are **two** subject matters of two inter-related disciplines. Identify and name them respectively.

- (i) "It is a subject matter of political science. It is made and enforced by the state. Violation of it is an offence and may lead to punishment. It is universal and applicable to all. It is precise and definite. It is concerned with the outward actions of man only."
- (ii) "It is a subject matter of ethics. It is enforced by the individual conscience and therefore it must be decided by the conscience. It encompasses the whole life of man, his thoughts and actions. It embraces the inner life as well as the external actions. Violation of it is not a legal offence and does not lead to physical punishment."

(1)

(2)

7. Name the **two** kinds of government depicting by the following two definitions respectively.

- (i) "It has been defined as a form of government in which the will of the state is directly expressed through the people."
- (ii) "It is a form of government which results when a legally sovereign elector, instead of itself attempting to act as the directing head of the machinery of government, bring into existence an organ or organs to represent and act for in its capacity."

(1)

(2)

8. Given below are two definitions relating to two important political theories presented in connection with the functions of the government and the power of the state. Name the **two** theories.

- (i) "This theory implies that the three functions of the government, that are legislative, executive and judiciary, should be performed by different bodies of persons; each department should be limited to its own sphere of action, and within that sphere should be independent and supreme."
- (ii) "It is the supreme power of the state over citizens and subjects unrestrained by law. It is unique, absolute, supreme, indivisible, inalienable and permanent. It is ultimate authority and power and two types of it are distinguished as internal and external."

(1)

(2)

[See page three

9. The following explanations are related to the nature of executive-legislature relationship in two different forms of government. Identify them and name them respectively.

- (i) "The executive and legislature are separately elected and each is invested with a range of independent constitutional powers. There is a formal separation of personnel between the legislative and executive branches. The executive is not constitutionally responsible to the legislature and cannot be removed by it except through exceptional process of impeachment."
- (ii) "The executive consists of two parts as nominal and real and the real executive is composed of personnel drawn from the legislature based upon the strength of party representation in the legislature. Thus, there is no separately elected executive. As the real executive drawn from the legislature it is bound to responsible to the legislature and can be removed if it loses that confidence."

- (1)
- (2)

10. Mentioned below are two devices used to practice direct democracy. Name them respectively.

- (i) "It is a device used to get the verdict of electorate for bills before they are enforced as laws. In other words, it is a legislative process by where a bill passed by the legislature will not become a law unless it is approved and accepted by the majority of the electors."
- (ii) "It is another device by which an elected official may be removed on the ground that he has not carried out his mandate faithfully. A petition to that effect may be referred to the constituency from where the representative has been elected. If the majority of the people vote for the petition, the elected representative could be removed."

- (1)
- (2)

11. (i) Under which constitutional reform that Ceylon was made a unified state?

(ii) Under which constitution that Sri Lanka was declared as a unitary state for the first time?

- (1)
- (2)

12. (i) What was the last constitutional reform introduced by the British colonial rulers in pre-independent Ceylon?

(ii) What was the governmental system established by that constitutional reform in Ceylon?

- (1)
- (2)

13. (i) What is the minimum number of portfolios that were to be allocated to the Senate under the Soulbury Constitution?

(ii) What was the compulsory portfolio that was to be allocated to the Senate dictated by the Soulbury Constitution?

- (1)
- (2)

14. Name the two constitutions of post-independent Sri Lanka under them the position of Nominal Executive had been existed.

- (1)
- (2)

[See page four

15. (i) Name the constitution under which a separate court with the power of Pre-judicial review was established to deal with constitutional matters?

(ii) Name the constitution under which the power of Pre-judicial review has been assigned to the Supreme Court?

(1)

(2)

16. What were the changes brought into effect under the 19th Amendment with regard to the

(i) official term of the President

(ii) number of terms that one person can hold the office?

(1)

(2)

17. (i) What is the change effected under the 19th Amendment with regard to official term of the Parliament.

(ii) What is the limitation imposed by the 19th Amendment with regard to the dissolution of Parliament?

(1)

(2)

18. (i) What is the court which has been given the judicial power by the constitution of 1978 to hear matters relating to the violation of fundamental rights?

(ii) Name the court which has been given judicial power by the constitution of 1978 to issue writ orders?

(1)

(2)

19. (i) Cite the number of main organs of the United Nations Organization.

(ii) Name the United Nation's organ dealing with all kinds of matters relating to Human rights.

(1)

(2)

20. (i) Name the last state that had obtained the membership of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

(ii) Name the highest decision making body of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

(1)

(2)

* *

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2016 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2016

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II
 Political Science II

23 E II

Instructions:

* Answer only four questions selecting two questions from each part B and C.

Part B

1. "Political Science is considered more as a Social Science than a Natural Science." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (20 marks)
2. Comment upon any two of the following:
 - (i) Role of constitution in a democratic political system
 - (ii) Role of executive in modern government
 - (iii) Role of legislature in modern government
 - (iv) Role of judiciary a democratic political system (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
3. Examine the role of any two of the following in democratic governance:
 - (i) Civil society
 - (ii) Good governance
 - (iii) Mass-media
 - (iv) Political parties (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
4. Discuss any two of the following:
 - (i) Restraints to the exercise of executive powers in the government of the United States of America.
 - (ii) Procedure relating to the appointment and removal of political executive either in India or Great Britain.
 - (iii) Nature of public policies or National interests of states in international politics. (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

5. "The Colebrook-Cameron reforms that laid the foundation to transform Ceylon from feudal economy to capitalist economy." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (20 marks)
6. Describe any two of the following:
 - (i) Socio-economic and political consequences of Donoughmore Reforms of 1931.
 - (ii) Constitutional safeguards provided in the Soulbury Constitution to maintain independence of the judiciary or of the public service.
 - (iii) Constitutional arrangements adopted under the 1972 constitution to control the judiciary or the public service.
 - (iv) Changes effected under 19th Amendment with regard to the position, powers and functions of the President. (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

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7. Describe any **two** of the following:

- (i) Role of Constitutional council in the governance
- (ii) The machinery set-up under the 1978 Constitution to deal with matters relating to the violation of human rights.
- (iii) Efforts of present government to curb bribery and corruption in the public service.
- (iv) Safeguards provided by the Constitution of 1978 to maintain independence of the judiciary.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

8. Comment upon any **two** of the following:

- (i) Role of the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization.
- (ii) Role of the international committee of Red Cross in relation to the promotion of International Humanitarian Law.
- (iii) Role of the Amnesty International with regard to the protection and promotion of human rights.
- (iv) Basic features of foreign policy of Sri Lanka under the present national government.

(10 × 2 = 20 marks)

* * *



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