

AL/2018/23/E-I

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාග, 2018 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2018

15.08.2018 / 1300 - 1500

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 only **four** are correct. Select the **correct** group of statements.

1. Study of political science is useful

- A - to know about the political process and its impact on the public of a political system.
- B - to know about the differences between good governance and bad governance.
- C - to know about the spiritual basis of the state and government.
- D - to know about the processes that are involved in the making of authoritative decisions of the government.
- E - to know about the ways and means of how the power struggle is carried out at national and international levels.

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

2. Politics

- A - is both art and science of government.
- B - is the means of authoritative allocation of values.
- C - is the result of conflicting interests over socio-economic and political issues.
- D - is an ethical activity concerned with creating a society based on religious values.
- E - is considered as the practical aspect of political science.

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

3. Why have people organized themselves as a State?

- A - to protect and maintain social disparities within society.
- B - to organize a governing system to rule the society.
- C - to protect and maintain national security.
- D - to organize economic activities of society in a systematic manner.
- E - to provide legitimacy for the exercise of people's sovereignty.

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

4. Why is a government required for a politically organized society?

- A - to protect, promote and maintain social cohesion.
- B - to protect, promote and maintain interests of only the poorest sections of society.
- C - to protect, promote and maintain rights of the people.
- D - to provide and maintain law, order, security and social justice.
- E - to promote economic efficiency and manage external relations.

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

[See page two

5. Sovereignty

- A - is the political theory concerned with the power of the state.
 B - is the principal theoretical notion that controls national and international politics.
 C - is the political doctrine that makes the state omnipotent over civil society and its organizations.
 D - is the political theory that provides legitimacy for the implementation of the will of the state.
 E - is considered absolute and indivisible even under a federal polity.

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

6. Capitalism

- A - is initially founded on the principles of Laissez-faire.
 B - is aimed at the promotion of perfect market competition.
 C - is founded on the belief that an unregulated market economy moves towards equilibrium naturally.
 D - is practised in the world today as free market capitalism and state capitalism.
 E - is concerned with the policy of economic growth with redistribution to bring about social justice.

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

7. Socialism

- A - is a social system based on the principle of equal citizenship and equal opportunities.
 B - is an economic system based on the state ownership of means of production and distribution.
 C - is a political system which is an alternative to liberal democracy.
 D - is a governing system functioning on the basis of a plural party system.
 E - is a political ideology which tries to answer the problem of social inequality created by capitalism.

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

8. Social Democracy

- A - is an economic model alternative to market capitalism and revolutionary socialism.
 B - is concerned with the creation of a compromise between the market economy and social justice.
 C - is a political theory that accepts Marx's theory on social change through revolution.
 D - is founded on three pillars of market economy, evolutionary socialism and the welfare state.
 E - is aimed at the establishment of a socialist society through democratic means.

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

9. Main features of a Cabinet Government are:

- A - existence of dual executive known as real and nominal.
 B - appointing the real executive from among the members of the legislature by the nominal executive.
 C - direct responsibility of the real executive to the legislature.
 D - non-separation of powers and functions between executive and legislature in a systematic manner.
 E - a nominal executive directly elected by the people for a fixed term of office.

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

10. Main features of the Presidential System of Government are:

- A - a directly elected executive and a legislature at two different elections.
 B - division of powers between the executive and the legislature.
 C - exercise of executive and legislative powers on the basis of checks and balances.
 D - close cooperation between the executive and the legislature.
 E - absence of the executive's direct responsibility to the legislature.

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

11. Main features of the Semi-Presidential System of Government are:

- A - existence of a dual executive consisting of President, and the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.
- B - President is elected by people and the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are appointed by the President.
- C - direct responsibility of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet to the legislature.
- D - President is the supreme institution to exercise executive powers of the state.
- E - Prime Minister holds the position of the head of government.

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

12. Main features of an Autocratic Government are:

- A - the ruler exercising state power arbitrarily.
- B - ability of the people to remove the ruler when the ruler violates religious beliefs of the people.
- C - imposition of ruler's wish upon society without people's consent.
- D - existence of one or no political party at all.
- E - non-existence of the distinction between state and civil society.

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

13. Main features of a Unitary Government are:

- A - exercise of state power on the basis of a power sharing system between the centre and the periphery.
- B - existence of a local government system to which power is delegated by the central government.
- C - existence of single citizenship.
- D - the monopoly of the central government in exercising state power.
- E - absolute dominance of the central government over all sub-national governments.

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

14. Main features of a Federal Government are:

- A - the government is structured at two levels as national and sub-national.
- B - shared sovereignty between the centre and peripheral units.
- C - existence of a written constitution which provides legal basis for the federal system.
- D - equality of constituent partners as they are legally or politically not subordinate to each other.
- E - greater efficiency in exercising state power.

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

15. The Political Executive in Modern Democratic Governments

- A - is a vital organ of the government without which no government can function.
- B - is possible to be held even by un-elected persons.
- C - is organized in three different models as cabinet, presidential and semi-presidential.
- D - is responsible for the implementation of laws and public policies.
- E - is relatively a small body consisting of either one or several persons.

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

- Questions 16 to 25 contain five statements of which **one** statement is incorrect. Select the **incorrect** statement.

16. Legislature in Modern Democratic Governments

- (1) is usually composed of lay politicians elected by the people.
- (2) is a large body consisting of representatives of the whole nation.
- (3) is considered as the chief national debating chamber.
- (4) is responsible for providing legitimacy for acts of the government.
- (5) is responsible for making and operationalizing the national budget.

[See page four

17. Judiciary in Modern Political Systems

- (1) is an organ of the state which enjoys independence from the government.
- (2) is established either under the constitution or by the acts of legislature.
- (3) is organized under two levels as higher and lower.
- (4) is the branch of the government invested with power to adjudicate law.
- (5) is required to function under the supervision of the executive.

18. Law

- (1) is a set of public rules enacted by the state.
- (2) is concerned with regulating the spiritual life of the people.
- (3) is recognized as equally applicable to all.
- (4) is the main indicator of a political system that dictates what people can or cannot do.
- (5) is considered as the main protector of the freedom of the people.

19. Constitution

- (1) is a legal document containing a set of rules that provides legal basis for governance.
- (2) is regarded as an essential component of democratic government.
- (3) is considered as the document which protects the rights and duties of politicians.
- (4) is the principal legal document that depicts the relationship between state and citizens.
- (5) is the document which provides the foundation for the development of constitutionalism.

20. Civil Society

- (1) is a concept that has no generally accepted definition.
- (2) is described as one aspect of social life outside the control of the state.
- (3) is known as identical to the political community.
- (4) is described as a collective social entity that exists for specific and limited purposes.
- (5) is made up of voluntary associations and groups in society.

21. Citizenship

- (1) is a legal right to which all living in a country are entitled.
- (2) is a legal norm which assigns a specific nationality to citizens living in a political community.
- (3) is a legal status that can be acquired either by birth or by naturalization.
- (4) is a legal status which guarantees equal and full membership in a political system to those who are enjoying it.
- (5) is the legal position that depicts the relationship between the state and the citizens.

22. Representation

- (1) is the principal method of linking the government and the governed in a democratic government.
- (2) is an indicator that describes the relationship between electors and elected.
- (3) is practised only through elections.
- (4) is consisted of four kinds as trusteeship, delegation, mandate and resemblance.
- (5) is the only method which guarantees fair representation for political, economic and social groups in a political system.

23. Property

- (1) is composed of several types such as private, common and state property.
- (2) is legally recognized as the property right or the right of ownership.
- (3) is divided into two categories as movable and immovable.
- (4) is characterized by attributes such as right to possess, right to use, right to transfer, right to manage, earn income from and right to sell.
- (5) is recognized as a fundamental human right even in a communist system.

24. Rights

- (1) are entitled to human beings to ensure their human dignity.
- (2) are identified to be synonymous with obligations.
- (3) are of two kinds as moral and legal.
- (4) are considered as essential for the development of the individuals and their collective existence.
- (5) are also divided into two groups as positive and negative.

25. Political Parties

- (1) are a group of people organized for the purpose of winning government power by electoral or other means.
- (2) are enjoying functional freedom even in dictatorships.
- (3) are composed of three kinds of members such as professionals, activists and ordinary.
- (4) are the main actors representing the political will of the people in democratic political systems.
- (5) are classified as cadre and mass, representative and integrative, constitutional and revolutionary, and left and right parties.

- Questions 26 to 35 contain five statements relating to the topic of each question. Of them only **four** are correct. Select the **correct** group of statements.

26. Colebrook-Cameron Commission of 1833 recommended

- A - to strengthen the position of the Governor with additional powers.
- B - to establish legislative and executive councils to assist the Governor in legislative and executive affairs.
- C - to abolish the Rajakariya System in order to pave the way for the development of a free labour market.
- D - to bring Ceylon under a unified rule by merging the upcountry and maritime-provinces together.
- E - to terminate state monopoly over trade in order to develop a market economy.

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

27. The Constitutional Reforms implemented during the period between 1911-1924

- A - paved the way for the people to participate in governance through electoral politics.
- B - established the Finance Committee to assist budgetary affairs.
- C - reduced the number of unofficial members of the Legislative Council.
- D - kept the powers of the Governor intact.
- E - increased gradually the powers of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council.

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

28. The Ceylon National Congress

- A - was an organization established by a group of Western-educated upper middle class people.
- B - was aimed at obtaining constitutional reforms within the British colonial rule.
- C - was a very weak organization due to various internal divisions on caste, race, religion etc.
- D - was organized to counter the rising labour struggles against the British rule.
- E - was an organization concerned with interests of social elites rather than ordinary masses.

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

29. The distinctive features of the Donoughmore government were

- A - the Council of Ministers consisting of national and colonial representatives.
- B - the legislature invested with both legislative and executive powers.
- C - the Governor who was expected to act as a nominal executive during normal times.
- D - the seven Executive Councils composed of all members of the State Council.
- E - the three State Officers labeled as Watch Dogs to ensure the interests of the empire.

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

30. Factors which influenced the Donoughmore Commission to grant universal franchise in 1931 were
- A - the need to empower under-privileged segments of the society.
 - B - the need to weaken the oligarchic dominance of social elites in governance.
 - C - the need to make politicians more responsible to the voters.
 - D - the need to open the way for the ordinary people to participate more actively in politics.
 - E - the need to strengthen the anti-colonial sentiments of the people by making them politically strong.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
31. The main features of the Soulbury Constitution were
- A - dual executive designated as nominal and real.
 - B - power vested with the British Parliament to make laws for Ceylon if Ceylon requested to do so.
 - C - the real executive consisting of members chosen only from the lower house.
 - D - bicameral legislature consisting of the House of Representatives and the Senate.
 - E - the judicial system of which the apex court was the British Privy Council.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
32. The House of Representatives established under the Soulbury Constitution
- A - composed of two kinds of members as elected and nominated.
 - B - had only limited power in law-making.
 - C - functioned subjected to the power to summon, prorogue and dissolve exercised by the Governor General.
 - D - enjoyed power to remove the nominal executive from the office with the consent of British Crown.
 - E - enjoyed a five year official term unless being dissolved before the expiry of its official term.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
33. The First Republican Constitution of 1972
- A - made Sri Lanka a free, sovereign and independent Republic.
 - B - established a presidential system of government.
 - C - renounced the recognition of British Monarch as Head of the State.
 - D - established a unicameral legislature investing in it executive and judicial powers as well.
 - E - established a constitutional court with power of pre-judicial review.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
34. The Nominal Executive under the First Republican Constitution of 1972
- A - was officially designated as the President.
 - B - was appointed by the Prime Minister for a period of four years.
 - C - was immune from civil or criminal proceedings instituted while holding office.
 - D - was vested with power to assent bills.
 - E - was required to exercise duties and responsibilities on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
35. The Original Second Republican Constitution of 1978
- A - established a hybrid presidential system of government.
 - B - established a legislature with partial legislative powers.
 - C - restructured the judicial system in which the Supreme Court became the apex court.
 - D - made Sinhala and Tamil national languages.
 - E - made directive Principles of State Policy embodied in the constitution as justiciable.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE

- Questions 36 to 44 contain five statements relating to the topic of each questions. Of them **one** is incorrect. Select the **incorrect** statement.

- 36.** The State of Sri Lanka under the Constitution of 1978 is
- (1) a Free, Sovereign and Independent Democratic Socialist Republic.
 - (2) a Unitary State.
 - (3) a Republic in which sovereign power is in the hands of the people.
 - (4) a Republic made up of nine independent sovereign provinces.
 - (5) a Republic which gives the foremost place to Buddhism.
- 37.** Some of the Fundamental Duties and Obligations required to be performed by citizens under the Constitution of 1978 are:
- (1) to uphold and defend the Constitution and law.
 - (2) to further the national interest and to foster national unity.
 - (3) to work towards the promotion and protection of own religion and language.
 - (4) to preserve and protect public property and to combat misuse and waste of public property.
 - (5) to respect the rights and freedom of others.
- 38.** According to Article No.3 of the Constitution of 1978, Sovereignty of the Republic is in the hands of people. According to Article No.4, people are to exercise sovereign power through the means of
- (1) legislative power by Parliament and at referendums.
 - (2) executive power including national defence through the President elected by the people.
 - (3) judicial power by Parliament through courts established by the Constitution and other laws.
 - (4) franchise at elections and referendums.
 - (5) fundamental rights through the Attorney General.
- 39.** Fundamental Rights granted under the 1978 Constitution are
- (1) of two kinds as some are enjoyed by every person and some are enjoyed only by citizens.
 - (2) justiciable under Article No. 126 when violated by executive or administrative action.
 - (3) to be enjoyed subject to the restrictions imposed under Article No.15 of the constitution.
 - (4) identical to all rights embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
 - (5) to be recognized, respected, secured and advanced by all organs of the government.
- 40.** According to Article No. 30(1) of the 1978 Constitution, the President is the Head of Government. As such, the President
- (1) appoints members of the Cabinet and allocates portfolios among them.
 - (2) presides the Cabinet meetings.
 - (3) gives final approval to public policies.
 - (4) appoints secretaries of ministries.
 - (5) appoints the Speaker of the Parliament.
- 41.** The Cabinet under the 1978 Constitution is
- (1) composed of members appointed from among the members of Parliament and the President.
 - (2) responsible for the direction and control of the Government.
 - (3) responsible to Parliament collectively.
 - (4) subjected to be dissolved by a motion of censure passed by Parliament.
 - (5) required to hold its meeting at least once a month.
- 42.** The Parliament established under the 1978 Constitution
- (1) is established on the principle of Parliamentary Sovereignty.
 - (2) is composed of 225 members of which 196 are elected and the rest is nominated.
 - (3) by the 19th Amendment the official term has been limited for five years.
 - (4) is required to meet at least once every year.
 - (5) is prohibited to abdicate or in any manner alienate its legislative power.

- 43. The Judicial system established under the 1978 Constitution**
- (1) is the arm through which the parliament exercises the judicial power of the people.
 - (2) has a two tier system of courts as upper and lower.
 - (3) is required to function on the direction and control of the Judicial Service Commission.
 - (4) is composed of two superior courts and several kinds of lower courts.
 - (5) is structured under the leadership of the Supreme Court which is the highest and the final superior court.
- 44. New duties and responsibilities that are assigned to the President under the 19th Amendment to the Constitution of 1978 are**
- (1) ensuring that the Constitution is respected and upheld.
 - (2) promoting national reconciliation and integration.
 - (3) enacting new laws to eradicate corruption and bribery in the public service.
 - (4) ensuring and facilitating the proper functioning of the Constitutional Council and the institutions referred to in Chapter VII A of the Constitution.
 - (5) ensuring the creation of proper conditions for the conduct of free and fair elections and referendums.
- Questions Nos. 45 to 50 contain two statements each. Identify the description given in the key to Table 1 below, that is most appropriate to the statements of the Table 1 and mark them as (1), (2), (3), (4) or (5) in the space provided.

Key to Table 1

No.	Statement I	Statement II
(1)	Correct	Correct
(2)	Correct	Incorrect
(3)	Incorrect	Correct
(4)	Incorrect	Incorrect
(5)	Correct	Correct and explains the Statement I well.

Table 1

Statement I	Statement II
45. The President of the United States of America is elected by an Electoral College consisting of 536 representatives.	All states except Washington DC are entitled to send equal number of representatives to the Electoral College irrespective of their size in land and population.
46. It is commonly accepted that the British constitution is unwritten. As a result it is also generally accepted that the British constitution is flexible.	As such, the amendment of the British constitution requires no special procedure and it can be amended by a simple majority.
47. In India the President of the central government is elected for a term of four years by an electoral college consisting of all members of parliament of the central government.	Like in the United States of America there is no bar in the constitution of India on the re-election of the same person to the office of the President for any number of times.
48. In France all members of the government are appointed by the Prime Minister on his own wish.	The government of France is responsible to National Assembly for its actions and when the responsibility is violated, it can dismiss the government with a motion of censure.
49. Public policies may be defined as actions that governments take to accomplish the social well being of the people living within the state.	These actions can be categorized into four groups such as distribution, extraction, regulatory and symbolic.
50. International politics is generally considered as the politics among nations aiming at the promotion of national interests.	The main actors of international politics are the inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations.

* * *

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2018 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2018 ஓகஸ்தர்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2018

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II
 Political Science II

23 E II

17.08.2018 / 14 00 - 17 10

පැය තුනයි
 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි
 மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
 Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

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. Identify and name the **two** political organizations described by the statements given below.
 - (i) The omnipotent political organization which is superior to all social organizations
 - (ii) The political institution that executes the will of the state

(1)

(2)
2. The descriptions given in the following two statements are related to a type of government and a type of state existing in the modern world. Identify and name them.
 - (i) The government of the people, by the people, for the people
 - (ii) The state that provides social services and social security for its citizens

(1)

(2)
3. Identify and name the **two** devices used to exercise direct democracy explained in the statements (i) and (ii) given below:
 - (i) "It is a French word meaning 'must be referred'. It means therefore referring back to the people or the electorate a bill for their verdict. It is a legislative process whereby a bill passed by the legislature will not become a law unless it is approved and accepted by the majority of the electors".

[See page two

(ii) "Under this device a required number of people as specified by the constitution can propose a bill and can be presented to the legislature for its consideration which is mandatory. Later on the legislature must submit the bill to people for their acceptance or rejection. The objective of this device is to place in the hands of the people the power to propose legislation."

(1)

(2)

4. Name what are referred to by statements (i) and (ii) given below:

(i) It is the term that describes the human community within which the state has historically emerged.

(ii) A group of people who shares a sense of common culture based on common ties built on identities such as language, religion, race, territory and history.

(1)

(2)

5. Name the two political theories described by the following two statements.

(i) The doctrine that political power should be divided among several bodies of the state, as a precaution against too much concentration of power

(ii) The principle of the constitution which seeks to guarantee that everyone should be equal before the law and have equal protection of the law

(1)

(2)

6. Marxist theory of the state suggests five stages relating to its origin, evolution and end. Name the last two stages.

(1)

(2)

7. Social Contract Theory is a political theory dealing with the origin of the state. One founder of the theory proposed an absolute monarchy while another advocated representative government. Name them.

(1) Absolute monarchy:

(2) Representative government:

8. Identify what are described by the following two statements and name them.

(i) "Private and voluntary organizations that try to influence or control particular government policies but do not want to capture the power of the government or control all government policies".

(ii) "This term is commonly used to denote the aggregate of the views, men hold regarding matters that affect or interest the community. Thus it is a mixture of all sorts of different notions, beliefs, myths, prejudices and aspirations".

(1)

(2)

[See page three

9. Sovereignty is considered as the source of authority of states. In the modern world, the exercise of sovereign power by states is organized under two models of government. Name the **two** models.

(1)

(2)

10. Liberal democracy functions on the basis of representation. There are two essential conditions for the successful working of representation. Name the **two** conditions.

(1)

(2)

11. (i) Under which constitutional reform was the first legislative council established in Sri Lanka?

(ii) Under which constitutional reform was the State Council established in Sri Lanka?

(1)

(2)

12. Name the constitutional reform which introduced

- (i) limited franchise
- (ii) universal franchise

in Sri Lanka

(1)

(2)

13. Name the constitutional reforms which

- (i) introduced communal representation
- (ii) abolished communal representation

in Sri Lanka

(1)

(2)

14. (i) Under which constitution was the Public Service Commission introduced for the first time in Sri Lanka?

(ii) Under which constitution was the Public Service Commission abolished to bring the public service under the political executive in Sri Lanka?

(1)

(2)

15. (i) The present judicial system of Sri Lanka contains two superior courts established by the constitution. Name them.

(ii) What is the procedure relating to the appointment of judges of the two superior courts?

(1)

(2)

16. (i) In Sri Lanka the Provincial Councils have been established under an amendment to the Constitution of 1978. Name the Amendment and the year of its introduction.

(ii) The present local government system of Sri Lanka consists of three types of local government bodies. Name them.

(1)

(2)

17. (i) What is the highest decision making body of the United Nations Organization?

(ii) What is the procedure of appointing the Secretary General of the United Nations Organization?

(1)

(2)

18. (i) What is the regional organization established by South Asian countries to promote regional cooperation?

(ii) According to the founding declaration of this organization, there are two matters that should be avoided at deliberations of its meeting. What are they?

(1)

(2)

19. (i) What is the name of the main non-state actor dealing with International Humanitarian Law to protect the life and dignity of the victims of international and internal conflicts?

(ii) Where is its headquarters located?

(1)

(2)

20. (i) What is the organization working towards achieving integration among the European nations?

(ii) What is the state that has decided to leave this organization by now?

(1)

(2)

* *

[See page five

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2018

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

- Why is the state considered as the supreme organization in society? (20 marks)
- Discuss any **two** of the following topics:
 - Nature of government
 - Functions of government
 - Classification of governments (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Discuss any **two** of the following concepts:
 - Rule of Law
 - Separation of Powers
 - Constitutionalism (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Describe any **two** of the following:
 - State-citizen relationship
 - Civil society
 - Good governance (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

- Discuss the contribution made by Colebrook-Cameron reforms to Sri Lanka's political, economic and social change. (20 marks)
- "The Donoughmore reforms marked the beginning of a new era in democratic governance in Sri Lanka". Discuss. (20 marks)
- Discuss any **two** of the following institutions:
 - The nominal executive under the Soulbury Constitution
 - The real executive under 1972 Constitution
 - The legislature under Soulbury and 1972 Constitutions (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Outline the fundamental features of any **two** of the following Amendments to the Constitution of 1978:
 - 17th Amendment of 2001
 - 18th Amendment of 2010
 - 19th Amendment of 2015 (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

* * *



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