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கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

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. Politics

- A - is considered as a struggle for power.
- B - is the result of the disagreements over socio-economic and political issues.
- C - is concerned with the use of power of the state to solve problematic issues.
- D - is a game considered to be played only by gentlemen.
- E - is a game involved in authoritative allocation of values.

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

2. Political Science

- A - is the discipline involved with the study of state, government and politics.
- B - is the discipline involved with the study of beginning, being and end of human being.
- C - is comprised of four branches as philosophy, thought, theory and ideology.
- D - is generally accepted as a social science.
- E - is composed of two parts as theoretical politics and practical politics.

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

3. The study of political science is useful

- A - to make rational value judgements on political matters.
- B - to perform political roles effectively and efficiently.
- C - to sling mud at and assassinate the character of those are dislikes.
- D - to achieve eminency in the political, administrative and diplomatic fields.
- E - to discharge citizenry duties and responsibilities with utmost sense.

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

4. State

- A - is a human community considered as the highest of all other social organizations.
- B - is the sole owner of ultimate authority known as sovereign power.
- C - is the main actor of politics among nations.
- D - is a political organization embracing its own official name, national anthem and national flag.
- E - is the political arm of the government.

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

5. Government

- A - is organized either on unitary or federal basis at national level.
- B - is the servant of state entrusted to discharge its power and functions.
- C - is the helmsman of the state.
- D - is the human community embracing all the people living in the state territory.
- E - is a political body that can be changed by people either by democratic or by revolutionary means.

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

[See page two]

6. Unitary Government

- A - is regarded as the best system of government to protect rights of territorially concentrated minorities.
- B - is a system of government composed only of single centre of power.
- C - is considered as the best suited for small states in land or homogeneous states.
- D - is featured with single administrative system, single judicial system and single citizenship.
- E - is generally accepted as more efficient and less democratic.

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

7. Federal Government

- A - is a system of government consisting of two tiers of government.
- B - is a system of government functioning on a vertical power sharing basis between centre and periphery.
- C - is regarded as the best system of government to achieve unity while protecting diversity in the society.
- D - is a system of government considered to be more suitable for states with small population and small land.
- E - is a form of government bestowed to the political world by the American Constitution adopted in 1789.

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

8. Cabinet Government

- A - is also known as the parliamentary system of government.
- B - is founded on the principle of division of powers.
- C - is composed of two executives known as nominal and real.
- D - is featured with directly elected legislature and executive being elected from the legislature.
- E - is more democratic and less efficient compared to the presidential system of government.

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

9. Presidential Government

- A - is a form of government introduced by the Fifth Republican Constitution adopted in France in 1958.
- B - is headed by an executive known as the president directly or indirectly elected by people.
- C - is considered to be more efficient but less democratic.
- D - is constituted on the principle of division of powers.
- E - is regarded as more suitable for emergencies.

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

10. Semi-Presidential Government

- A - is a form of government introduced by General De Gaulle of France in 1958.
- B - is founded on combining basic principles of cabinet and presidential systems of governments.
- C - is featured with dual executive system comprising President and Cabinet.
- D - is operated under the leadership of the President.
- E - is generally regarded as a system of government best suitable for one party dominant polities.

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

11. Autocratic Government

- A - is a system of government in which state power is exercised by a self-appointed ruler.
- B - is a system of government in which all state officers are appointed on the patronage system.
- C - is a system of government in which state power is exercised by oligarchic elites.
- D - is a system of government which rules the country without a definite political and economic vision.
- E - is a system of government in which people have no voice in any matter relating to governance.

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

12. Capitalism

- A - is a distinct form of social and economic system based on the mode of commodity production.
- B - is an economic system in which production and distribution are controlled by the private sector.
- C - is based on three pillars, private property ownership, free enterprise and open market.
- D - is viable only with liberal democracy.
- E - is an economic and political system aiming at the promotion of living conditions of poor.

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

13. Socialism

- A - is a political ideology founded on the teachings of Marx and Lenin.
 B - is founded on the vision of the existence of common humanity and complete social equality.
 C - is closely associated with class politics.
 D - is totally against the private ownership of property, production, distribution and exchange.
 E - is aimed at the creation of communist society based on the dictatorship of proletariat.

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

14. Democratic Socialism

- A - is also known as revisionism or evolutionary socialism.
 B - evolved on the political ideas initiated by German socialist political theorist Eduard Bernstein.
 C - is totally against the Marxist idea of total state control of economy.
 D - is a theory that favours a mixed economy of public and private sectors.
 E - is seeming to believe the importance of the bullet rather than the ballot for social changes.

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

15. Rule of Law

- A - is the theory that emphasizes the supremacy of law.
 B - is the theory that emphasizes the idea of equality before law and equal protection of law to all.
 C - is believed to be maintained only under a cabinet system of government.
 D - is considered as an essential and fundamental element of democratic governance.
 E - is required to be respected by rulers and ruled alike if it is to be realized meaningfully.

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

- Questions 16 to 21 contain five statements relating to the topic of each question. Of them, **one** statement is incorrect. Select the **incorrect** statement.

16. Theory of Separation of Powers emphasizes

- (1) that the powers of the government are to be separated into three branches as legislative, executive and judicial.
 (2) that legislative, executive and judicial should be organized independently, separated from one another.
 (3) that legislative, executive and judicial should be handled by independent bodies or persons.
 (4) that separation of powers is essential for the protection of liberty of people.
 (5) that more prominence is to be given to the executive branch when powers are separated.

17. Legislature of Modern Governments

- (1) comprises of either one house or two houses.
 (2) composed of either only of elected members or of both elected and nominated members.
 (3) functions as the chief law maker, protector of the public purse and the main supervisor of the executive.
 (4) consists of three models as freedom of policy making, influencing policy making and executive dominated.
 (5) enjoys exclusive right to declare war and peace.

18. The Executive of Modern Democratic Governments

- (1) may be either presidential or cabinet or dual.
 (2) may be composed of either one person or a number of persons.
 (3) functions as the chief adjudicator of laws.
 (4) decides the distribution of authoritative values of the state.
 (5) carries out its functions through the arms of civil service, police and the armed forces.

19. The Judiciary of Modern Governments

- (1) acts as the chief supervisor of the legislature and executive.
 (2) plays the role of chief adjudicator of laws in the political system.
 (3) provides legal advice to the executive when requested to do so.
 (4) performs the task of the interpretation of laws.
 (5) works as the supreme protector of the constitution and the rights of people if assigned by the basic law.

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32. The Senate established under the Soulbury Constitution of 1947
 A - was generally known as the Upper House.
 B - was composed only of members elected by the two majority parties in the Parliament.
 C - was expected to play a deterrent role against the dominance of the House of Representatives.
 D - was not given power to initiate money bills.
 E - was envisaged to function as a permanent body.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
33. The main characteristics of the 1st Republican Constitution of 1972:
 A - autochthony or entirely rooted in Sri Lanka
 B - the legal supremacy of the National State Assembly
 C - the parliamentary executive or the cabinet system of government
 D - the devalued judiciary to some extent
 E - the Chapter of Fundamental Rights and Freedom subject to judiciary when violated
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
34. The National State Assembly established under the first Republican Constitution of 1972
 A - was a unicameral legislature.
 B - was consisted only of members elected by people.
 C - was constituted on the principle of Parliamentary Sovereignty.
 D - was very much identical to the Parliament of Soulbury Constitution in terms of powers and status.
 E - was entitled to enjoy six years of official term conferred by the constitution.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
35. The Second Republican Constitution promulgated in 1978
 A - has introduced a presidential system almost identical to that of the American presidential system.
 B - has established a legislature known as the Parliament with partial legislative powers.
 C - has established a higher court system consisting of the Supreme Court and the Appeal Court.
 D - has reinforced the Public Service Commission to guarantee the independence of the civil service.
 E - has instituted a hybrid executive system consisting of the President and the Cabinet.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
36. The original position of the post of the President created under the Constitution of 1978
 A - was the Head of the State, of the Executive, of the Government and the Commander of the armed forces.
 B - was the supreme instrument of exercising executive power of the government.
 C - was elected directly by people for six years.
 D - was subjected to be removed from the office by a no-confidence motion adopted by the Parliament.
 E - was a despotic position created in the disguise of democratic governance.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
37. The fundamental changes inflicted to the Constitution of 1978 under the 17th Amendment of 2001:
 A - establishment of the Constitutional Council
 B - conferring additional powers to the Public Service Commission and the Judicial Service Commission
 C - introduction of the Administrative Appeals Tribunal
 D - establishment of the National Police Commission and the Election Commission
 E - termination of all powers exercised by the President with regard to the dissolution of the Parliament
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
38. The changes done in the Constitution of 1978 under the 18th Amendment implemented in 2010:
 A - termination of the post of Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration
 B - removal of the two terms limit imposed on one person to be elected to the office of the President
 C - abolition of the Constitutional Council and establishment of the Parliamentary Council
 D - curtailment of certain powers vested into the Public Service, Police and Election Commissions
 E - make way for the President to visit the Parliament once in every three months
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

39. Some of the basic changes done in the Constitution of 1978 under the 19th Amendment of 2015:

- A - re-establishment of the Constitutional Council
- B - reinforcement of the two terms condition over holding the post of office of the President
- C - reduction of the official term of the President from six years to five years
- D - reduction of the official term of the Parliament from six years to five years
- E - removal of the power of prejudicial review of the Supreme Court over bills

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

● Answer Questions 40 to 41 based on the statements given below which are related to two electoral systems; one existed before 1978 and the other existing at present in Sri Lanka.

- A - suitable more for a country in which the political culture is undeveloped.
- B - winning candidate is chosen on the principle of the first past the winning post.
- C - elections are held on the basis of electoral districts.
- D - considered as more advantageous to minorities.
- E - electoral seats may consist of either single member constituencies or multimember constituencies.
- F - elections are held either on the list basis or on the preferential voting system.
- G - hold by-elections when vacancies occur.
- H - votes are given unequal weight when counted.
- I - waste of votes is considerably high.
- J - contributes largely to develop oligarchic power in the party leadership.

40. Select the correct group of statements related to the simple majority system.

(1) ABCD (2) EFGH (3) ABIJ (4) BEGI (5) EFGH

41. Select the correct group of statements related to the proportional representation system.

(1) ACDE (2) BGHI (3) CDFJ (4) CFHJ (5) BDGJ

● Questions 42 to 46 contain five statements relating to the topic of the each question. Of them, **one** statement is **incorrect**. Select the **incorrect** statement.

42. The Supreme Court established under 1978 Constitution

- (1) is the highest and final superior court of record in the Republic.
- (2) is composed of the Chief Justice and of not less than six and not more than ten other judges.
- (3) is the holder of sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the interpretation of the constitution.
- (4) is also the holder of sole and exclusive jurisdiction over the infringement of fundamental rights.
- (5) is responsible to the Parliament for the exercise of its judicial powers over matters assigned to it.

43. The Constitutional Council

- (1) was first introduced and established under the 17th Amendment of 2001.
- (2) was abolished and replaced by the Parliamentary Council under the 18th Amendment of 2010.
- (3) was re-established under the 19th Amendment of 2015.
- (4) was initially entrusted only to work as an advisory body to the President.
- (5) was established to function as a check to the powers of the President over administrative and judicial appointments.

44. The Political Party System of Sri Lanka

- (1) is a multiparty system.
- (2) is a multiparty system dominated by two main political parties.
- (3) is a multiparty system composed of capitalist, socialist and social democratic parties.
- (4) is a multiparty system of which some parties are organized on the line of ethnicity.
- (5) is a multiparty system consisting only of cadre parties.

45. The Governor of the Provincial Councils

- (1) is appointed by the President.
- (2) is the chief executive officer of the Provincial Council.
- (3) is entitled to hold office for five years from the date he assumes office.
- (4) is vested in powers to summon, prorogue and dissolve the provincial Council on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- (5) is subjected to be removed by the Provincial Council adopting a no-confidence motion with simple majority.

46. The Local Government Authorities in Sri Lanka

- (1) are of three kinds namely, Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabhas.
- (2) are consisted of members of whom one half is elected and the other half is appointed.
- (3) are responsible for providing community utility services in their localities.
- (4) are functioned under the supervision of the Ministry of Local Government of the Central Government.
- (5) are not independent and sovereign bodies.

- Given below are some statements relating to the United Nations Organization and the Commonwealth. Using them, answer the questions 47 to 48.

- A - an affiliated body of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
- B - the only intergovernmental organization existing in the present world that built up on gradual evolution.
- C - a global intergovernmental organization established in 1945.
- D - an intermediate intergovernmental organization with limited objectives.
- E - consists of six main bodies.
- F - operates mainly by consensus and persuasion rather than by binding vote.
- G - holds meetings at every other year.
- H - the main deliberative body is the General Assembly.
- I - primary aim is to maintain international peace and security.
- J - holds meetings every year under the patronage of the British Queen.

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47. Select the correct group of statements related to the United Nations Organization.

- (1) ACDE (2) BGHI (3) CDFJ (4) CEHI (5) BDFJ

48. Select the correct group of statements related to the Commonwealth.

- (1) ACDE (2) CEHI (3) CDFJ (4) CFHJ (5) BDFJ

- Given below are some statements relating to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation and the International Committee of the Red Cross. Using them answer the questions 49 and 50.

- A - established in 1985 by seven South Asian states by signing the Dhaka Declaration.
- B - a nongovernmental volunteer organization involved in the promotion of International Humanitarian Law.
- C - a regional intergovernmental organization with limited objectives.
- D - one of the advisory bodies affiliated to the International Human Rights Council.
- E - main concern is the welfare of armed personnel and civilians affected by armed conflicts.
- F - the highest decision making body is the annual meeting of foreign ministers of member states.
- G - works on the principles of humanity, impartiality, independence, voluntarism and universality.
- H - deliberation of bilateral and contentious issues is prohibited by the Charter.
- I - progress is very slow due to the various conflicts among member states.
- J - a volunteer organization engaged in humanitarian activities.

49. Select the correct group of statements relating to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.

- (1) ACHI (2) BGHI (3) CDFJ (4) CFHJ (5) BDGJ

50. Select the correct group of statements relating to the International Committee of Red Cross.

- (1) ACDE (2) BGHI (3) CDFJ (4) BEGJ (5) BDGJ

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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

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2017 අගෝස්තු
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2017 ஓகஸ்ட்
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2017

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II
அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II
Political Science II

23 E II

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

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. 'Politics is the struggle for power'. This struggle is done in two ways. Name the **two**.

- (1)
- (2)

2. People learn politics through various means. On a broad basis, they are categorized into two main groups. Name the **two**.

- (1)
- (2)

3. Undermentioned two statements depict some features of two approaches to study political science. Name the **two** approaches.

- (i) 'It concentrates on empirical analysis of the behaviour of persons and social groups. It tries to integrate theory and research in relation to social psychology, sociology and cultural anthropology. It emphasizes the interdependence of the theory and research. It tries to develop a rigorous empirical research methodology. It stresses the value free study'.
- (ii) 'It is speculative and deductive in nature. It begins with certain assumptions and determines institutions which best realize them. Its main concern is what ought to be rather than what is actually existing in the real world.'

- (1)
- (2)

4. The following two statements are relating to two theories that deal with the origin of state. Identify and name them.

- (i) 'state is a product of a slow but continuous historical growth'.
- (ii) 'state is a result of a contract entered into by the people lived in a state of nature'.

- (1)
- (2)

5. "The physical existence of human beings is governed and controlled by two sets of forces originated from two different sources". Identify and name the **two** sources.

(1)

(2)

6. Identify and name what is referred to by statement (i) and statement (ii) given below.

(i) "The pattern of attitudes, values and beliefs about politics, whether they are conscious or unconscious, explicit or implicit".

(ii) "The process by which individuals acquire their political values, attitudes and habits".

(1)

(2)

7. (i) What is the term used to denote the constitutional procedure adopted in presidential system of government to remove political executive from the office before the expire of the official tenure?

(ii) What is the term used to denote the method adopted in cabinet system of government to remove political executive also known as the cabinet from the office before the expire of the official tenure?

(1)

(2)

8. Identify and name the organs of the government referred to by statement (i) and statement (ii).

(i) The branch mainly responsible for initiating government action, making and implementing public policy, and coordinating the activities of the state.

(ii) The branch mainly responsible for discussing and passing legislation, and keeping watch on the executive.

(1)

(2)

9. (i) What is the official name of the legislature of the central government in the United States of America?

(ii) What is the official name of the lower house of the parliament of the central government in India?

(1)

(2)

10. What is referred by undermentioned statement number (i) and statement number (ii).

(i) The body of civilian officials employed by the state to discharge its responsibilities and functions

(ii) The branch of government mainly responsible for the authoritative interpretation of law and applying it to particular cases

(1)

(2)

11. It is generally accepted that the two recommendations of the Colebrook-Cameron Commission had laid the foundation for the development of (1) free labour market and, (2) the parliamentary system of government in Ceylon. Name the **two** recommendations.

(1)

(2)

12. (i) Who were the architects of the Constitutional Reforms of 1924?

(ii) It is generally accepted that the 1924 Constitution did not work well. What was the main reason for the failure of 1924 Constitution?

(1)

(2)

13. (i) The State Council established under the Donoughmore Constitution was assigned to play two roles. What were the **two** roles? Name them.
 (ii) Who were called in the name of 'WatchDogs' in the Donoughmore government?
- (1)
 (2)
14. (i) What is the Clause number embodied in the Soulbury Constitution to safeguard the rights of minorities?
 (ii) Name the type of the government that was established in Ceylon under the Soulbury Constitution of 1947.
- (1)
 (2)
15. (i) What was the official designation of the nominal executive established under the first Republican Constitution of 1972?
 (ii) What was the official tenure of the nominal executive installed by the first Republican Constitution of 1972?
- (1)
 (2)
16. The Second Republican Constitution has set out two means to exercise the Sovereignty of People. Name them.
- (1)
 (2)
17. (i) What is the composition of the Constitutional Council established by the 19th Amendment to the second Republican Constitution of 1978?
 (ii) What is the number of non-parliament members of the Constitutional Council established by the 19th Amendment to the second Republican Constitution of 1978?
- (1)
 (2)
18. "Political battlefield of Sri Lanka has always been dominated by two major political parties". Name the **two** parties.
- (1)
 (2)
19. (i) What is the present composition of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization?
 (ii) What is the present number of non-permanent members of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization?
- (1)
 (2)
20. (i) What is the year in which the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was established?
 (ii) What is the cardinal principle of decision making of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation?
- (1)
 (2)

* *

[See page four]

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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

- How do people learn politics? (20 marks)
- Examine any **two** of the following:
 - State as a result of class struggle
 - State as a result of social contract
 - State as a result of social evolution (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Discuss any **two** of the following.
 - Essential elements of Constitution
 - Differences between unitary and federal constitutions
 - Advantages and disadvantages of parliamentary system of government (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Examine any **two** of the following.
 - Executive-legislature relationship in the British Cabinet System
 - Process of electing the president of the United States of America
 - Main features of Indian Federal System (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

- Analyze the merits and demerits of the Colebrook-Cameron recommendations **or** the merits and demerits of the Executive Committee system established under the Donoughmore Constitution. (20 marks)
- Compare and contrast any **two** of the following.
 - Powers, functions and the position of the nominal executive under the Soulbury Constitution and 1972 Constitution
 - Power of law making of the legislature under the Soulbury Constitution and 1972 Constitution
 - Independence of judiciary under the Soulbury Constitution and 1972 Constitution (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Discuss any **two** of the following relating to the 1978 Constitution.
 - Method of electing the President
 - Position of the President under the 18th and 19th Amendments
 - Method of removal of the President from the office (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Examine any **two** of the following.
 - Objectives and principles of the United Nations Organization
 - Objectives and principles of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
 - Role of the United Nations Human Rights Council with regard to the protection and promotion of human rights (10 × 2 = 20 marks)