

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව  
 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்  
 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  
 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, 2021(2022)  
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2021(2022)  
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2021(2022)

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව I  
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் I  
 Political Science I

23 E I

පැය දෙකයි  
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்  
 Two hours

Index No. : .....

### Instructions:

- \* This question paper consists of two parts as A and B.
- \* Part A contains 30 multiple choice questions and Part B contains 20 short answer type questions.
- \* Answer all questions on the question paper itself.
- \* Each question carries 02 marks making a total of 100 marks.

For Examiner's use only.

Page No.	Question No.	Marks
1	1 - 3	
2	4 - 10	
3	11 - 17	
4	18 - 23	
5	24 - 30	
6	31 - 37	
7	38 - 44	
8	45 - 50	
Total		

	Signature	Code Number
1 <sup>st</sup> Examiner		
2 <sup>nd</sup> Examiner		
Additional Chief Examiner		
Arithmetic Checker		
Chief Examiner		

### Part A

- Select the correct or most appropriate answer to questions from 1 to 20.

#### 1. Politics is

- (1) limited to the affairs of public administration. (2) always concerned with social welfare.  
 (3) confined to the electoral process. (4) a social practice among citizens.  
 (5) the study of moral values of society. (.....)

#### 2. Political science

- (1) aims at obtaining political power.  
 (2) is limited to the study of public policy making process.  
 (3) is a branch of social sciences.  
 (4) discourages party politics.  
 (5) is based on common sense. (.....)

#### 3. Constitutionalism

- (1) subverts the principle of checks and balances.  
 (2) goes against the tradition of representative democracy.  
 (3) promotes corruption and abuse of power.  
 (4) enables concentration of state power in the hands of the executive and the legislature.  
 (5) protects fundamental rights and freedom of citizens. (.....)

[See page two

4. Social democracy
  - (1) originated during the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
  - (2) was closely connected with liberalism.
  - (3) was the political ideology of the British Conservative Party.
  - (4) combines features of both capitalism and socialism.
  - (5) believed in capitalism's ability to eradicate economic inequalities. (.....)
5. Rule of Law
  - (1) justifies the authority of government bureaucracy.
  - (2) enables the government to act arbitrarily in national emergencies.
  - (3) emphasizes that government decisions should always reflect the will of the majority.
  - (4) aims at preventing the exercise of political power without accountability.
  - (5) is a legal concept of socialism. (.....)
6. The role of political parties in making public policy includes
  - (1) making use of people's problems only to gain political power.
  - (2) educating citizens on the outcomes of public policies.
  - (3) restricting people's participation in the policy process.
  - (4) promoting private interests through public policy making.
  - (5) discouraging party leadership from getting involved in policy debates. (.....)
7. Recent trends in the political party system of Sri Lanka include
  - (1) continuation of traditional party ideologies.
  - (2) disappearance of ethno-religious parties.
  - (3) increasing popularity of traditional left parties.
  - (4) decline of the two major traditional parties.
  - (5) decrease in internal party conflicts. (.....)
8. Among the outcomes of the system of proportional representation in Sri Lanka is
  - (1) enabling minor parties to secure more representation.
  - (2) decrease in electoral violence.
  - (3) strengthening democracy by introducing the national list.
  - (4) decrease in expenses on election campaigns.
  - (5) prevention of the emergence of parties with ethnic identity. (.....)
9. The First Republican Constitution (1972) of Sri Lanka
  - (1) made the public service free of control by the political executive.
  - (2) gave authority to the Cabinet of Ministers to appoint and transfer public servants.
  - (3) abolished the State Services Advisory Board.
  - (4) introduced constitutional provisions to ensure independence of the public service.
  - (5) depoliticised the recruitment process to the public service. (.....)
10. The means available in international politics to achieve the goals of national interests are;
 

(1) diplomacy.	(2) political parties.
(3) multinational corporations.	(4) elite groups.
(5) social movements.	(.....)

**11. Post-independence foreign policy of Sri Lanka**

- (1) ignored the importance of states in the South Asian region.
- (2) is driven by socialist ideology.
- (3) has been shaped by the ideologies and interests of regimes in power.
- (4) always disregarded the advantage of Sri Lanka's strategic location.
- (5) has been determined by the policies of the United National Party. (.....)

**12. Behavioural approach in political science**

- (1) has a history going back to the period of classical Greece.
- (2) is connected with empiricist research.
- (3) emphasizes the history of political institutions.
- (4) failed to gain support among American political scientists.
- (5) ignores the study of individual political behaviour. (.....)

**13. Government**

- (1) has a longer existence than the state.
- (2) is the central institution of political power in society.
- (3) is the key institutional agency of the state.
- (4) possesses external sovereignty of the nation.
- (5) is synonymous with the concept of state. (.....)

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**14. The meaning of Indian Secularism is,**

- (1) all religions are treated as state religions.
- (2) religious neutrality of the state.
- (3) respect for ethnic identities of all citizens.
- (4) special treatment to minority religions.
- (5) government intervention to resolve doctrinal disputes among religions. (.....)

**15. Liberalism**

- (1) argues that the state exists in class societies.
- (2) aims to protect individual freedom of citizens.
- (3) promotes state intervention in trade.
- (4) is a political ideology supported by Marxists.
- (5) discourages civil society activism. (.....)

**16. Switzerland**

- (1) is called a semi-federal system in the constitution.
- (2) is a relatively large country with an advanced federal system.
- (3) has a constitutional principle that facilitates shared-rule and self-rule.
- (4) does not ensure autonomy to its Cantons.
- (5) has a uni-cameral legislature. (.....)

**17. The constitution of the United States of America**

- (1) does not provide for separation of powers.
- (2) rejects republicanism.
- (3) replaced the previous unitary constitution.
- (4) provides powers for the state governments to enter into agreements with foreign states.
- (5) lists only the powers of central government. (.....)

18. The presidential form of government has the following principle:

- (1) Separate elections for the executive and the legislature.
- (2) The executive depends on the legislature for its survival.
- (3) President is not the head of state.
- (4) Simultaneous ending of terms of the legislature and the executive.
- (5) Removal of the president is a relatively easy process.

(.....)

19. The Westminster model of government

- (1) is similar to the French system of government.
- (2) has provisions for electing the Head of State through popular vote.
- (3) has the legislative supremacy of parliament.
- (4) allows judicial review of legislation.
- (5) does not provide for the collective responsibility of the Cabinet of Ministers.

(.....)

20. The Donoughmore Constitution of Sri Lanka

- (1) introduced the system of proportional representation.
- (2) made Governor the head of the Board of Ministers.
- (3) laid the foundation for democratic government.
- (4) promoted communal representation.
- (5) rejected voting rights for women.

(.....)

- Select the answer that includes the **correct set of statements** for questions from 21 to 25.

21. The Westminster features of the Soulbury Constitution were:

- A - the Governor General was the nominal executive.
- B - the political executive was elected by Parliament.
- C - legislature was bicameral.
- D - Prime Minister headed the Cabinet.
- E - the Governor General was answerable to Parliament.

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

22. The chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Second Republican Constitution (1978) of Sri Lanka

- A - guarantees civil and political rights.
- B - provides for citizens to petition to any court regarding the violation of fundamental rights.
- C - empowers the Supreme Court to adjudicate Fundamental Rights cases.
- D - comes under criticism because it does not include collective and social rights.
- E - placed limitations on fundamental rights during a state of emergency.

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

23. Peace building

- A - promotes only the grassroots level peace initiatives.
- B - can be tailored to the specific context of each country.
- C - emphasizes sustainable peace in societies with protracted conflicts.
- D - emphasizes the participation of citizens and civil society movements.
- E - consists of both positive and negative peace.

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

24. The legislature under the First Republican Constitution (1972) of Sri Lanka

- A - was not subjected to judicial scrutiny.
- B - was considered the supreme instrument of state power.
- C - deviated from the British parliamentary form.
- D - was bicameral.
- E - was officially called the National State Assembly.

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

25. The American Federal System of government

- A - is built on the idea of the autonomy of states.
- B - requires the approval of state legislatures for Constitutional Amendments.
- C - does not provide concurrent powers for central and state governments.
- D - has created a bi-cameral legislature.
- E - views supremacy of the Constitution as a key founding principle.

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

- Questions numbered 26 to 30 contain two statements each. From the table given below, select the response out of the responses (1), (2), (3), (4) and (5) that best fits the two statements and write the number of the relevant response on the dotted line given within brackets.

No.	First Statement	Second Statement
(1)	True	True
(2)	True	False
(3)	False	True
(4)	False	False
(5)	True	True and further describes the first statement

	First Statement	Second Statement	
26.	Under the 1978 constitution, only the President has the power to grant pardon to a convicted person.	Before exercising the power to grant pardon, the President should consult the Supreme Court for advise.	(.....)
27.	Under the 1978 constitution, members of parliament are elected on the basis of electoral districts.	Fundamental rights in Sri Lanka are subjected to restrictions by law in the interests of racial and religious harmony as well as the national economy.	(.....)
28.	According to the 20 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the 1978 Constitution, the Parliamentary Council has five members.	Under the 20 <sup>th</sup> Amendment to the 1978 Constitution, there are no civil society representatives among members of the Parliamentary Council.	(.....)
29.	Under the 1978 constitution, the power to prorogue Parliament is with the Speaker of Parliament.	Upon the dissolution of Parliament, President is not mandated to fix a date for the next parliamentary election.	(.....)
30.	Under the 13th Amendment to the 1978 constitution, the Governor of a province is appointed by the Chief Minister of the Provincial Council.	The Chief Minister has the power to nominate members to the Board of Ministers of the Provincial Council.	(.....)

**Part B**

**31.** The comparative approach to the study of politics has three traditions. Name **two** of them.

(1) .....

(2) .....

**32.** There are several party systems in the world. Name **two** of them.

(1) .....

(2) .....

**33.** In the political and social theory, the concept of civil society has been used to give four meanings. Name **two** of them.

(1) .....

(2) .....

**34.** The idea that the state is the highest human organization in society has two strands of meaning in political theory that are identified with the names of two thinkers. What are the **two** stands?

(1) .....

(2) .....

**35.** (1) Name the approach to the study of politics that questions the exclusion of women from politics.

.....

(2) What is the approach to the study of politics which states that politics is determined by economic and class factors?

.....

**36.** (1) What is the democratic principle which is part of the rule of law that emphasizes the idea that law should be applied to all individuals equally?

.....

(2) What is the principle used in democracies to prevent the concentration of governmental power in one institution?

.....

**37.** (1) What is the constitutional model of the system of government in India?

.....

(2) What is the constitutional model of the system of government in France?

.....

38. In Max Weber's theory of bureaucracy, there are three systems of authority. Name **two** of them.

(1) .....

(2) .....

39. (1) When did the government of Mahajana Eksath Peramuna (MEP) come into power in Sri Lanka?

.....

(2) In which year the 20<sup>th</sup> Amendment to Sri Lanka's 1978 Constitution was introduced?

.....

40. Name the **two** members of the commission which proposed reforms to Sri Lankan system of government and judicial administration in 1833.

(1) .....

(2) .....

41. The system of devolution of power under the 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment to the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka has three lists of power. Name **two** of them.

(1) .....

(2) .....

42. Name the **two** aspects of the sovereignty of state.

(1) .....

(2) .....

43. The Parliament established by the Soulbury Constitution of 1947 consisted of three institutions. One was the House of Representatives. What were the other **two** ?

(1) .....

(2) .....

44. (1) The origin of the modern nation-state system is traced to a Peace Treaty signed in Europe during the 17<sup>th</sup> Century. Name the Treaty.

.....

(2) Name the approach to foreign policy which advocated that small nations should maintain neutrality towards big powers.

.....

45. (1) What is the concept that describes the world system which is divided into two power blocks ?

.....

(2) Name the concept that describes the world system under a single world power.

.....

46. There are two ways to prevent conflicts. What are they?

(1) .....

(2) .....

47. The study of public policy takes two forms. Name them.

(1) .....

(2) .....

48. (1) What is the concept used in the social contract theory to describe the condition in which human beings lived without a state.

.....

(2) Name the political philosopher who inaugurated the political theory of liberalism.

.....

49. (1) What is the twentieth century political ideology that emphasized the cult of the state?

.....

(2) Name the book in political theory written by Thomas Hobbes.

.....

50. As an ideology, nationalism can be understood under three approaches. Name **two** of them.

(1) .....

(2) .....

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දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II  
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II  
 Political Science II

23 E II

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 you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

### Instructions:

- \* This paper consists of **three** parts.
- \* Answer **five** questions, selecting at least **one** question from part I, **two** questions from part II and **one** question from part III.

### Part I

1. Describe the sociological approach to the study of politics. (20 marks)
2. (i) Define the concept of 'political ideology'. (05 marks)  
 (ii) Describe 'Socialism' as a political ideology. (15 marks)
3. (i) Define the concept of 'State'. (05 marks)  
 (ii) Explain the role of the state in society. (10 marks)  
 (iii) How does government differ from the state? (05 marks)

### Part II

4. (i) Discuss briefly the **economic** transformation occurred in Sri Lanka under the British colonial rule. (10 marks)  
 (ii) Describe **social** aspects of the transformation occurred in Sri Lanka under the the British colonial rule. (10 marks)
5. (i) Briefly describe the minority protection provisions of the Soulbury Constitution? (10 marks)  
 (ii) Discuss briefly whether the provisions you mentioned in above (i) served their objectives. (10 marks)
6. Show the changes introduced to the powers of President under the following amendments to the 1978 constitution of Sri Lanka.
  - (i) the 18<sup>th</sup> Amendment (10 marks)
  - (ii) the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment. (10 marks)

7. (i) Define the concept of 'conflict'. (05 marks)  
(ii) Describe, giving examples, how conflicts are classified. (10 marks)  
(iii) Briefly explain the concept of negotiation as a means to conflict resolution. (05 marks)

### Part III

8. Describe main features of the Gaullist system of government in France? (20 marks)
9. (i) Define 'public policy'. (05 marks)  
(ii) Explain the role of the political executive and permanent executive in the public policy process. (15 marks)
10. Write short notes on any **two** of the following topics:  
(i) Factors that influence Sri Lanka's foreign policy  
(ii) Main features of democratic government  
(iii) State actors in international politics  
(iv) Main features of the Indian system of government  
(v) Functions of political parties (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

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