

இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2023(2024)
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2023 (2024)
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2023 (2024)

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	1-2	
2	3-8	
3	9-14	
4	15-20	
5	21-25	
6	26-30	
7	31-40	
8	41-50	
Total		

	Signature	Code Number
1 st Examiner		
2 nd Examiner		
Additional Chief Examiner		
Arithmetic Checker		
Chief Examiner		

Part A

- Select the correct or most appropriate answer to questions from 1 to 20 and write its number on the dotted line given within brackets.

1. Politics is

- (1) seen everywhere in social life.
- (2) concerned with life after the death.
- (3) limited to the activities sanctioned by the law.
- (4) confined to the activities of the government.
- (5) expressed only through coercive power.

(.....)

2. Scientific study of politics aims at

- (1) training citizens for community life.
- (2) orienting citizens to political institutions.
- (3) understanding politics systematically.
- (4) nurturing norms and values of the society.
- (5) orienting citizens for good conduct.

(.....)

[See page two]

3. Public policy is

- (1) responses of government to any social problem.
- (2) implemented through government agencies only.
- (3) enacted by top level bureaucrats.
- (4) a purposive course of actions decided by political authorities.
- (5) detailed actions taken by administrative officials alone.

(.....)

4. System of government in Switzerland

- (1) is the only existing confederation in the world.
- (2) follows the subsidiarity principle in allocating powers.
- (3) has a separate Constitutional Court.
- (4) enables Cantons to deny autonomy of Communes.
- (5) has become highly centralized in recent times.

(.....)

5. The Unitary State

- (1) always promotes decentralization.
- (2) is more suitable for heterogeneous societies.
- (3) proves its capacity to respond to the demands of the ethnic minorities.
- (4) has a central government with overarching powers.
- (5) is free from the pressure of globalization.

(.....)

6. Sri Lanka

- (1) has been a non-permanent member of the Security Council of the United Nations.
- (2) became a member of the United Nations in 1948.
- (3) has contributed with a huge amount of money to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).
- (4) refused to ratify the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- (5) declined to be a member of the Non-Aligned Movement at its very inception.

(.....)

7. International Inter-governmental Organizations

- (1) represent the collective interests of member states.
- (2) represent the interests of multi-national corporations.
- (3) represent the interests of the global civil society.
- (4) prevent economic globalization.
- (5) represent the interests of the market forces.

(.....)

8. Colebrook-Cameron Commission recommended

- (1) abolition of the Kandyan aristocracy.
- (2) continuity of the system of dual administration in Sri Lanka.
- (3) continuity of the traditional social formation.
- (4) granting the Governor supervisory powers over the judiciary.
- (5) taking measures to enable social mobility among the natives.

(.....)

9. Political economy approach

- (1) has drawn only from Marxist theory.
- (2) treats politics as interwoven with economic factors.
- (3) is free from the influence of liberal economic theory.
- (4) is based on empirical evidence only.
- (5) promotes dominating over the subject. (.....)

10. Colonial State

- (1) is a concept that describes the relationship between the colonizer and the colonized.
- (2) represents the interests of the colonized.
- (3) preserves the *status quo* in the colony.
- (4) privileges native religions.
- (5) encourages native values in social life. (.....)

11. Conflict management

- (1) is indistinguishable from conflict settlement.
- (2) is possible only if the parties to the conflict stick to rigid positions.
- (3) is possible when the behaviour of the conflicting parties is ignored.
- (4) is possible when non-violent communication strategies are ignored.
- (5) succeeds when shared interests of conflicting parties are recognized. (.....)

12. Political parties

- (1) are a key institution of representative government.
- (2) have a very long history.
- (3) were first developed in Asian societies.
- (4) are indistinguishable from pressure groups.
- (5) have received unprecedented public trust in recent times in Sri Lanka. (.....)

13. Civil society

- (1) privileges the working class in a society.
- (2) consists of both private and public institutions.
- (3) is the sphere between the state and the market.
- (4) is promoted by governments.
- (5) has replaced political parties. (.....)

14. Contemporary Sri Lankan political party system

- (1) allows many political parties to function.
- (2) is a two-party system.
- (3) is a dominant one party system.
- (4) discourages coalition governments.
- (5) is a one party system. (.....)

15. International Monetary Fund (IMF)

- (1) provides development aid to developing countries.
- (2) regulates trade among member states.
- (3) facilitates financial stability of member states.
- (4) advocates a strong public sector in the national economy.
- (5) is the economic arm of the United Nations.

(.....)

16. The First Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka

- (1) made the country a secular state.
- (2) retained the unique features of the Westminster system.
- (3) has included a comprehensive chapter of fundamental rights with legal remedies.
- (4) made provisions for a powerful Constitutional Court.
- (5) was regarded as marking a Constitutional revolution.

(.....)

17. The 13th Amendment to the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka has provisions for

- (1) devolving powers other than national security.
- (2) residual powers to be vested in the Provincial Councils.
- (3) the Governor to declare a state of emergency within the province.
- (4) granting supervisory power over the local governments to the Provincial Councils.
- (5) the President to appoint the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

(.....)

18. Which of the following statements best describes the French System of Local Government?

- (1) It is comprised of four tiers of sub-national government.
- (2) It has evolved into a comprehensive scheme of devolution.
- (3) It allows Communes to use its discretion in local affairs.
- (4) It is an arrangement for decentralizing administrative power (Deconcentration).
- (5) It is a successful attempt to decentralize power to the ethnic minorities.

(.....)

19. The essence of 'Rule of Law' is to

- (1) treat the ruler and the ruled equal before the law.
- (2) enable the ruler to overstep the ordinary laws during emergency situations.
- (3) provide legal immunity to the Head of the State.
- (4) acknowledge before the law that individuals have different skills and capabilities.
- (5) guarantee for rulers' freedom to act on their own discretion.

(.....)

20. Multi-polar balance of power means

- (1) two dominant powers influencing the international system.
- (2) the presence of several powers influencing the international system.
- (3) weakening of regional cooperation.
- (4) high-level cooperation among the Super Powers.
- (5) a hegemonic power influencing over the international system.

(.....)

- Select the answer that includes the **correct set of statements** for questions from 21 to 25 and write its number on the dotted line given within brackets.

21. Feminist political theory

- A - lacks a specific theory of state.
- B - treats personal as political.
- C - criticizes power structures which are male-centric.
- D - treats the state as the sole instrument of dominance over women.
- E - emphasizes the abolition of patriarchal social relations.

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

22. Treating 'politics as the study of the state' means, the study of

- A - nature of the state.
- B - relationship between citizens and the state.
- C - process of government.
- D - forms of government.
- E - voting behaviour of citizens.

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

23. The state

- A - is subordinate to the will of the civil society.
- B - has evolved historically.
- C - dominates over the society.
- D - is an intangible yet a real phenomenon.
- E - is dependent on legitimacy for its sustainability.

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

24. The nation state

- A - has a definite territory.
- B - claims to enjoy the monopoly of coercive power.
- C - is controlled by the non-state actors.
- D - received international recognition by the Westphalian Treaties.
- E - resists to obey the orders of external powers.

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

25. Pure Presidential form of government

- A - is based on separation of powers.
- B - allows separate existence for the executive and the legislature.
- C - makes the President to be the head of state and the head of executive.
- D - makes the legislature subordinate to the President.
- E - makes removal of the President from the office difficult.

(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.	The fundamental rights chapter of the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka has explicitly provided for the right to life.	The fundamental rights chapter of the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka ensures right to freedom from torture.	(.....)
27.	The 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka has taken some steps to protect the independence of the judiciary.	The 13 th Amendment to the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka included provisions for a Provincial High Court.	(.....)
28.	Article 126 of the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka laid the procedures for legal remedies for fundamental rights violations.	The 19 th Amendment to the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka weakened the National Human Rights Commission.	(.....)
29.	The 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka has made removal of the President difficult.	The 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka prevented removal of the President on political reasons.	(.....)
30.	The First Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka made Sinhala and Tamil Languages the National Languages of Sri Lanka.	The First Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka included provisions for the full independence of public service.	(.....) ☐

Part B

31. Studying 'Politics' implies several meanings. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

32. There are three main streams in the study of comparative politics. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

33. John Locke outlined three key responsibilities of the government. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

34. Name **two** key features of liberal democracy.

(1)

(2)

35. List **two** factors that differentiate political parties from social movements.

(1)

(2)

36. Modern theory of citizenship has recognized three types of citizenship. Write **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

37. Name the **two** pioneer theorists of Scientific Socialism.

(1)

(2)

38. (1) Name the founding German thinker of social democracy.

.....

(2) Which was the first political party that advocated social democracy?

.....

39. Name any **two** features of Fascism.

(1)

(2)

40. Name **two** feminist political traditions.

(1)

(2)

[See page eight

41. Name the two ways of creating colonies.

(1)

(2)

42. (1) In which year did Sri Lanka receive the 'Dominion Status' within the British Commonwealth?

.....

(2) In which year did Sri Lanka become a Republic?

.....

43. Write two criticisms made against the Soulbury Constitution.

(1)

(2)

44. Write two criticisms made against the First Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka.

(1)

(2)

45. The original 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka provided the President several powers over Parliament. Write two of them.

(1)

(2)

46. There are two main types of political science inquiries. Name them.

(1)

(2)

47. Write any two functions of modern political parties.

(1)

(2)

48. The Indian Constitution recognizes three types of emergencies. Name two of them.

(1)

(2)

49. Name two international inter-governmental organizations in which Sri Lanka has obtained membership.

(1)

(2)

50. Members of SAARC have entered into SAFTA and SAPTA agreements.

(1) What does SAFTA stand for?

.....

(2) What does SAPTA stand for?

.....



/2023(2024)/23/E-II

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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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 දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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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 nature and the scope of political science. (20 marks)
2. Explain the differences between the parliamentary and presidential systems of government. (20 marks)
3. (i) Interpret democratic governance. (05 marks)
 (ii) Describe the key features of democratic governance. (15 marks)

Part II

4. (i) Describe the fundamental rights enshrined in the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka. (10 marks)
 (ii) Explain the role of judiciary in protecting fundamental rights under the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka. (10 marks)
5. "Colonial state has produced certain unintended positive outcomes in Sri Lanka." Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (20 marks)
6. Write an essay on the political party system of Sri Lanka. (20 marks)
7. (i) Briefly state the powers and functions of the Ombudsman (Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration) under the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka. (05 marks)
 (ii) Describe the relationship between the President and the Parliament under the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka. (15 marks)

[See page two

Part III

8. (i) Explain the relationship between the Central Government and the Cantons in Switzerland. (10 marks)
- (ii) Why is the Indian system of government called semi-federal? (10 marks)
9. Write an essay on the major determinants of foreign policy of Sri Lanka. (20 marks)
10. Write short notes on any two of the following.
- (i) Conflict resolution
 - (ii) Rule of Law
 - (iii) Sri Lanka and the SAARC
 - (iv) Mixed form of government
 - (v) Ethnic political parties
 - (vi) Policy Cycle
- (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

* * *