

Answer Paper - I

01. It is a system of government by the people, for the people of the people.
02. Demos (People) + Kratos (maintain)
03. Monarchy, dictatorship, aristocracy
04. Direct democracy, Indirect democracy
05. Single part, Dual party, mini party
06. 22
07. Freedom and quality do not contract with each other, but are suplem entrenty to each other
08. Citizens who intend to get elected as representative of the people come to general elections through political parties.
09. Constitution
10. Namely a precise territory, aprecise population a government and sovereignty
11. Legislature, executive, Judiciary
12. presidential system, parliamentary system.
13. Human rights, economics rights, political, social
14. personal duties / Legal duties - Look after parents, To be loyal to state
15. Swisterland / India
16. The term "power" in democratic state indicates the power that the state has to carry out the affairs of government of that state.
17. Political / Administrative / social / economic power.
18. decentralization of power means transforming of centralised power and function of the central government to the regions to make adminstrative work easy and to get people in the regions to participate in government affairs.
19. Devolution of power means the division of power of the state among governing units created by the constitution itself.
20. 9, western, North western, Uva, Sabaragamuwa, Central, Eastern, Southern, North Cental Nothern province.

Part II

01. (1) It is a system of government where everyone gets rights. - Sealer -
 (2) competitive party system, electrical system, and free and fair elections equality before the law.
 (3) • small parties and minor communities can get representations.
 • The views of different communities will be represented in the legislature.
 • It helps to generate more leaders
02. (1) As accepted in the present day the term state can be used to refer to an organizatin consisting of four maijor features.
 • Namely a precise territory • aprecise population • a goernment sovereignty
 (2) Built on the Basis of four features namely territory, population, government and sovereignty.
 * Organized on the concept of one state for one nation.
 * The ruling power is exercised by a class of professional officials.
 (3) * Downfall of feudalism * Emergence of capitalism * Christian reformation
 * Industrial revolution
03. (1) Unitary and federal
 (2) Legislature }
 Executive } If describe, please give full marks.
 Judiciary }
 (3) Presidnetial system and parliamantary system
04. (1) Structures use in decentralization of power in Sri Lanka.
 Political level - Central government
 Provincial councils
 Local government
 (2) Supremacy of the central government. * Absence of additional sovereign institutions in the government.
 (3) The authority of power is divided between the central government and the regional governments. * Decentralization of power * There are two types of centres of authority as central and regional in a federal state.
05. National level - secretary of the ministry District level - District secretary.
 Divisional level - divisional secretary Grama Niladhari Area - Grama Niladhari
 (2) * Municipal councils * Urban councils * Divisional councils
 (3) Departments, corporations