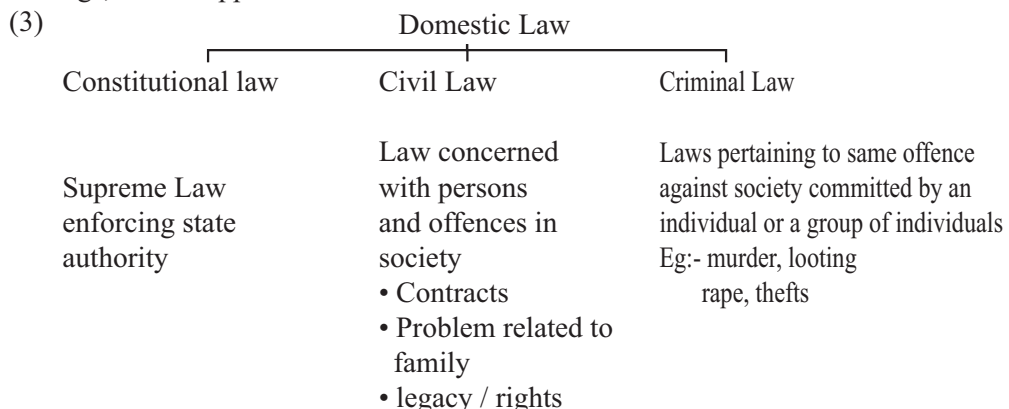


Answer Paper - I

01. In general terms law can be considered as a system of rules which controls the external behaviour of people in society. 02. Justice means "acting impartially" 03. (1) Truth (2) Morality 04. * The right to know about the allegations (charges) against a person * The right to prove oneself 05. Law:- (1) Laws are enacted and implemented by the government. (2) Can be implemented even by force when necessary Justice:- (1) It is related to conscience and wisdom (2) Based on customs and manners social experiences and religious influences. 06. Violation of law is a punishable offence * It is imposed by the government based on authoritative power.
07. (1) customs and manners, religion 08. Domestic territorial law, International law 09. constitution. 10. Action against the state Action against public peace.
11. Kandyan law, The sawalamai and Mohammedan Law
12. Minister of justice /The chief justice 13. * The authority of granting pardon to partners to crimes one foremost evidence and other matters in law suits that can be heard only the high court. 14. (1) To protect the fundamental rights of all citizens (2) To protect violation of the citizen from all administrative injustices. 15. To satisfy the needs of the citizens 16. Cabinet, presidential, Democratic, federal and unitary
17. Legislative, Executive and judiciary 18. To represent Sri Lanka as it's leader at international society. * To enter into international agreements. 19. Article 148 of the constitution states clearly that passing the appropriation bill annually and controlling public finance are the main functions of parliament. 20. Interpretation of law * Appearing for safe guarding citizens rights.

Part II

01. (1) provincial council list Concurrent list Reserved list
 (2) Provincial council list :- executive and administrative power planning development projects. * Reserved list:- Provincial councils hold no power to administer these subject areas. The sole authority is held by the central government * Concurrent list:- Both the central government and the provincial councils hold power, to maintain peace in the areas mentioned by the central government * Local government
02. (1) Municipal councils / urban / pradeshiya sabha (2) pradeshiya sabha : development under the areas agriculture social development, environmental protection and health: (3) * 1833 western political institutes were established under celebrook reforms - If describe, give full marks
03. (1) Laws are a system of basic principles recognized and implemented both by the people and by the authorities (bount) * It is a collection of rights and duties implemented by the state (Green) (2) **Law:-**(1) laws are enacted and implemented by the government (2) Can be implemented even by force when necessary (3) laws controls the external behaviour of citizens (4) law is specific (5) law can be framed as an approach to the problems when they occur **Justice:-** (1) It is related to conscience and wisdom (2) Based on customs and manners social experiences and religious influences (3) Related to human feelings (4) Justice is not something implemented by the state. (5) Based on human feelings, a social approach is created.



Answer Paper - II

04. (1) Hearing of appeals including those terms * Rules as to the procedure pertaining to other matters relevant to appeals * Dismissal of appeals for non-compliance with rules. * Rules as to the granting of bail. * Rules as to the stay of proceedings.
- (2) * appointment to judges * removal of judges
* confirmation of the salaries of judges * recognizing that judges cannot engage in other sources of income * The establishment of a judicial service commission
- (3) Supreme court / court of appeal / provincial high court / high court
05. (1) • with the objective of ensuring that action will be taken in terms of provisions of the constitution relevant to basic needs and for respecting the fundamental rights and promoting them being vigilant about the executive and administrative actions and procedures.
• Investigating complaints about the infringement and imminent infringement of fundamental rights. • Advising and assisting the government in the preparation of legal and administrative procedure.
- (2) * Investigate into the infringements on human rights * To set up sub-committees on human rights at provincial council levels. * To intervene in law suits on the infringement of human rights with the permission of the Judiciary. * To implement the orders given to the commission by the supreme court.
- (3) * Rule of Law means ruling according to an accepted legal system. Rule of law can be