

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்/New Syllabus

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

අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව I
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் I
 Political Science I

23 E I

16.08.2019 / 1400 – 1600

පැය දෙකයි
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
 Two hours

Instructions:

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

Part A

- Select the **correct** or **most suitable** answer to questions number 1 to 20.

1. Politics is

- (1) a field of relations between the state and the people.
- (2) restricted only to the affairs of government.
- (3) the study of state and government.
- (4) limited only to the implementation of public policy.
- (5) concerned with managing the spiritual life.

(.....)

2. Studying politics is

- (1) always limited to normative inquiry.
- (2) limited only to the study of power struggle.
- (3) characterized by scientific inquiry alone.
- (4) matured to the level of natural sciences.
- (5) composed of both scientific and normative considerations.

(.....)

3. Government is

- (1) an unchangeable institution.
- (2) the only representative of people in democratic systems.
- (3) a major element of the state.
- (4) synonymous with the state.
- (5) more powerful than the state.

(.....)

4. Feminism

- (1) advocates separate schools for girls.
- (2) ignores equality.
- (3) is an ideology originated during the Greek period.
- (4) seeks to end discrimination experienced by women.
- (5) highlights the importance of family welfare.

(.....)

5. Sovereignty

- (1) accepts inequalities among big and small states.
- (2) symbolizes the supreme power of the state.
- (3) has not been challenged through globalization.
- (4) can be divided easily whenever necessary.
- (5) is not a necessary condition for statehood.

(.....)

6. In the unitary form of government
(1) sovereignty is not shared.
(2) sovereignty is shared with regional governments.
(3) second chamber of the legislature is an essential feature.
(4) supreme court adjudicates disputes between central and local governments.
(5) legislative power of Parliament is limited. (.....)
7. Confederal system of government
(1) is not based on a voluntary agreement among independent states.
(2) is more efficient than the other types of government.
(3) has a strong central government.
(4) existed in the United States of America before the present constitution.
(5) has a single system of law. (.....)
8. Public policy
(1) is not concerned with resolving public grievances.
(2) does not assign an important role to the bureaucracy.
(3) does not promote Public-Private Partnership.
(4) decides the strategy to solve the public problems.
(5) is totally free of the influence of political parties. (.....)
9. The Presidential form of government
(1) provides for separate elections for the executive and the legislature.
(2) allows the amalgamation of executive and legislative powers.
(3) views the president as the nominal head of the executive.
(4) makes the president answerable to the legislature.
(5) enables the president to override the legislature. (.....)
10. Select the correct statement regarding conflicts.
(1) Conflicts always produce negative consequences.
(2) Conflicts arise due to incompatible goals among parties.
(3) Conflicts are not relevant to social life.
(4) Violent conflicts are difficult to transform through negotiation.
(5) Conflicts do not contribute to social change. (.....)
11. Major actors in international politics are,
(1) International Financial and Cultural Organizations.
(2) Multi-national corporations and non-governmental organizations.
(3) State actors and non-state actors.
(4) Political parties and elite groups.
(5) International non-governmental organizations and social movements. (.....)
12. Socialist ideology
(1) considers the state as necessary in all social systems.
(2) accepts the right to private property.
(3) seeks to reform the capitalist system.
(4) emphasizes the importance of religion in social life.
(5) emphasizes the need for a classless society. (.....)
13. Which one is **not** a legitimate means of modern foreign policy?
(1) Diplomacy
(2) Foreign aid
(3) Military strategy
(4) Cultural relations
(5) Religious conversion (.....)

14. Which is the statement **not** relevant to the Indian Federal system?
(1) The Central government can create states and change their names.
(2) The Central government can function like a unitary government during emergencies.
(3) The Central government can limit the legislative and executive powers of the states.
(4) Indian Federalism is similar to the Federal system of the United States of America.
(5) The constitution has both unitary and federal features. (.....)
15. Select the **incorrect** statement on Donoughmore Reforms
(1) Empowered ordinary people through Universal Franchise.
(2) Laid the foundation for the welfare state.
(3) Oriented local politicians for responsible government.
(4) Made politicians dependent on the ordinary people.
(5) Introduced the principle of collective responsibility of the Board of Ministers. (.....)
16. Select the **incorrect** statement.
(1) Liberals view the state as the neutral arbiter in society.
(2) Feminists view the state as an institution of male dominance.
(3) Fascists view the state inferior to society.
(4) Social democrats view the state as embodiment of common good.
(5) Marxists view the state as an instrument of the ruling class. (.....)
17. Which statement is **incorrect** in relation to the Constitutional model of the United States of America?
(1) The Supreme Court adjudicates disputes between the central government and the state governments.
(2) All States do not enjoy equal status in terms of power.
(3) Residual powers are left to the States.
(4) Judicial decisions have enlarged the scope of powers of the central government.
(5) Approval by the States is necessary to amend the Constitution. (.....)
18. Select the correct statement with regard to the recommendations of Colebrook-Cameron Commission.
(1) Preservation of the subsistence economy.
(2) Keeping the traditional social practices unchanged.
(3) Establishment of an independent judiciary.
(4) Making use of the feudal system for infrastructure development.
(5) Increasing the power of the Governor. (.....)
19. Which one is the correct statement with regard to the Republican Constitution of 1972?
(1) It was based on the concept of sovereignty of the people.
(2) It introduced the principle of separation of powers.
(3) It introduced legal remedies for the violation of fundamental rights.
(4) It introduced language rights.
(5) It established an independent Public Service Commission. (.....)
20. Select the relevant statement with regard to the concept 'Rule of Law'.
(1) Aims at preventing arbitrary rule.
(2) Allows rulers to practice discretion.
(3) Ensures immunity to rulers.
(4) Accepts the validity of retrospective laws.
(5) Limits individual rights. (.....)

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

21. Liberal ideology

- A - emphasizes the idea of individual freedom.
- B - limits freedom in the name of democracy.
- C - emerged after the downfall of feudalism in Europe.
- D - upholds the necessity of limited government.
- E - opposes open market economy.

(1) ABCE (2) ABD (3) ACD (4) BCD (5) BCDE (.....)

22. Civil Society

- A - is the social sphere outside the state.
- B - includes voluntary organizations.
- C - engages in policy advocacy.
- D - empowers the citizens.
- E - is an apolitical sphere.

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

23. Political Parties

- A - distance people from the government.
- B - recruit leaders for political office.
- C - educate public on significant political issues.
- D - bring public opinion to the policy process.
- E - represent people in governance.

(1) ABCD (2) ACE (3) ADE (4) BCDE (5) BDE (.....)

24. The Concept of separation of powers

- A - emphasizes checks and balances of power of the government.
- B - emphasizes the institutional separation of governmental power.
- C - is usually practised in authoritarian states.
- D - seeks to prevent arbitrary actions of government.
- E - was introduced by Montesquieu.

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

25. Select the relevant features with regard to democratic governance

- A - independent judiciary
- B - accountable governance
- C - rule of law
- D - active civil society
- E - non-competitive elections

(1) ABC (2) ABCD (3) BCD (4) BCDE (5) CDE (.....)

- 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 response number 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. According to the 19 th Amendment to the 2 nd Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka, the President appoints the Prime Minister. | The President shall appoint as Prime Minister the member of Parliament who commands the confidence of Parliament. | (.....) |
| 27. The 18 th Amendment to the Constitution of 1978 weakened the independent commissions. | The 18th Amendment removed presidential term limit. | (.....) |
| 28. The 13 th Amendment to the Constitution of 1978 has introduced the Provincial Council System. | The Provincial Council System is similar to the Indian Federal system in all aspects. | (.....) |
| 29. The Second Republican Constitution has provided for a bicameral legislature. | The fundamental rights chapter of the Second Republican Constitution has recognized group rights. | (.....) |
| 30. The original 1978 Constitution introduced the system of proportional representation for parliamentary elections with preferential voting. | The system of proportional representation has strengthened the power of the party leadership. | (.....) |

Part B

31. Name **two** features of federal government.

- (1)
- (2)

32. There are two ways of forming federal governments. Name the **two** methods.

- (1)
- (2)

33. State **two** advantages of unitary form of government.

- (1)
- (2)

34. In a presidential system of government, there are two main differences between the legislature and the executive. State those **two** differences.

- (1)
- (2)

35. There have been two ways of establishing colonies. Name the **two**.

- (1)
- (2)

36. Name **two** motives that drew the colonial rulers to introduce constitutional reforms in Ceylon.

- (1)
- (2)

37. Name **one** recommendation on each of the following themes made by the Colebrooke-Cameron Commission.

- (1) Judiciary :
- (2) Powers of the Governor :

38. Name **two** factors that determine the foreign policy of a state.

- (1)
- (2)

39. Name **two** traditional approaches to political science inquiry.

- (1)
- (2)

40. Name the **two** political organizations of society as described by the two statements given below.

- (1) The central institution in which the sovereignty is vested.
.....
- (2) The main agent of the state.
.....

41. Name **two** functions of political parties in democratic societies.

(1)

(2)

42. Name **two** characteristics of the modern nation state.

(1)

(2)

43. Name **two** main assumptions of republicanism.

(1)

(2)

44. Under the Soulbury Constitution, Parliament was made up of three institutions. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

45. Name any **two** stages of the Public Policy Life Cycle.

(1)

(2)

46. Name any **two** stages of the evolution of the state as given in the Marxist theory.

(1)

(2)

47. Name **two** types of conflict according to the political classification of conflict.

(1)

(2)

48. Identify **two** features of the concept of 'limited government'.

(1)

(2)

49. According to the 13th Amendment to the 1978 constitution, the executive of a provincial council is composed of two institutions. Name the **two** institutions.

(1)

(2)

50. Name **two** constitutions of independent Sri Lanka that followed the Westminster Model.

(1)

(2)

නව නිර්දේශය/புதிய பாடத்திட்டம் / New Syllabus

NEW ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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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, 2019 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II
Political Science II

23 E II

19.08.2019 / 1300 – 1610

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 and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

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. "Politics is a social practice." Explain. (20 marks)
2. "The State is the central institution of political power in society." Discuss. (20 marks)
3. Compare the cabinet system of government and the presidential system of government. (20 marks)

Part II

4. Discuss the political aspects of colonial transformation in Sri Lanka. (20 marks)
5. Discuss any **two** of the following topics in relation to the Soulbury Constitution:
 - (i) Criticisms levelled against the constitution
 - (ii) Powers and functions of the executive
 - (iii) Powers and functions of the legislature (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
6. Discuss the relationship between the legislature and the executive under the Republican Constitution of 1972. (20 marks)
7. Discuss any **two** of the following topics in relation to the original 1978 Constitution and relevant amendments:
 - (i) Role of the President as the Head of State
 - (ii) Powers of the legislature and their limitations
 - (iii) Responsibility of the judiciary in protecting fundamental rights
 - (iv) Importance of the Constitutional Council and criticisms levelled against it. (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part III

8. Explain the reasons to describe the Indian federal model of government as a semi-federal system. (20 marks)
9. Explain how the contemporary trends in world politics influence the foreign policy of Sri Lanka. (20 marks)
10. Write short notes on any **two** of the following:
- (i) Nationalism
 - (ii) Secularism
 - (iii) Conflict Management
 - (iv) Meanings of the concept of Civil Society
 - (v) Feminist view on power
- (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

* * *