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 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
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (උසස් පෙළ) විභාගය, 2015 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2015 ஓகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2015

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව I
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் I
 Political Science I

23 E I

පැය දෙකයි
 இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
 Two hours

Instructions:

- * Answer **all** the questions.
- * Write your **Index Number** in the space provided in the answer sheet.
- * Instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow those carefully.
- * In each of the questions 1 to 50, pick one of the alternatives from (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) which is **correct** and mark your response on the answer sheet with a cross (x) in accordance with the instructions given in the back of the answer sheet.
- * Each question carries **02** marks making a total of **100** marks.

- Questions 1 to 15 consist of five statements relating to the topic of each question. Only four of them are correct. Select the group of **correct** statements.

1. Political Science is concerned with the study of:

- A - state and government.
- B - political power.
- C - political behaviour of people.
- D - relationship between people, government and state.
- E - salvation of people from their earthly life.

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

2. Politics:

- A - is the practical expression of the power struggle.
- B - is the result of conflicting interests over political, economic and social issues.
- C - is a game played by individuals, politicians and political parties.
- D - is also considered as a game of gentlemen.
- E - is the game which decides who gets what, when and how.

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

3. Behaviouralism:

- A - is founded on the belief that social theories should be constructed only on the basis of observable human behaviour.
- B - emphasized to give more concern to study non-value free matters concerning political science.
- C - involved in the collection of quantifiable data through research surveys and statistical analyses.
- D - attempted to construct empirical theories that have predictive capacity.
- E - asserted that scientific knowledge can be developed on the basis of explanatory theories that are verifiable.

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

4. State:

- A - is a politically organized community.
- B - is an agent representing the collective will of the people.
- C - is the highest political organization created by God.
- D - is the sole owner of the supreme power known as the Sovereign Power.
- E - is composed of such basic elements as land, people, government and sovereignty.

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

5. Nation State:

- A - is widely accepted as the state system that protects cultural diversity and political disunity.
- B - is the autonomous political community founded on the political bonds of citizenship and nationality.
- C - is an alternative state system which emerged in the 16th century opposed to multinational empires and city states.
- D - is based on the principle of 'every nation a state, only one state for the entire nation'.
- E - is generally accepted as the basic element of international politics.

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

6. Theory of Sovereignty:

- A - deals with the power of state.
- B - emphasizes the superiority of state over other social organizations.
- C - provides legitimacy for the laws of the state.
- D - justifies the origin and the existence of nation states.
- E - accepts God as the principal source of political power.

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

7. Government:

- A - is the master of the state.
- B - is the brain of the state.
- C - is the agent that exercises sovereign power on behalf of the state.
- D - is the practical arm of the state.
- E - is the mean which connects people with the state.

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

8. Fundamental features of a Liberal Democratic Government are:

- A - that it is based on a constitution.
- B - that there is a division of powers between executive, legislature and judiciary.
- C - that there is dominance of judiciary over the legislature and executive.
- D - that rulers are responsible to the public.
- E - that rulers are elected by people through periodically held competitive elections.

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

9. Fundamental features of a Socialist Government are:

- A - that it is a government based only on one-party.
- B - that it is a totalitarian rule.
- C - that it works towards the establishment of a communist society.
- D - that it rejects social diversity.
- E - that people have the power to change the government on their own wish.

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

10. Fundamental features of an Autocratic Government are:

- A - its absence of a clear cut political, economic and social vision.
- B - its absence of a competitive political party system.
- C - that the government is based on a patronage appointment system.
- D - that rulers are elected by people at periodically held elections.
- E - that the ruler exercises power of state at his discretion.

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

11. Main features of a Unitary Government are:

- A - the concentration of political authority within central governmental institutions.
- B - the existence of a local government system to which power is delegated by the constitution.
- C - the monopoly of the central government with regard to the exercise of sovereign power.
- D - the articulation of nation's interests only by the central government alone.
- E - the existence of single citizenship, legal system, judiciary and civil service.

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

12. Main features of a Federal Government are:
- A - the existence of two distinctive levels of government.
 B - shared sovereignty between centre and periphery.
 C - subordination of peripheral governments to the centre.
 D - distribution of powers, functions and responsibilities of the centre and periphery by the organic law.
 E - the existence of an independent judiciary to act as an arbitrator of disputes between centre and periphery.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
13. The real executive of the Cabinet Government:
- A - is elected by the legislature from the members of the majority party in the legislature.
 B - is also known as the political executive.
 C - is assigned to carry out executive functions in the name of the nominal executive.
 D - is responsible collectively to the legislature for executive functions.
 E - can be removed by adopting a no-confidence motion by the legislature.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
14. The Presidential System of Government:
- A - is one alternative to the parliamentary government to practise liberal democracy.
 B - is founded on the basis of an executive known as the President which is not responsible to the legislature.
 C - is considered as more efficient but less democratic.
 D - is characterized by the distant relationship between executive and legislature.
 E - is introduced to the world for the first time by the De-Gaulle Constitution of 1958.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
15. Civil Society:
- A - is the concept used to distinguish civil power of people from the state authority.
 B - is composed of a realm of autonomous groups and private associations of the society.
 C - enjoys full functional freedom even in totalitarian regimes.
 D - is also known as the aggregation of 'little platoons' of the society.
 E - is regarded as an essential feature of liberal democracy.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
- Questions 16 to 21 contain five statements relating to the topic of each question. Of them one statement is incorrect. Select the **incorrect** statement.
16. Nationalism:
- (1) is a political ideology founded on the belief that the nation is the central principle of political organization.
 (2) is one of the most powerful political ideologies which had influenced so much to shape the present situation of the modern world.
 (3) is composed of two aspects as political nationalism and cultural nationalism.
 (4) is based on the assumption that all nations are entitled to independent statehood.
 (5) is a political ideology that has emerged against Marxism, Fascism and Nazism.
17. Citizenship:
- (1) expresses the relationship between individual and state.
 (2) is the basic pre-requirement to claim the full membership of state.
 (3) is not given to subjects and aliens who are not considered as full members of state.
 (4) entails citizens to perform certain duties essential for the existence of state.
 (5) permits citizens the right and freedom to commit suicide at any time on their own wish.
18. Political Parties:
- (1) are people organizations aiming at exercising political power by winning elections.
 (2) are organizations with a formal card-carrying membership.
 (3) are classified as mass and cadre, constitutional and revolutionary, representative and integrative parties.
 (4) are the major organizing means of masses in modern politics.
 (5) are one of the most important agents of political socialization.

19. Pressure Groups:
- (1) are also known as interest groups.
 - (2) are considered as an evil of liberal democracy.
 - (3) are found only in liberal democratic political systems.
 - (4) are organized associations aiming to influence policies or actions of government.
 - (5) are usually concerned with a specific cause or the interests of a particular social group.
20. Political Representation:
- (1) is a relationship through which an individual or a group stands for or acts on behalf of a larger body of people.
 - (2) is widely accepted as the only mean of practising liberal democracy in modern circumstances.
 - (3) is practised mainly through the mean of popular elections.
 - (4) is the mean that enable people to participate directly in the governance.
 - (5) is the only democratic mean through which people can remove unpopular politicians and unpopular governments.
21. Human Rights:
- (1) are rights given to people by God.
 - (2) are rights which people are entitled by virtue of being human.
 - (3) are accepted as universal and fundamental.
 - (4) are considered as basic grounds for freedom, equality and justice.
 - (5) are widely viewed as fundamentally essential for people to develop good political and civil life.
- Questions 22 to 25 contain five statements of which four are incorrect. Select the incorrect group of statements.
22. Some specific features of the political system of prescribed countries:
- A - In Great Britain, the cabinet is elected from the members of the majority party in the 2nd chamber and the cabinet is responsible to the Parliament collectively.
 - B - In USA, the President is elected indirectly by an electoral college consisting of 538 representatives of whom consent of 2/3 is required to win the presidential election.
 - C - In India, the Electoral College established by the constitution for the election of the President consists of all the members of the central government legislature and all state legislatures.
 - D - In France, the National Assembly established under the De Gaulle Constitution of 1958 consists only of elected members and the President has no power to dissolve it before the mandatory official period of four years.
 - E - In Switzerland, the executive of the central government known as the Federal Council consisting of seven members is appointed by the Federal Assembly and the Federal Council is bound to make its decisions collectively.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
23. Main objective of states in international politics is:
- A - the promotion of national language and culture.
 - B - the promotion of national interests.
 - C - the promotion of friendly relations with other nations.
 - D - the promotion of national ideology.
 - E - the promotion of relationship with the United Nations Organization.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
24. Public policy:
- A - is a plan of action adopted by the government to promote the well-being of the people.
 - B - is a plan of action adopted by a private company to raise the profit.
 - C - is a plan of action adopted by a village development society to promote the welfare of its members.
 - D - is a plan of action designed by a government corporation to increase its production.
 - E - is a plan of action designed by a pressure group to promote its private interests.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

25. A Social Conflict refers to:
 A - an intra-organizational conflict.
 B - inter-social groups conflict.
 C - an intra-personnel conflict.
 D - an intra-party conflict.
 E - an intra-governmental conflict.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

● Questions 26 to 38 contain five statements relating to the topic of the each question. Of the statements, only four are correct. Select the group of correct statements.

26. Some important political and economic areas that were developed under the British colonial rule were:
 A - democratic governance based on the people representation.
 B - a free labour market.
 C - an independent and unitary judicial system.
 D - a centralized and independent administrative system.
 E - the Pritivena education.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

27. Under the British colonial rule:
 A - the caste system got declined owing to the abolition of the Rajakariya system.
 B - the national economy got linked to the international market due to the introduction of the open market economy.
 C - there emerged an indigenous capitalist class which subsequently led the national movement.
 D - the rural agriculture developed owing to the fertilizer subsidy given by the government.
 E - a regional administrative system was developed based on the Kachchery system.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

28. The communal representation:
 A - was introduced by the Colebrook-Cameron reforms of 1833.
 B - was very much responsible for creating racism in the Ceylonese society.
 C - was very much favoured by the minority communal groups.
 D - was accepted by the National Congress as a good principle for representation.
 E - was abolished by the Donoughmore Reforms of 1931.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

29. Under the constitutional reforms implemented during the period of 1911-1924:
 A - a governmental system based on the executive committee system was adopted.
 B - the number of representatives in the Legislative Council was increased.
 C - powers of the unofficial members of the Legislative Council were increased.
 D - the number of unofficial members was increased.
 E - the limited franchise was introduced.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

30. By the Constitutional reforms of 1924:
 A - powers of the Governor were drastically curtailed.
 B - the composition of the Legislative Council was expanded.
 C - the number of unofficial members was increased.
 D - the communal representation was not changed.
 E - the expected outcomes were not attained due to the separation of power from responsibility.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

31. The National Movement:
 A - was started and led by the Western educated middle class.
 B - was a mass movement encompassing all social strata of the society.
 C - was agitating for a responsible government through constitutional reforms.
 D - was one of the most peaceful national movement in South Asia according to critics.
 E - was weakened by the communally motivated divisions after 1921.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

32. The Ceylon National Congress:
 A - was established on 11th December 1919.
 B - was organized by educated, rich, upper middle class people.
 C - was an umbrella organization.
 D - was not interested in mobilizing ordinary masses for the independence movement.
 E - was an organization organized by low country middle class Sinhalese Buddhist people.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
33. The Finance Committee:
 A - was established in 1907 by the Governor Henry McCallum.
 B - was composed of the Chief Secretary, Chief Revenue Officer, Treasurer and all Unofficial Members.
 C - was assigned the power to deal with money bills when the Legislative Council was not in session.
 D - was neglected under the government of Crew-McCallum in the period of 1912-1920.
 E - was very much useful for official and unofficial members to deal with money matters amicably.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
34. Lanka Sama Samaja Party:
 A - was established on 18th December 1935.
 B - was the first left party as well as the first political party established in Sri Lanka.
 C - was closely aligned with the Ceylon National Congress to lead the independence movement.
 D - was started by a Western educated, Marxist oriented, middle class young radical group.
 E - was aiming at establishing a socialist government in Ceylon.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
35. The State Council established under the Donoughmore Reforms of 1931:
 A - consisted of 61 members of whom 50 members were elected by people.
 B - was assigned a dual role as executive and legislative.
 C - was presided over by the Governor when the Speaker was absent.
 D - was empowered to reject the annual budget and the removal of the Board of Ministers.
 E - was subjected to be dissolved at any time by the Governor on his own discretion.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
36. The Board of Ministers under the Donoughmore government:
 A - was a homogeneous body.
 B - consisted of ten members.
 C - was working without collective responsibility.
 D - was headed by the Chief Secretary.
 E - was accountable to the State Council for the annual budget and other money matters.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
37. The Soulbury Constitution of 1948:
 A - had abolished the government based on the Executive Committee system and introduced a cabinet form of government.
 B - had granted only freedom in internal affairs and did not grant full Dominion status.
 C - had retained the British queen as the Head of State of Ceylon.
 D - had provided that minister of Justice be selected from the Senate.
 E - had abolished the right enjoyed by Ceylonese to make appeal to the British Privy Council on judicial matters.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
38. The Legislature created under the Soulbury Constitution of 1948:
 A - was bicameral.
 B - was constituted on the principle of parliamentary sovereignty.
 C - was empowered to make laws subject to Clause No. 29(2).
 D - was composed of elected, and appointed members.
 E - was designated as 'Parliament'.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

● Questions 39 to 44 consist of five statements relating to the topic of the each question. Of them four statements are incorrect. Select the group of incorrect statements.

39. The First Republican Constitution of 1972:
- A - retained the leadership of British Queen in the government.
 B - introduced a federal system of government for Sri Lanka.
 C - declared Sri Lanka a Free, Sovereign, Independent Republic.
 D - designated Sri Lanka as a secular state.
 E - introduced a new national anthem for Sri Lanka.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
40. The Principles of State Policy embodied in the First Republican Constitution of 1972 were:
- A - a set of socio, economic, political and moral guidelines to be adhered by the state.
 B - a set of fundamental rights granted to the citizens.
 C - a set of obligations to be observed by the government in governance.
 D - a set of directives issued by the central government to local government authorities.
 E - a set of criteria to be followed by the judiciary when justice was dispensed.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
41. The Second Republican Constitution of 1978:
- A - has greatly contributed to strengthen the democratic governance in Sri Lanka.
 B - has changed the secular nature of the Sri Lankan state.
 C - has greatly strengthened the powers, position and authority of the legislature.
 D - has made the Gaullist presidential system as the fundamental constitutional foundation of the Sri Lanka's state.
 E - has accepted state capitalism along with high level of welfare activities as a state economic policy.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
42. The Second Republican Constitution of 1978:
- A - has introduced a Presidential system of government similar to that of American system.
 B - has established a legislature vested with full sovereign power to make laws.
 C - has created a hybrid executive consisting of a President and a Cabinet.
 D - has established a Supreme Court with the power of judicial review.
 E - has established a state administrative service void of interference of political executive.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
43. Powers of the President over the Parliament under the Constitution of 1978 are:
- A - to summon, prorogue and dissolve the Parliament.
 B - to extend the official term of the Parliament by a Presidential decree.
 C - to assent bills passed by the Parliament.
 D - to preside over the house when participating in debates.
 E - to select the Speaker.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE
44. Under the Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution of 1978:
- A - the right to life has been expressly guaranteed.
 B - no restriction has been imposed on enjoying any fundamental right.
 C - suspension of certain fundamental rights during emergency has been permitted.
 D - fundamental rights have been recognized as one of the components of the sovereignty of people.
 E - the Supreme Court has not been given power to review fundamental rights petitions.
- (1) ABCD (2) BCDE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) ABCE

● Answer questions 45 and 46 based on the statements given below.

- A - Consist of three kinds as Municipal Councils, Urban Councils and Pradeshiya Sabahs.
 B - Established under the terms of the Indo-Lanka Peace Accord of 1987.
 C - Functions under the supervision of the Provincial Councils.
 D - One for each Province has been established.
 E - Central government appoints the Provincial Chief Minister and other Ministers.
 F - Responsible for providing community utility services in their respective localities.
 G - The Chief Executive known as the Governor is appointed by the President.
 H - Composed only of members elected by people for a period of four years.
 I - Not sovereign bodies though powers are given by the Constitution.
 J - Can be dissolved at any time by the Provincial Chief Minister by using his discretionary power.

45. Select the correct group of statements relevant to the Provincial Councils.
 (1) ABCD (2) EFGH (3) ABII (4) BDGI (5) DEFG

46. Select the correct group of statements relevant to the Local Government Authorities.
 (1) ACDE (2) BEFG (3) ACFH (4) FGHI (5) GHII

● Given below are some statements relating to the United Nations Organization and the Commonwealth. Based on the statements, answer questions 47 and 48.

- A - Is the largest inter-governmental organization in the present world with broad objectives.
 B - Is a middle level inter-governmental organization with limited objectives.
 C - Is a voluntary organization of which membership is open only for sovereign states.
 D - Maintenance of world peace and security is the main objective.
 E - Is the only international organization in the world which has no constitution.
 F - Functions on the principle of non-interference in internal affairs of member states.
 G - Is an affiliated body of the European Union.
 H - Promotion of cooperation among members in the socio-economic areas is the main concern.
 I - Main legislative body is the Security Council which is responsible to the Secretary General.
 J - Established in 1945.

47. Select the correct group of statements relevant to the United Nations Organization.
 (1) ADFI (2) BEGH (3) CHII (4) ADFH (5) AFGH

48. Select the correct group of statements relevant to the Commonwealth.
 (1) ABCD (2) BCEH (3) DEFG (4) GHII (5) DFGH

● Given below are some statements relating to the International Court of Justice and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). Based on the statements, answer questions 49 and 50.

- A - Is the legal arm of the United Nations Organization.
 B - Is a regional level organization with limited objectives.
 C - Is empowered to settle legal disputes among member countries.
 D - Is comprised of eight South Asian states.
 E - Is established on the Dhaka Declaration of 1985.
 F - Provides advisory opinions to the United Nations Organization and its affiliated bodies.
 G - Consists of nine judges appointed by the General Assembly in concurrence with the Security Council.
 H - Promotion of cooperation among member states in non-controversial and non-political areas is the main concern.
 I - Has the power to give capital punishment to convicts of war crimes.
 J - India has been appointed by member states as the leader of the organization.

49. Select the correct group of statements relevant to the International Court of Justice.
 (1) ACEF (2) ABDF (3) BEGH (4) ACFG (5) EHHI

50. Select the correct group of statements relevant to the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation.
 (1) AFII (2) BDEF (3) CFGI (4) DHII (5) BDEH

* * *

Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

6. (i) "The relationship between the executive and the legislature is distant."
 (ii) "The relationship between the executive and the legislature is too close so that there can be seen an interdependence between the two."
 Name respectively the two types of governments in which the above mentioned executive-legislature relationship can be seen.
7. (i) "Capture of political power is the main objective."
 (ii) "Promotion of private interests through exerting influence on those who handle political power is the main concern."
 Name respectively the two types of organizations which are relevant to the above statements.
8. (i) What is the term of office of the President of the United States of America and the number of terms that one person can be elected to the office?
 (ii) What is the term of office of the President of France and the number of terms that one person can hold the office?
9. (i) Name the Political executive of the British government.
 (ii) Name the highest court of the British Judicial System.
10. (i) What is the composition of the Swiss Federal Council and how are the members of the Federal Council appointed?
 (ii) In India the second house of the central government known as the Rajya Sabah is composed of two kinds of members. Name the two kinds.
11. Name respectively the two constitutional reforms implemented under the British colonial rule by which communal representation was introduced and abolished.
12. Name the two constitutional reforms under which limited franchise and universal adult franchise were introduced respectively in the history of constitutional reforms of Sri Lanka.
13. (i) What was the first national organization established by Ceylonese to launch the independent movement against the British colonial rule?
 (ii) Name the first left party established in Ceylon and mention the year it was established.

* * *

14. (i) State the number of members of the Council of Ministers under the Donoughmore Government.
(ii) Who had the power to appoint Ministers in the Donoughmore Government?
15. (i) What was the official title of the Queen's representative in Ceylon under the Soulbury Constitution of 1948?
(ii) What was the method used to appoint Queen's representative under the Soulbury Constitution of 1948?
16. (i) What was the procedure adopted in the 1972 Constitution with regard to the appointment of the Nominal Executive?
(ii) What was the term of office of the Nominal Executive under the 1972 Constitution?
17. (i) The political executive created under the 1978 Constitution is composed of two parts. Name them.
(ii) One part of the political executive created under the 1978 Constitution can be removed from the office by adopting a no-confidence motion in the Parliament. Name the body.
18. (i) In which year and under what constitutional amendment that Provincial Councils were established in Sri Lanka.
(ii) Name the chief executive of the provincial councils.
19. Name the political and economic ideologies on which (1) the United National Party and (2) the Sri Lanka Freedom Party were founded.
20. Name (1) the Chief Executive Officer and (2) the Main Deliberative Body of the United Nations Organization.

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 සාමාන්‍ය මධ්‍යම පරීක්ෂණ (උසුරු මට්ටම), 2015 අගෝස්තු
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2015

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II
 Political Science II

23
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 II

Instructions:

* Answer only four questions selecting two questions from each part B and C.

Part B

1. How do you differentiate Theoretical politics from Applied politics? (20 marks)

2. Examine any two of the following:
- (i) Theory and practice of separation of powers
 - (ii) Rule of Law
 - (iii) Constitutionalism
 - (iv) Power of Judicial Review
3. Discuss any two of the following:
- (i) Functions of political parties in democratic political systems
 - (ii) Functions of pressure groups
 - (iii) Role of public opinion
 - (iv) Agents of political socialization
 - (v) Role of civil society in democratic political systems
4. Examine any two of the following:
- (i) Role of the House of Commons in the British government or the House of Representatives in the American government
 - (ii) Relationship between President and the Cabinet in France or the Federal Council and the Federal Assembly in Switzerland
 - (iii) Centre-States relationship in the Indian federal system
 - (iv) Actors and their role in international politics or Process of public policy formulation
- (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

5. Discuss the role of Ceylon National Congress in the independence movement (20 marks)

6. Examine any two of the following:
- (i) Working of the Executive Committee System under the Donoughmore Constitution.
 - (ii) Safeguards provided for minorities under the Soulbury Constitution
 - (iii) Novel features introduced under the 1972 Constitution
 - (iv) Changes introduced to the powers and functions of the President under the 19th Amendment
- (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

7. Examine any two of the following:
- (i) Recent trends in Political party system of Sri Lanka
 - (ii) Merits and demerits of system of representation introduced under the 1978 Constitution
 - (iii) Role of the Supreme Court under the 1978 Constitution with regard to the judicial pre-review of bills
 - (iv) Relationship between Provincial Council and Central Government in Sri Lanka.
 - (v) Principal features of Local Government System in Sri Lanka
- (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
8. Discuss any two of the following:
- (i) Human Rights Council of the United Nations Organization
 - (ii) International Court of Justice
 - (iii) Powers and functions of the Security Council of the United Nations Organization
 - (iv) The Commonwealth
- (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

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