

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

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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:

- * 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 them 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 contain five statements relating to the topic of each question. Of them only **four** statements are **correct**. Select the **correct** group of statements.

1. Study of politics enables students to
 - A - understand power and authority in society.
 - B - differentiate good and bad governance.
 - C - become responsible citizens.
 - D - nurture spirituality among them.
 - E - analyse the content of power struggle.

(1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
2. Politics is concerned with
 - A - public affairs.
 - B - peaceful resolution of conflicts.
 - C - the state and its institutions.
 - D - the process of Public Policy.
 - E - the role of religion in human life.

(1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
3. The state in modern societies
 - A - possesses both internal and external sovereignty.
 - B - is equal to government.
 - C - decides who shall be its members.
 - D - is also called the nation-state.
 - E - claims the monopoly of coercive power.

(1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
4. Government in modern societies
 - A - is an abstract idea.
 - B - can be changed from time to time.
 - C - can be organized in both unitary and federal forms.
 - D - is the agent of the state.
 - E - is an essential element of statehood.

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

5. The classical theory holds that sovereignty
- A - symbolizes the supreme power of the state.
 - B - cannot be alienated.
 - C - can be divided whenever necessary.
 - D - is the fountain of law.
 - E - resides only in the ruler.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
6. Capitalist ideology holds that
- A - the state should control the economy.
 - B - market transactions are managed by an invisible hand.
 - C - benefits of economic growth will trickle down to every stratum of society.
 - D - production shall aim at the satisfaction of consumer needs.
 - E - free market economy enhances individual freedom.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
7. Features of the presidential form of government include
- A - separate elections for the executive and the legislature.
 - B - independent existence of the executive from the legislature.
 - C - application of the principle of separation of powers in organizing the government.
 - D - the principle that President cannot be removed from office for party political reasons.
 - E - simultaneous ending of terms of the legislature and the executive.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
8. Scientific Socialism
- A - advocates the working class to be obedient to the capitalist state.
 - B - holds that the state is an instrument of the dominant class.
 - C - argues that the state exists in class societies.
 - D - believes that the state will wither away in the communist society.
 - E - is based on the teachings of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
9. A government of dictatorship is characterized by
- A - lack of a liberal social and political vision.
 - B - disinterest to listen to the public grievances.
 - C - arbitrary rule.
 - D - the ruler's willingness to be answerable to people.
 - E - subordinate role of the media in public life.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
10. Under the federal form of government
- A - power is divided between the Central and State governments.
 - B - Supreme Court arbitrates disputes between the Central and State governments.
 - C - cooperation of Central and State governments is mandatory to amend the constitution.
 - D - states remain united while keeping their own distinctive identities.
 - E - the Central legislature can override State legislatures.
- (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE

11. The pure form of Cabinet government is characterized by
 A - the presence of a nominal and real executive.
 B - the collective responsibility of ministers.
 C - relegation of the legislature to an insignificant position.
 D - reciprocal relations between the executive and the legislature.
 E - the possibility of dissolving the legislature pre-maturely.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
12. Features of the liberal democratic system include
 A - constitutional government.
 B - separation of powers among the government organs.
 C - competitive party system.
 D - government control over the mass media.
 E - fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
13. The concept of the Rule of Law holds that
 A - everyone is equal before the law.
 B - both the ruler and the ruled must obey the laws of the state.
 C - the ruler enjoys immunity from law.
 D - it is improper to enact retrospective laws.
 E - an accused must be treated innocent until proven guilty.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
14. Human rights
 A - are entitlements that every human being enjoys by being human.
 B - are universal.
 C - need to be guaranteed by law if they are to be meaningful.
 D - are part of international law.
 E - are only those rights recognized by the constitution of a state.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
15. The concept of separation of powers assumes that
 A - preventing the concentration of state power is necessary to ensure the liberty of citizens.
 B - separated powers should be exercised by different branches of government.
 C - mechanisms of checks and balances are needed to prevent arbitrary government.
 D - absolute power does not lead to corruption.
 E - power can be checked by power.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
- Questions 16 to 25 contain five statements each in relation to the theme of each question. Of them, only four statements are correct. Select the incorrect statement.
16. Legislature in modern democracies
 (1) enacts laws to maintain law and order.
 (2) allocates public funds to run the government.
 (3) can be either uni-cameral or bi-cameral.
 (4) implements public policies.
 (5) is composed of peoples' representatives.
17. Democratic political tradition on judiciary holds that
 (1) the constitution should protect the independence of the judiciary.
 (2) tenure of the judges must be secure.
 (3) salaries of judges cannot be reduced during their tenure.
 (4) judges must be politically neutral.
 (5) judges must consult the executive in deciding cases.

18. Laws of the State

- (1) are expressions of sovereignty.
- (2) are equal to social customs.
- (3) are binding upon all members of society.
- (4) aim at controlling the behaviour of citizens.
- (5) do not guide the spiritual life.

19. Liberal democratic constitutionalism holds that

- (1) no one is above the law.
- (2) government must conduct its affairs lawfully.
- (3) government can ignore the freedom of citizens depending on the political situation.
- (4) the constitution should set out duties and obligations for the ruler and the ruled.
- (5) the behaviour of rulers and government institutions must be predictable.

20. Civil Society

- (1) is situated outside the sphere of state.
- (2) is comprised of voluntary associations of citizens.
- (3) is a critical element for a healthy democracy.
- (4) makes inputs into the public policy process.
- (5) is an obstacle to liberal democracy.

21. Representation in modern democracies

- (1) leads to arbitrary rule.
- (2) is the mean of linking citizens with government.
- (3) takes place through indirect methods.
- (4) is carried out through elections.
- (5) may take the forms of trusteeship, delegation, and mandate.

22. Democratic Constitutions

- (1) are classified as flexible and rigid, unitary and federal, and presidential and parliamentary.
- (2) define the nature and content of the relations between the government and the people.
- (3) determine powers, functions, and procedures of government organs.
- (4) prescribe the limits of governmental action.
- (5) allow governments to act beyond the established laws.

23. Interest Groups

- (1) are helpful to democratic governance.
- (2) can be distinguished from political parties.
- (3) are allowed in totalitarian systems.
- (4) aim at achieving their goals by influencing policy makers.
- (5) are concerned with the welfare of members of the group.

24. Political parties in democracies

- (1) educate the public on important political issues.
- (2) aim at gaining political power.
- (3) recruit future leaders for the political system.
- (4) are the medium of forming government.
- (5) leads to dictatorship.

25. Public Policy

- (1) intends to benefit private business groups.
- (2) aims at resolving public grievances.
- (3) is a goal-oriented course of actions.
- (4) is implemented through bureaucracy.
- (5) is formulated by legitimate authorities in a political system.

- Questions 26 to 35 contain five statements each. Of them, only four are relevant to the topic given. Select the relevant group of statements.
26. Colebrook-Cameron commission of 1833 recommended
 A - Abolition of the System of Rajakariya.
 B - The establishment of Executive and Legislative Councils.
 C - The introduction of a common criminal justice system.
 D - The termination of all trade monopolies.
 E - The strengthening of the powers of the Governor against the judiciary.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
27. The Ceylon National Congress
 A - put forward moderate political demands.
 B - demanded equal recognition to local people as subjects of the British empire.
 C - was divided along caste, religious, and communal identities.
 D - mobilized ordinary masses for political independence.
 E - refrained from demanding the immediate withdrawal of British rule.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
28. Donoughmore Constitutional Reforms
 A - introduced universal franchise.
 B - established the executive committee system.
 C - enabled local political leaders to participate in government.
 D - expected the three officers of the state to safeguard the imperial interests.
 E - converted the Governor to be a nominal head of government.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
29. Parliament under the Soulbury Constitution
 A - had authority to make and unmake any law.
 B - comprised of the Governor General representing the Crown, the Senate, and the House of Representatives.
 C - had both elected and nominated members.
 D - faced limitations over its legislative competencies.
 E - was a bi-cameral legislature.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
30. The President under the First Republican Constitution.
 A - was the nominal head of state.
 B - was nominated by the Prime Minister.
 C - could be removed through a resolution passed by the National State Assembly.
 D - was given legal immunity during the tenure of office.
 E - enjoyed discretionary power to summon and dissolve the National State Assembly.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
31. The National State Assembly under the Constitution of 1972
 A - was vested with executive, legislative, and judicial powers.
 B - was the supreme institution of the state.
 C - had power to control the public service.
 D - was a uni-cameral legislature.
 E - was answerable to the Constitutional Court.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE
32. Novel features of the Constitution of 1978 include
 A - the Constitutional Court.
 B - proportional representation.
 C - legal remedies for the violation of fundamental rights.
 D - Ombudsman.
 E - President as head of the Cabinet.
 (1) ABCD (2) ABCE (3) ABDE (4) ACDE (5) BCDE

33. Federal system of the United States of America

- A - comprises of fifty states and the central government.
- B - is characterized by shared sovereignty.
- C - has provided for residual powers to be vested in the state governments.
- D - has provided for the states to withdraw membership from the Federation.
- E - replaced the previous confederation.

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

34. According to the British tradition of parliamentary government,

- A - Queen has only nominal powers over government.
- B - Parliament cannot make binding decisions over a future Parliament.
- C - Second chamber is not a component of Parliament.
- D - Prime Minister is the first among equals.
- E - Parliament can enact and abolish any law.

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

35. Globalization

- A - has challenged the sovereignty of the modern state.
- B - is driven by neo-liberal economic reforms.
- C - proposes that the modern state should be a federal state.
- D - is a new system with transnational networks.
- E - limits the power of the nation-states through global flow of capital.

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

- Questions 36 to 40 contain five statements relating to the topic of each question. Select the **incorrect** group of statements.

36. In the present international system

- A - United Nations acts as the World Government.
- B - United States of America is accepted by all countries as the world leader.
- C - India and Germany have become permanent members of the UN Security Council.
- D - United Nations Organization is responsible for collective security of the world.
- E - Members of the SAARC have formed a confederation of states.

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

37. The contemporary international system is characterized by

- A - a system of nation-states that has surrendered their sovereignty to the UN.
- B - peaceful co-existence without war among big and small states.
- C - the acceptance of China as the new global super power by all states.
- D - a multi-polar world order.
- E - a bi-polar world order.

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

38. The constitutional model of Switzerland

- A - is a semi-federal system.
- B - is a living example of Westminster system of government.
- C - has rejected the collegiate executive system.
- D - empowers the Federal Tribunal to decide the constitutionality of Canton laws.
- E - allows the central government to enact constitutions for the Cantons.

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

39. Provincial Council System of Sri Lanka

- A - has transformed the country into a federal state.
- B - was introduced to resolve the ethnic problem of the country.
- C - has created a Senate.
- D - has created a Board of Ministers headed by the Governor.
- E - has given full legislative power to Provincial Councils.

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

40. The mixed executive system in modern democracies

- A - does not allow the mixing of presidential and cabinet forms of government.
- B - allows the Prime Minister to override the President whenever necessary.
- C - provides for a President, a Prime Minister and a Cabinet.
- D - enables the President to choose ministers at his/her discretion.
- E - provides for the survival of Cabinet of Ministers without the confidence of the legislature.

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

- Questions 41 to 45 contain five statements relating to the topic of each question. Of them one statement is **incorrect**. Select the **incorrect** statement.

41. The semi-federal system of government

- (1) has both unitary and federal features.
- (2) exists in France and Sri Lanka.
- (3) has been in operation in India with success.
- (4) does not provide for two citizenships at central and state levels.
- (5) can function like a unitary government during emergencies.

42. The European Union

- (1) is facing a problem about membership of Great Britain.
- (2) is working towards achieving cooperation among the European states.
- (3) has its headquarters located in Brussels.
- (4) is an inter-state organization with a common parliament.
- (5) is a humanitarian organization.

43. Communal representation in Sri Lanka during the colonial period

- (1) was the first system of representation introduced in the country.
- (2) was supported by minorities.
- (3) was a result of the divide and rule policy of British rule.
- (4) is considered as the best form of democratic representation.
- (5) was abolished by the Donoughmore reforms.

44. The current Constitutional Council of Sri Lanka

- (1) was established under the 19th amendment.
- (2) comprised of ten members.
- (3) has the Speaker of Parliament as its chairperson.
- (4) aims at ensuring the independence of public service.
- (5) enables the President to appoint higher officials at his discretion.

45. Local government system in Sri Lanka

- (1) is the third tier of governance structure.
- (2) enjoys regulatory and administrative powers.
- (3) provides election of members through a mixed system of elections.
- (4) comes under the direct supervision of central government.
- (5) is expected to promote local democracy.

- Questions numbers 46 to 50 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 mark appropriately on your answer sheet.

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
46. 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.
47. The 18 th Amendment to the Constitution of 1978 weakened the independent commissions.	The 18th Amendment removed presidential term limit.
48. 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.
49. The Second Republican Constitution has provided for a bicameral legislature.	The fundamental rights chapter of the Second Republican Constitution has recognized group rights.
50. 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.

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි/முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது/All Rights Reserved]

පැරණි නිර්දේශය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

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 පහතික පත්‍ර (පසළු පෙළ) විභාගය, 2019 අගෝස්තු
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தரப் பரீட்சை, 2019 ஆகஸ்ட்
 General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, August 2019

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II	23 E II	19.08.2019 / 1300 – 1610
அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II		
Political Science II		

පැය තුනයි மூன்று மணித்தியாலம் Three hours	අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள் Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes
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Use additional reading time to go through the question paper, select the questions and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

Index No.	Part A	20
	Total Marks	

Instructions:

- * This question paper consists of three parts as A, B and C.
- * Part A contains 20 short questions. Allotted marks for a full answer is 01 and for a partial answer is 1/2. Answer all questions in this part by short answers on the question paper itself and attach it to the answer script of Part B and C.
- * Answer four questions selecting two questions from each part B and C.

Part A

- Democracy in its evolution from classical Greek period to modern times has had two forms. What are the **two** forms?
 -
 -
- Two political thinkers of classical Greece are considered as founding fathers of the study of politics. Name the **two**.
 -
 -
- Name one ancient Indian and one ancient Chinese political thinker who contributed to the development of political thought.
 - India :
 - China :
- Two British Social Contract thinkers have described the 'state of nature' in two different ways. Name the **two**.
 -
 -

Department of Examinations Sri Lanka

5. Constitutions are classified into two types on the basis of the level of difficulty of the amending procedure. Name the **two** types.

- (1)
- (2)

6. What are the **two** constitutions that created the following two political institutions in Sri Lanka?

- (1) A Bi-cameral legislature :
- (2) Ombudsman :

7. Name the **two** political systems that emphasize the following principles.

- (1) Right to liberty, life and private property.
.....
- (2) Collective ownership of property.
.....

8. The following statements refer to two theories of the state. What are they?

- (1) The State emerged through a gradual process.
.....
- (2) The State emerged with the origin of private property.
.....

9. Name the **two** political thinkers who introduced the following concepts.

- (1) Philosopher statesman
.....
- (2) The General Will
.....

10. Two Amendments to the 1978 Constitution introduced after 2000 A.D. altered powers of the President in the following two different ways. What is the amendment that

- (1) strengthened the powers of the President?
.....
- (2) reduced the powers of the President?
.....

11. The two statements given below refer to two political institutions. Name them.

- (1) Organizations which aim to gain political power through elections.
.....
- (2) Organizations which try to achieve their objectives through public campaigns.
.....

12. (1) What is the official name of the legislature of the central government of the United States of America?

-
- (2) What is the official name of the Upper House of Indian parliament?
.....

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13. (1) What is the constitutional reform that introduced the limited franchise in colonial Sri Lanka?

.....

(2) What is the constitutional reform that introduced the Executive Committee System in Colonial Sri Lanka?

.....

14. Name **two** European leaders of state who championed the fascist ideology.

(1)

(2)

15. In establishing provincial councils, the 13th Amendment to the 1978 Constitution has introduced three lists of subjects. Name any **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

16. Name **two** features of the unitary form of government.

(1)

(2)

17. Name **two** modern approaches to the study of politics.

(1)

(2)

18. (1) What is the main organ of the United Nations that is responsible for world peace and security?

.....

(2) Name the institution of the United Nations that is responsible for human rights.

.....

19. Name **two** functions of Civil Society in democratic societies.

(1)

(2)

20. (1) Name the first Left political party established in Sri Lanka.

.....

(2) Name the foreign policy ideology introduced by the Sri Lanka Freedom Party.

.....

* *

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සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

පැරණි නිර්දේශය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம் / Old 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
 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

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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

Instructions:

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

Part B

- Show the importance of studying Political Science. (20 marks)
- Discuss **either** Liberal **or** Marxist theory of the state. (20 marks)
- Examine any **two** of the following:
 - The state and other associations
 - The state and government
 - The state and nation
 - Means of checking the power of government (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Discuss any **two** of the following:
 - Features of the Cabinet system of government
 - Features of the Presidential system of government
 - Executive in a mixed system of government
 - Features of the unitary system of government (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part C

- Discuss any **two** of the following:
 - Ceylon National Congress and the National Movement
 - Origin and development of the Left Movement of Sri Lanka
 - Religious revival movements in Colonial Ceylon
 - Minority politics during the Donoughmore era (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- What are the criticisms levelled against the Executive Presidential System established by the 1978 constitution? (20 marks)
- Examine any **two** of the following:
 - Powers and role of the National State Assembly under the 1972 Constitution
 - Powers and role of Parliament under the 1978 Constitution
 - The judiciary under 1972 Constitution
 - The judiciary under 1978 Constitution (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
- Write short notes on any **two** of the following:
 - SAARC and regional cooperation
 - United Nations and world peace
 - Factors that shape foreign policy of Sri Lanka
 - Role of international non-governmental organizations in world politics (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

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