

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, 2024
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (உயர் தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2024
General Certificate of Education (Adv. Level) Examination, 2024

දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව I
அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் I
Political Science I

23 E I

පැය දෙකයි
இரண்டு மணித்தியாலம்
Two hours

Index No. :

Instructions:

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

For Examiner's use only.

Page No.	Question No.	Marks
1	1 - 3	
2	4 - 11	
3	12 - 17	
4	18 - 23	
5	24 - 30	
6	31 - 37	
7	38 - 45	
8	46 - 50	
Total		

	Signature	Code Number
1 st Examiner		
2 nd Examiner		
Additional Chief Examiner		
Arithmetic Checker		
Chief Examiner		

Part A

- Select the **correct** or **most appropriate** answer to questions from 1 to 20 and write its number on the dotted line given within brackets.
- Which of the following falls within the subject of political science?

(1) Organizational behaviour	(2) Theology	(3) Human evolution
(4) Language and culture	(5) Comparative government	(.....)
 - Philosophical approach to Political Science

(1) is one of the newest approaches in political studies.	
(2) was introduced by Harold Lasswell and David Easton.	
(3) was rejected by Aristotle.	
(4) provides normative understanding of key political concepts.	
(5) introduced empirical methods of inquiry to political study.	(.....)
 - The Modern State

(1) emerged in Asia between the 17 th and 19 th centuries.	
(2) is confined to legislative and executive functions.	
(3) encounters challenges due to globalization.	
(4) reflects the interests of the land owning class.	
(5) is based on flexible territorial boundaries.	(.....)

4. Government

- (1) possesses internal sovereignty.
- (2) is a permanent institutional entity.
- (3) is responsible for making decisions for the society as a whole.
- (4) emerged first in the 18th century in Asia.
- (5) stands above all other associations. (.....)

5. One of the main features of a presidential form of government is that

- (1) the political executive is collegial.
- (2) the government is answerable to the legislature.
- (3) the head of government and the head of state are separate.
- (4) the government rests on legislature's confidence.
- (5) the executive authority is concentrated in the hands of the president. (.....)

6. Some of the key thinkers of liberalism were

- (1) Jeremy Bentham, John Stuart Mill, and Adam Smith.
- (2) Thomas Hobbs, Edmund Burke, and Robert Nozick.
- (3) Jean Jacques Rousseau, Woodrow Wilson, and Mahathma Gandhi.
- (4) Robert Owen, Karl Marx, and Vladimir Lenin.
- (5) Mary Wollstonecraft, Betty Friedan, and Kate Millet. (.....)

7. In a liberal democratic rule

- (1) the distinction between the state and government is blurred.
- (2) judiciary is considered as a branch of the executive.
- (3) individual freedom and rights are respected.
- (4) electoral political participation of citizens is discouraged.
- (5) rulers are free from popular accountability. (.....)

8. Which of the following political thinker presented the view that "the capitalist social and economic system is built on the exploitation of labour"?

- | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| (1) Karl Marx | (2) John Locke | (3) A. V. Dicey |
| (4) Jean Bodin | (5) Montesquieu | (.....) |

9. Social Democracy

- (1) discourages parliamentary democracy.
- (2) emphasises only the idea of socialism.
- (3) advocates for social welfarism.
- (4) promotes a revolutionary path to socialism.
- (5) prevents state intervention in economy. (.....)

10. Feminism

- (1) endorses gender discriminations in society.
- (2) claims that women are superior to men.
- (3) encourages women to play only domestic roles.
- (4) discourages women's political participation.
- (5) criticises institutions of patriarchy. (.....)

11. One of the essential conditions for conducting free and fair elections is

- (1) presence of a dominant one party system.
- (2) single member constituency system.
- (3) a powerful police and armed forces.
- (4) active social media.
- (5) an independent and powerful body to conduct elections. (.....)

12. Among the descriptions given to the concepts below, only one is correct. Choose the concept with the correct description.
- (1) Nation - a group of people who share a common language, religion, traditions and culture and regarded themselves as distinct political community.
 - (2) Pressure group - a large group of people who are distinguished by common aspirations and high level of political commitment.
 - (3) Social movements - formal organizations of people that aim to influence public policies and actions of government.
 - (4) Civil society - groups of people organized for the purpose of winning governmental power.
 - (5) Political party - an association of citizens that operates under the control of government.
13. In a confederation (.....)
- (1) a strong link is maintained between federating units.
 - (2) the centre decides its own powers.
 - (3) sovereignty is shared between the centre and federating units.
 - (4) federating units are more powerful than the centre.
 - (5) the centre has powers over a range of national subjects. (.....)
14. The Senate of the United States of America
- (1) allows each of the 50 states to send three elected members.
 - (2) is considered as the most powerful second chamber in the world.
 - (3) is constitutionally subordinate to the House of Representatives.
 - (4) enjoys power to delay bills passed by the House of Representatives up to one year.
 - (5) has no power to approve treaties made by the President. (.....)
15. Select the description which correctly depicts the following country and its governmental feature.
- (1) United States of America - The President and Vice President are elected every four years.
 - (2) India - The cabinet government developed in the 19th century.
 - (3) France - The National Assembly elects the President after each general election.
 - (4) The United Kingdom - A Parliamentary democracy without a Monarch.
 - (5) Switzerland - The executive branch is the Cabinet elected by the parliament. (.....)
16. The institution/body that implements public policy are
- (1) political parties.
 - (2) interests groups.
 - (3) policy advocacy groups.
 - (4) permanent executive.
 - (5) social movements. (.....)
17. The main factor that has shaped Sri Lanka's foreign policy in the post-independent period is
- (1) dynastic politics.
 - (2) public opinion.
 - (3) election promises.
 - (4) SAARC membership.
 - (5) policies of government in power. (.....)

18. Conflict life cycle suggests

- (1) conflict is an unending process.
- (2) conflict is a static process.
- (3) conflicts never end peacefully.
- (4) conflict is a dynamic process.
- (5) conflicts always produce win-win solution. (.....)

19. Coercive means of achieving foreign policy objectives include

- (1) diplomatic negotiations. (2) foreign aid.
- (3) economic agreements. (4) economic embargo.
- (5) cultural diplomacy. (.....)

20. The Peace of Westphalia of 1648

- (1) established the League of Nations in order to maintain international peace and security.
- (2) determined the territorial boundaries of the signatory states.
- (3) ended the colonial rules of European powers.
- (4) ignored the state sovereignty.
- (5) limited the religious freedom in Europe. (.....)

- Select the answer that includes the **correct set of statements** for questions from **21 to 25** and write its number on the dotted line given within brackets.

21. Colebrook - Cameron Commission recommended for colonial Sri Lanka

- A - a laissez-faire economy.
- B - the establishment of a common judiciary.
- C - abolition of all vernacular schools run by the government.
- D - a government with limited powers.
- E - the establishment of a unified system of government.

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

22. Under the constitutional reforms introduced between 1910 and 1930

- A - Legislative Council gradually extended its power.
- B - Governor's powers were gradually reduced.
- C - elective principle with limited franchise was introduced.
- D - radical changes were made in the constitutional structure.
- E - the number of unofficial members was increased.

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

23. Under the Soulbury Constitution of 1947/1948

- A - all members of the Senate did not end their term together.
- B - Governor-General did not hold office for a fixed term.
- C - actions of the Governor-General could not be challenged in any Court of Law.
- D - the principle of collective responsibility of the Cabinet was not recognized.
- E - each minister was individually responsible to the parliament for their respective portfolios.

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

24. The First Republican Constitution of 1972

- A - ignored the principle of separation of powers.
 B - abolished the right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.
 C - recognized the unitary character of the state.
 D - made president responsible to the National State Assembly for all his official acts.
 E - rejected the concept of an independent public service.

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

25. According to the original Constitution of 1978, the President

- A - had powers to dismiss the Prime Minister and reshuffle the cabinet.
 B - was not accountable to Parliament.
 C - was elected for a five year term.
 D - made all key appointments at his/her discretion.
 E - had power to present a bill which was rejected by Parliament to the people at a referendum.

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

- 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 number of the relevant response 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.	Executive presidency in Sri Lanka was created through an amendment to the 1972 Constitution in 1977.	The entire constitutional structure was changed to suit the presidential system by the introduction of the 1978 Constitution.	(.....)
27.	According to the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka, if the presidency falls vacant, the parliament shall elect one of its members as president for the unexpired period of term.	An absolute majority of the vote cast in Parliament is necessary for a person to be elected as the successor president.	(.....)
28.	The establishment of the Provincial Councils in 1987 in Sri Lanka brought about a major change in the public service in the country.	The head of provincial public service is the Chief Minister.	(.....)
29.	The preferential voting system in Sri Lanka was introduced by the original Constitution of 1978.	An elector could give three preferences to three candidates of the same political party in Parliamentary elections.	(.....)
30.	During 1956-1977, Sri Lankan party politics was characterised by two-party system.	Since 1989 Sri Lanka's party system has moved towards a multi-party system.	(.....)

Part B

31. In their historical evolution, states can be classified into several forms or models. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

32. (1) Name **one** scholar who has written about the state formation conflict.

.....

(2) Name the scholar who introduced the concept 'sustainable peace'.

.....

33. Name the authors of the following works.

(1) *Manifesto of the Communist Party*

.....

(2) *Leviathan*

.....

34. Constitutions can be classified into three main categories. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

35. Political party systems are classified into five categories. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

36. The Constitution of the United Kingdom is based on several core principles. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

37. 'The socialist state is fundamentally different from the liberal democratic state.' Name **two** differences.

(1)

(2)

38. Name **two** features of socialist feminism.

(1)

(2)

39. Name **two** features of the Semi-presidential system.

(1)

(2)

40. There are several major electoral systems practiced in the world. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

41. Name **two** international terrorist organizations, which influence international politics in today's world.

(1)

(2)

42. Name **two** foreign policy orientations which shaped Sri Lanka's post independence foreign relations.

(1)

(2)

43. (1) What was the constitutional reform which abolished the system of '*Rajakariya*' in Sri Lanka?

.....

(2) What was the constitutional reform which introduced the elective principle for the first time to the legislative council of colonial Sri Lanka?

.....

44. Name **two** measures taken by the Donoughmore Constitution to protect the interest of minority communities.

(1)

(2)

45. There were two State Council elections held under the Donoughmore Constitution. In which years were they held?

(1)

(2)

46. Name **two** reasons to establish the Public Service Commission under the Soulbury Constitution.

(1)

(2)

47. (1) By whom the president was appointed under the First Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka?

.....

(2) What was the duration of the term of office of the President under the First Republican Constitution of Sri Lanka?

.....

48. The Supreme Court established under the Constitution of 1978 has several areas of jurisdiction. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

49. There were nine independent Commissions established under the 19th Amendment to the 1978 Constitution of Sri Lanka. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

50. Write **two** disadvantages of the First-Past-The-Post system.

(1)

(2)



සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව II
அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் II
Political Science II

23 E II

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 you will answer and decide which of them you will prioritise.

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. Explain the difference between politics and political science. (20 marks)
2. Describe any **two** of the following:
 - (i) Relationship between state and citizens
 - (ii) Differences between state and government
 - (iii) Impact of globalization on the nation state (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
3. Discuss briefly the main features of any **two** of the following political ideologies.
 - (i) Liberalism
 - (ii) Socialism
 - (iii) Fascism (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

Part II

4. Examine the political and social impact of the universal adult franchise granted by the Donoughmore Constitution. (20 marks)
5. Briefly discuss **two** of the following in relation to the Soulbury Constitution of 1947/1948.
 - (i) Governor-General
 - (ii) Senate
 - (iii) Public Service Commission
 - (iv) Parliamentary sovereignty (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

6. Discuss the composition and supremacy of the National State Assembly established under the First Republican Constitution of 1972. (20 marks)
7. Discuss the following themes in relation to the President under the present Constitution of Sri Lanka.
- (i) Method of electing the President (05 marks)
 - (ii) Powers and functions of the President (15 marks)

Part III

8. Explain any **two** of the following:
- (i) Main features of Indian federalism
 - (ii) Powers and functions of the President of France under the present Constitution
 - (iii) Powers of the American Central government (10 × 2 = 20 marks)
9. Explain the main features of Sri Lanka's foreign policy after 2015. (20 marks)
10. Write short notes on any **two** of the following.
- (i) Causes of intra-state conflict
 - (ii) Relationship between public policy and bureaucracy
 - (iii) Current trends in Sri Lanka's political party system
 - (iv) Criticisms against the system of proportional representation system in Sri Lanka
 - (v) Role of non-state actors in international politics (10 × 2 = 20 marks)

* * *