

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
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දේශපාලන විද්‍යාව I
 அரசியல் விஞ்ஞானம் I
 Political Science I

23 E I

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 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.

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	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.

1. Politics refers to

- (1) a process related to state power.
- (2) activities taking place within the government
- (3) a mechanism which politicians employ to enhance power.
- (4) a concept that describes the behaviour of states within the international system.
- (5) the domain in which the state, its institutions and society interact. (.....)

2. Studying politics

- (1) is limited to philosophical and comparative approaches.
- (2) rejects empirical studies.
- (3) gives less importance to qualitative data.
- (4) differs from doing practical politics.
- (5) rejects normative principles. (.....)

3. A political ideology

- (1) consists of mutually contradictory ideas.
- (2) shapes political consciousness in society.
- (3) refrains from influencing political behaviour of citizens.
- (4) always expects loyalty from religious groups.
- (5) always goes against the prevailing order. (.....)

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4. The state
- (1) is not a product of society.
 - (2) is a major component of the government.
 - (3) embodies sovereignty of a political community.
 - (4) is synonymous with government.
 - (5) possesses only internal sovereignty. (.....)
5. Sovereignty
- (1) is a power available to all organisations in society.
 - (2) refers to the supreme authority of the state within its territorial boundaries.
 - (3) allows a state to interfere into internal affairs of other states.
 - (4) is always indivisible.
 - (5) is centralized in federal states. (.....)
6. The liberal theory of individual freedom assumes that
- (1) society is constituted by social classes.
 - (2) all individuals in society do not deserve freedom.
 - (3) individual freedom can be achieved through class struggle.
 - (4) the government should not create an environment for individuals to enjoy freedom.
 - (5) the rule of law is essential to safeguard individual freedom. (.....)
7. Fascism as a political ideology
- (1) developed during the third and fourth decades of the Twentieth Century.
 - (2) was developed in France under Napoleon Bonaparte.
 - (3) emphasized religious freedom.
 - (4) was influenced by liberalism.
 - (5) advocated world peace. (.....)
8. An example of functional classification of conflicts is:
- (1) state formation conflicts.
 - (2) constructive conflicts.
 - (3) inter-personal conflicts.
 - (4) intra-state conflicts.
 - (5) conflicts among nations. (.....)
9. The correct statement with regard to the objectives of checks and balances is:
- (1) Protection of the independence of the judiciary.
 - (2) Strengthening of powers of the cabinet.
 - (3) Promotion of citizen participation in politics.
 - (4) Ensuring public support for the government.
 - (5) Prevention of abuse of power by the government. (.....)
10. The political economy approach to the study of politics
- (1) originated as an alternative to the feminist approach.
 - (2) justifies the existing power structures in society.
 - (3) stresses the importance of economic, social and class bases of politics.
 - (4) fails to present a radical critique of social and political power.
 - (5) is compatible with liberal political philosophy. (.....)
11. In a parliamentary form of government
- (1) the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are not answerable to Parliament.
 - (2) collective responsibility of the cabinet is not an essential feature.
 - (3) the Cabinet is headed by the Head of State.
 - (4) Prime Minister can select the cabinet ministers outside Parliament.
 - (5) Government survives on the majority support in Parliament. (.....)

12. In a federal system

- (1) the central government is weaker than the state governments.
- (2) diversity and national unity are not promoted.
- (3) state governments can withdraw from the union unilaterally.
- (4) there are two levels of government.
- (5) the legislature is unicameral.

(.....)

13. The study of International politics

- (1) is limited to economic diplomacy.
- (2) emphasizes the relationships between the State and its citizens.
- (3) focuses on inter-relationships among the nation-states.
- (4) ignores politics among sovereign nations.
- (5) is concerned with how the institutional structures function within the states.

(.....)

14. State actors in international politics include,

- (1) nation-states.
- (2) international non-governmental organizations.
- (3) Multi-National Corporations.
- (4) eminent persons.
- (5) international financial organizations.

(.....)

15. In the policy making process, civil society organizations

- (1) compete with government agencies.
- (2) have an agenda limited to policy analysis.
- (3) do not advocate policy reforms.
- (4) promote the interests of socially excluded groups as well.
- (5) are always free from political influence.

(.....)

16. As a political ideology, Republicanism,

- (1) evolved in opposition to Monarchy.
- (2) holds the view that citizens should not be interested in defending freedom.
- (3) emphasises political passivity of citizens.
- (4) is sceptical about the concept of people's sovereignty.
- (5) introduced the principle that the Head of State should not be accountable to the people.

(.....)

17. Of the following, the international organization that has a military agenda is;

- (1) UN Security Council.
- (2) SAARC.
- (3) ASEAN.
- (4) NATO.
- (5) Commonwealth.

(.....)

18. Representative democracy

- (1) evolved through the parliamentary form of government.
- (2) has similar features with direct democracy.
- (3) is a feature of autocratic system of government.
- (4) goes against the idea of one-person-one-vote.
- (5) is a substitute for referendum.

(.....)

19. Sri Lanka's foreign policy in recent years

- (1) has been socialist in orientation.
- (2) has emphasised economic diplomacy.
- (3) has not been responding to shifts in the international balance of economic power.
- (4) has ignored Arab nations.
- (5) has been isolated from global trends.

(.....)

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20. Pressure groups

- (1) are an indication of a healthy democracy.
- (2) mobilize the working class to win their rights.
- (3) have played an influential role in socialist countries.
- (4) enter into coalitions with political parties to contest elections.
- (5) refrain from influencing government policy-making process.

(.....)

- Select the **correct set of statements** for questions from **21 to 25**.

21. The First Republican Constitution of 1972 in Sri Lanka.

- A - created a cabinet system of government.
- B - brought the public service under cabinet control.
- C - established a bicameral legislature.
- D - enabled the Prime Minister to appoint the President.
- E - named the House of Representatives as the National State Assembly.

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

22. The British model of government in its present form

- A - considers traditions and conventions as part of the Constitution.
- B - is guided by the concepts of Parliamentary sovereignty and collective responsibility.
- C - provides for the concentration of power in the National Legislature.
- D - is built on a multi-party system.
- E - has created a system of asymmetrical power-sharing.

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

23. The model of neo-liberal state emphasizes

- A - the state's commitment to social welfare.
- B - the concept of minimalist state.
- C - the centrality of market forces in economic and social development.
- D - the necessity of bringing back *laissez-faire* policies.
- E - the integration of national economies with the global economy.

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

24. Under the present constitutional model of France

- A - the system of government is unitary and centralized.
- B - powers of the Prime Minister are limited compared with the Westminster model.
- C - an Electoral College elects the President.
- D - administrative decentralization is a key feature of local government
- E - ministers are not members of the legislature.

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

25. According to political theory, citizenship

- A - is more than a legal status which individuals can obtain.
- B - enables individuals to participate in the affairs of the state.
- C - expects members of the political community to be loyal to the state.
- D - is a privilege available to individuals entering a country.
- E - enables individuals to claim social and political rights.

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

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- 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.	The Ombudsman under the 1978 Constitution is entrusted with powers to investigate violations of the citizens' fundamental rights.	Parliament can reduce the salary of the Ombudsman during the tenure of office.	(.....)
27.	Under the original Constitution of 1978, the cut off point to qualify to secure representation in parliament was 5%.	The PR system generally favours small and minority parties to secure representation.	(.....)
28.	The 17 th Amendment to the 1978 Constitution reduced the discretionary powers of President in making appointments to independent Commissions.	The 18 th Amendment made provisions for the President to attend Parliamentary sittings once in every three months.	(.....)
29.	The First Republican Constitution of 1972 did not establish a Second Chamber of Parliament.	The framers of the First Republican Constitution believed that parliament should not have a chamber with members unelected by the people.	(.....)
30.	Under the 1978 Constitution the Speaker has the authority to summon and prorogue Parliament.	Under the 1978 Constitution the quorum for parliamentary sittings is 40.	(.....)

Part B

31. What are the **two** forms of government that are based on the following features?

(1) concentration of state power

(2) sharing of state power

32. What are the **two** countries that were considered as models in designing Sri Lanka's Presidential system in 1978?

(1)

(2)

33. Conflict resolution is a long and difficult process. But there are other constructive ways to deal with conflicts. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

34. (1) What is the political ideology which advocates the separation of religion and politics?

.....

(2) What is the political theory that critiques patriarchal power.

.....

35. (1) What was the constitutional reform introduced during the colonial period which laid the foundation for a future centralized state in Sri Lanka ?

.....

(2) What was the constitutional reform which introduced limited franchise to Sri Lanka?

.....

36. Name **two** political concepts identified with each of the following thinkers.

(1) Montesquieu

(2) John Austin

37. Name the political theorist who advanced each of the following theories.

(1) Social citizenship

(2) Post-colonial state

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38. Learning politics has two meanings. What are those **two**?

(1)

(2)

39. Party systems are classified into five types. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

40. (1) Name a concept that characterizes Sri Lanka's political party system.

.....

(2) What was the name of the coalition of political parties that formed the government in Sri Lanka in 1956?

.....

41. Name **two** traditions/streams in the feminist ideology and movement.

(1)

(2)

42. There are several forms/models of the state evolved through history. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

43. Name **two** of the three main strands of Liberalism.

(1)

(2)

44. There are **two** theoretical approaches to the impact of globalization on the nation-state. Name them.

(1)

(2)

45. Rousseau used two concepts to argue that the state should serve the interests of society as a whole. What are those **two** concepts?

(1)

(2)

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46. (1) In which country did the academic study of public policy originate?

.....

(2) Who introduced the theoretical model of the ideal type of bureaucracy?

.....

47. Name **two** concepts on which the idea of free and fair elections is based.

(1)

(2)

48. In unitary states, dispersal of administrative power to the local levels takes place in three ways. Name **two** of them.

(1)

(2)

49. In the amendments to the 1978 Constitution, there have been **two** trends with regard to the powers of the President. What are they?

(1)

(2)

50. Name the **two** countries that began as confederations, but later transformed into federal systems of government.

(1)

(2)

* * *