Part -I

- Answer the all questions.

1. What is the country with two party system,
   i. India
   ii. North Korea.
   iii. Great Britain
   iv. China.

2. What is not the feature seen in an unitary state.
   i. Offering administrative powers in to regional units by an act of parliament.
   ii. Vesting only administrative powers.
   iii. Vesting executive, legislative and judiciary powers among central government and regional units.
   iv. The power of local authorities can be retested in to central government..

3. What is the country with federal system.
   i. France
   ii. Switzerland.
   iii. Cuba
   iv. Great Britain.

4. What is the incorrect statement relevant to the governor in a provincial council.
   i. Elects from provincial council election.
   ii. Acts as the executive of provincial council.
   iii. Can't be resigned while the legal duration.
   iv. Create the coordination between central government and provincial council

5. A power received to federal states of America is,
   i. Financial activities.
   ii. Education.
   iii. Collecting taxes.
   iv. External trade and foreign affairs.

6. Select the answer organized by an economic good and free good in order is,
   i. Foods, Air.
   ii. Water, Medicine.
   iii. Cloths, Vehicles.
   iv. Sunlight, Water.

7. Select the intermediate good from followings.
   i. Buildings.
   ii. Rice.
   iii. Machinery.
   iv. Fertilizer.
8. What is the country that market economic features can be seen,
9. What is not the feature can be seen due to globalization.
   i. Origin of multi national companies.
   ii. Occurrence of disturbances to trade.
   iii. Origin of regional co-operation.
   iv. Financial values being stable.
10. The political concepts that is created with the sense of "One country - One nation"
11. What is the criteria that cause to determine the electoral divisions in Sri Lanka.
    i. Land, No of votes.    ii. Land, Population.
12. What is the main feature seen in a mixed economy,
    i. Organizing Economy by a central authority.
    ii. The basic aim is obtaining profit.
    iii. Private and Public property ownership is seen.
    iv. There is a system of competitive market.
13. According to the open Economic policy, privatization can be clearly visible in the period of,
14. What is not the market economic feature can be seen is Sri Lanka,
    i. Government separates from business activities.
    ii. Government involves to financial control.
    iii. Encourage the private sector.
    iv. Encourage the Government sector.
15. What is the answer with payments of production factor in order?
    i. Taxes, Salary, Interest, Profit.    iii. Taxes, Salary, Profit, Interest.
16. What are the millanium development aims passed by united nations organizations in 2000.
    i. Preventing poverty and hungry.
    ii. Fulfillment of basic needs.
    iii. Ensuring social security.
    iv. Respecting other cultures.
17. An example for a political conflict is,
   i. Ireland war.                  ii. war of cross.

18. What is the feature of Discussion system as a method of conflict resolution?
   i. ability to appeal.          ii. gentle discussion face to face.
   iii. Holding with agreement of both parties. iv. consists of Employee and Employer.

19. What is the electoral division use in provincial council election.
   i. Province.
   ii. District.
   iii. Divisional Secretariat division.
   iv. Pradeshiya sbha division.

20. What is the answer with basic components of the State.
   i. Land, Population, Judiciary, Sovereignty.
   ii. Sovereignty, Prime minister, Minister, Population.
   iv. Land, Population, government, sovereignty.

21. The component that is not belong to supreme power of people according to the third
    constitution of Sri Lanka.
   i. Executive power.                ii. Governing Powers.

22. The incident that is not affected to create powerful nation state in England, France, Oland.
   i. Military and naval power.      ii. National unity.
   iii. Favorable Economy.          iv. being a long time colony.

23. Select the legal duty from followings,
   i. Paying taxes properly.        ii. following customs and manners.

24. A basic purpose of law is,
   i. Creating a peace society in the country.
   ii. Dispensing a peaceful society in the country.
   iii. Giving punishments to misdeeders.
   iv. protecting the freedom of judiciary.
25. A power and function of Judiciary.
   i. Passing laws.  
   ii. Advising the process of enacting laws. 
   iii. Enacting laws.  
   iv. Questioning. 

   i. Resolving commercial conflicts.  
   ii. Judi's diction in election petitions. 
   iii. Jurisdiction in presidential Petition.  
   iv. Judicial power criminal cases. 

27. What is the final and highest court of Sri Lanka.
   i. Court of appeal.  
   ii. High court. 
   iii. Supreme Court.  
   iv. Provincial high court. 

28. The judges of provincial high court are appointed by,
   i. Provincial governor.  
   ii. Chief Justice. 
   iii. Prime minister.  
   iv. President. 

29. What is the case can be dispensed by district court.
   i. Cases relevant to income.  
   ii. Cases relevant to elections. 
   iii. Cases relevant to robbery.  
   iv. Cases done by the Sri Lankan's at the foreign countries. 

30. What is not the relevant statement for ombudsman,
   i. Appointed by President. 
   ii. Salary is paid from joint fund. 
   iii. A designation created by constitution 1972. 
   iv. It is a lifelong designation. 

31. Legislative Council was introduced by ................... constitutional reform.
   i. 1910 crew macculum.  
   ii. 1921 maning constitution. 
   iii. 1931 Doghnamore constitution.  
   iv. 1947 Soalbury constitution. 

32. What is the constitutional reform that increased the no of non official members than official members in legislative council.
   i. 1833 Colebroom reforms.  
   ii. 1910 Crew macculum reforms. 
   iii. 1921 Maning reforms.  
   iv. 1924 manning devonsher reform. 

33. What was the league condition that facilitated to established provincial councils in Sri Lanka.
   i. Act no 16 of 1939.  


34. What is the specific feature of 1972 constitution,
   i. Established of a constitution judiciary.
   ii. Introduction of proportional representative system.
   iii. Introducing Executive presidential system.
   iv. A parliament with 225 members.
35. What is the institution of united nations that caused to pass the universal declaration of human right on 10th of Feb 1948.
36. What is the article which is included the human right in president constitution.
   i. IIIrd Article. ii. IInd Article.
   iii. Ist Article. iv. IVth Article.
37. What is the human right common to both of civil and political right of a person.
   i. Right to equal fair judgment.
   ii. Right to social security.
   iii. Right to education.
   iv. Right to private property ownership.
38. "Ensuring basic education and providing education is a responsibility of a government" in which article this was included in united nations child right convention.
   i. 1st article. ii. 7th article. iii. 28th article. iv. 35th article.
39. The limits of the using human rights are indicated in 1978 constitution. it was included in.
   i. 12th Constitution. ii. 13th Constitution.
   iii. 14th Constitution. iv. 15th Constitution.
40. What is the power and function vested in to central government list.
   i. local administration. ii. Social works and rehabilitations.
   iii. minor drainage functions. iv. Population sense and statistics.
Part - II

- Question no 1 is Compulsory.
- Answer only 05 questions with first one.

1.
   i. Write 02 reasons to show that direct democracy is not practicable in modern state.
   ii. Name two reasons that cause to decrease economic development and social justice in a country.
   iii. Name two techniques used to produce a good.
   iv. State 02 countries belong to "BIMSTEC"
   v. Name two needs belong to conflicts triangle presented by Galtung.
   vi. Write two varieties of domestic low.
   vii. Write two types of law which are practiced in Sri Lanka except general law.
   viii. Write 02 steps have been taken by Sri Lanka to protect the independence of judiciary.
   ix. Write 02 Actions can be taken against the violation of human rights.
   x. Write 02 legislative powers of president according to the 1978 constitution.

   \[(2 \times 10 = 20 \text{ marks})\]

2.
   i. Name two main features in an unitary state. \[(02 \text{ marks})\]
   ii. Write 03 features in a parliamentary governing system. \[(03 \text{ marks})\]
   iii. Name 03 duties must be fulfilled by a government for the society and explain one of them. \[(05 \text{ marks})\]

3.
   i. Write two features seen in a multicultural society. \[(02 \text{ marks})\]
   ii. Write 03 qualities must be practiced by a person in a multicultural society. \[(03 \text{ marks})\]
   iii. State 03 benefits of work in co-operation in a multicultural society and explain one of them. \[(05 \text{ marks})\]

4.
   i. Write 02 features of an Economics good \[(02 \text{ marks})\]
   ii. Name 03 fields that can be used to classify the productions of a country \[(03 \text{ marks})\]
   iii. Write 03 favourable effects of globalization and show the importance of one of them \[(05 \text{ marks})\]
5. i. Write two qualities of law. (2 marks)
   ii. Name 03 specific authorities have been established in Sri Lanka for special tasks except judiciary system. (3 marks)
   iii. Write 03 disadvantages of unequal dispensing law and incorrect time explain one of them. (5 marks)

6. i. Write two reasons that cased to devolve power in to regional units. (2 marks)
   ii. Write the institutions have been established under following acts
      i. No 16 Act of 1947.
      ii. No 61 Act of 1939.
      iii. No 15 Act of 1981. (3 marks)
   iii. Explain the function of local authorities under 03 themes. (5 marks)

7. i. State two ancient occasions that were important to won the human right (2 marks)
   ii. Explain the difference between human rights and basic human right (3 marks)
   iii. (a) Write 03 women's rights vested by sedow declaration. (3 marks)
        (b) State 02 steps taken by Sri Lanka to protect child rights (2 marks)