1. a. The large land masses of present states.
   b. Vast population of present states
   c. The difficulty to getting all the citizens to rally in a one place
   d. Complexity of social need

   ii  a. India
   b. Sri-Lanka

   iii a. Taking decisions through discussions
        b. Co-operation
        c. Tolerance of opposite views
        d. Obedience to law
        e. Respecting the leadership

   iv a. Land
        b. Population
        c. Government
        d. Autonomous power

   v a. Protection of law and peace
        b. Maintaining economic and political stability
        c. Providing welfare services
        d. Taking steps for poverty alleviation
        e. Maintenance of public services
        f. Implementation of development plans
        g. Solving problems of war, rebellion and ethnic disputes
        h. Protecting basic human rights and their development

   vi a. Sri-Lanka
        b. Great Britain
        c. France
Vii a House of representatives (congress)
   b senate

Viii a 196 members by Franchise
   b. 29 members by national list

ix a State control and administration free of corruption and fraud
   b Confirmation of freedom and equality
   c Respecting the supremacy of law and safeguarding the independence of the judiciary
   d Individuals responsible for the implementation of state control being accountable to the public
   e Safeguarding and confirmation of rights
   f Safeguarding media freedom
   g Making use of resources efficiently and productively
   h Acting with transparency
   i Preparation of the background for political socialization
   j Safeguarding and securing constitutionality

x a Understanding and identifying cultures of one another, acting consciously and respecting each other
   b Avoiding insulting other religions
   c Respecting other cultures
   d Acting so as to avoid conflicts
   e Developing mutuality
   f Understanding that acting in co-operation facilitates achievement of victory
   g Learning and using the language of other ethnic groups
   h Implementation of multi-religious programmes
   i Respecting and tolerating of other’s views
   ii Equality

2 i a Abraham Lincoln
   b Sealer
   c J. R. Lovel

ii a Electing governments and rulers using universal franchise
   b Competitive party system
   c Free and fair elections
   d Polling division system
   e Existence of a government and an opposition
   f Freedom, equality and rights
   g Act in accordance with the constitution
   h Media freedom and the right of access to information
   i Independence of Judiciary
   j The supremacy of law and equality before law
iii  a Assisting the government in their good activities  
   b Directing the government in the proper path by way of investigation and constructive criticism  
   c Opposing the government in anti-democratic policies and actions  
   d Acting to establish a better alternative government  

3  
 i  a Parliamentary government  
   b Presidential system of government  

ii  Parliamentary government  
 a  It consists of two types –nominal executive and real executive  
 b The executive is elected by the legislature  
 c A direct relationship exist between the executive and the legislature  
 d The executive is collectively responsible to the legislature  
 e The legislature has the power to remove the executive  

   Presidential system of government  
 a  The president implements executive power  
 b The president is the leader of the government and the state  
 c The executive is not directly responsible to the legislature  
 d The legislature does not control the executive directly  

iii  a Protection of law and order  
   b Safeguarding the principles of equality  
   c Confirming to the constitution  
   d Protecting the fairness of law  
   e Ensuring the equal distribution of national wealth  
   f Ensuring the transparency in financial control  
   g Providing social security and welfare  
   h Protecting and safeguarding the environment  

4  
 a Appointment of officials named “Gambara”,”Gamani” by King Pandukabhaya during the Anuradhapuraera era to govern villages  
 b. Appointment of local government officials with administrative power by King Prakramabahu during Polonnaruwa era  
 c Appointment of local government officials to maintain governance unchanged with the migration of
westerners Eg- Appointment of a “Resident officer” at provincial level by British in 1815 A.D.

ii a Pradeshiya sabha
   b Municipal councils
   c Urban councils

iii a Ability to obtain Human consuming services easily
   b Library services
   c Maintaining cemeteries
   d Making background for producing regional and national level leaders
   e Maintaining health and sanitary facilities
   f Developing health and educational facilities through ayurvedic hospitals, maternity clinics and pre schools (other relevant answers)

5 i a Legal duties
   b Moral duties

ii a Presenting true and correct information to the public
   b Presenting unbiased information for the benefit of the people
   c Making the government aware of grievances of people
   d Directing rulers to follow the path of democracy
      (other relevant answers)

iii a Taking decisions through discussions
   b Co-operation
   c Tolerance of opposite views
   d Obedience to law
      (other relevant answers)

6 i a Kurunegala
   b Putlam

ii a Provincial council list
   b Reserved list
   c Concurrent list

iii A) a Summons the provincial council, prorogue and dissolve
   b Address the council and issue messages
   c Appoint the Chief minister, Board of Ministers and other executive officials in the Province
B) a Render advice to the governor in the exercise of his functions
   b Preparation of provincial budget
   c Drafting and exercising economic development and administrative plans of the Province

7  i  a Co-existence of different ethnic groups, different religious beliefs, individuals speaking different languages.
   b The existence of a system and manners, ethics and values unique to each culture on account of the diversity
   c Visibility of regional diversity even in each social group
   (other relevant answers)

ii a Location
   b Migrations
   c Invasion
   d Arrival of different nationalities for trade
   e Import of labours

iii a Developing the national unity and co-existence
   b Minimizing conflicts
   c Developing goodwill and trust
   d Development of the feeling of one nation, one country
   (other relevant answers)
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