

Political Science

G .C. E. (A/L)

(for Grade 12, commencing from 2009)

Teacher's Instructional Manual



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Foreword

Curriculum developers of the NIE were able to introduce Competency Based Learning and Teaching curricula for grades 6 and 10 in 2007 and were also able to extend it to grades 7, 8 and 11 progressively every year and to G.C.E. (A/L) classes in 2009. In the same manner as for Grades 6 – 11, syllabi and Teacher’s Instructional Manuals for Grades 12 and 13 for different subjects with competencies and competency levels that should be developed in students are presented descriptively. Information given on each subject will immensely help the teachers to prepare for the Learning – Teaching situations.

I would like to mention that curriculum developers have followed a different approach when preparing Teacher’s Instructional Manuals for Advanced Level subjects when compared to the approaches they followed in preparing Junior Secondary and Senior Secondary curricula. (Grades 6 - 11)

In Grades 6,7,8, 9, 10 and 11, teachers were oriented to a given format as to how they should handle the subject matter in the Learning – Teaching process, but in designing A/L syllabi and Teacher’s Instructional Manuals, freedom is given to the teachers to work as they wish.

At this level we expect teachers to use a suitable learning method from the suggested learning methods given in the Teacher’s Instructional Manuals to develop competencies and competency levels relevant to each lesson or lesson unit.

Whatever the learning approach the teacher uses, it should be done effectively and satisfactorily to realize the expected competencies and competency levels.

I would like to note that the decision to give this freedom is taken, considering the importance of GCE (A/L) examinations and due to the sensitivity of other stakeholders who are in the education system to the Advanced Level examination. I hope that this Teacher’s Instructional Manual would be of great help to teachers.

I hope the information, methods and instructions given in this Teacher’s Instructional Manual will provide proper guidance to teachers to awaken the minds of our students.

Professor Lal Perera
Director General
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Preface

This Teacher's Instructional Manual will be useful for teachers who organize the learning teaching process for Grade 12 from 2009.

The Teacher's Instructional Manual is different to the Teacher's Guides we had earlier. Teachers who try to understand the change will notice that this is based on the competency based syllabus. Therefore, it is not expected to reach a given competency within the same grade. It might take longer period of time but the learning out-comes given under competency levels under each competency should be acquired within the same grade. Thus, learning out-comes and competency levels would be immensely useful for you to plan your lessons relevant to the grade. Moreover, we would like to draw your attention that the learning out-comes can be used as a criteria in preparing objectives for the learning-teaching process and preparing evaluation tools to assess the work done. This Teacher's Instructional Manual will be useful to teachers to make the students aware about the reference materials such as extra books and useful web addresses.

Consider that the suggested activities in this book are presented in such away expecting you to act as a creative teacher. A change towards the student-centred education from teacher-centred education is specially expected. Therefore, the teacher should always create learning situations to explore referring different books and internet. When teaching, instead of dictating notes as in the past, new knowledge and principles should be presented in a fascinating manner. For this to happen, communication methods using technology should be used creatively.

Introduce the syllabus to your students who start to learn this subject in grade 12. Students can be motivated by giving the work plan you intend to use for the whole year. This will attract the students to come to school to learn the whole syllabus.

I request you to enliven your creative abilities leading to significant change in your learning-teaching process in the class room which would be a felt experience to the whole country.

I take this opportunity to thank all the resource persons, teachers and the officials of the NIE for their contribution in preparing this Teacher's Instructional Manual. Moreover, my special thanks go to the Director General of NIE Prof Lal Perera and the Commissioner General of Education Publication and his staff for undertaking to print and distribute the materials to schools. I would be grateful if constructive suggestions are provided.

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The Nature of political Science

Competence 01 : A person performs with an awareness about the nature of political science and a knowledge about Political Science

Competence level

Periods (25)

- 1.1 Interprets political science as a social science.
- 1.2 Analyses the links between political science and other social science subjects.
- 1.3 Using the awareness about the evolution of political science in exploring the present political background.
- 1.4 Studying political science using diverse approaches identical to the subject.

Learning outcome :

- What is political science ? Realizing what it is.
- Understands the link between political science and other social science subjects.
- Realizes the new themes added to the periphery of political science in various eras .
- Lists the methodology in learning political science
- Explains the importance of learning political science

Introduction :

The learning of political science started from the Greek era has now come forward developing along diverse fields. Entire period starting from Greek era to the end of the medieval era the basic attention of those studied about politics was state centered education. With the beginning of modern era political science has come forward as a subject studying about power.

From the latter half of the 19th century the coming forward of the state welfarism with political science, it has developed to a study about state policy making, public administration , management, and up to now developed to a study about management and conflict resolution. It is expected from this unit to study that the subject of political science is coming forward along with the contemporary changes. Accordingly, the study of the periphery of the subject has widened.

A guide to clarify the subject matter.

1. Identifying political science

- Political science falls into the category of social science.
- What social science as a subject does is to study various cross sections about social behavior of people in the society.
- Accordingly, what political science does is to study the behavior of man as political being in an organised political society
- By this we mean how man reaches political decisions, how to act with the view of reaching those decisions, how a man fulfills those political objectives, maintains links with the political institutions built by man.
- Political factors are not the only factors to decide political behavior of man.

Economic
Cultural
Religious
Social
Psychological
Geographical
Personal
Historical heritage

Are also broad factors which influence political behavior

1.2 Political Science and other social science subjects.

Can see how political science is closely linked to other subjects such as

History
Economics
Geography
Philosophy
Social Science
Law
Humanities
Numerology

Some intellectuals believe that the study of political science cannot be done only through a point of view of political science.

They have stated that inter subject point of view should be used for that.

Some intellectuals argue that political science is exactly a science considering the research, methodology, composition of the subject, and the development of the theories, and concepts within the subject. Another group has the opinion that political science is a classical subject.

1.3 Political Science as an educational subject

- The beginning of the study of political science as a subject started somewhere in the 3rd century back in ancient Greece.
- Socrates, Plato, Aristotle can be identified as three Greek political and social philosophers who laid the foundation regarding this.
- Political Science which has come forward from the Greek era up to now is separated into eras to make things easy to study this subject. They are
 - Greek era
 - Roman era
 - Medieval era
 - Modern era
- From 7th century B.C. to the e 15th century refers to the first three eras and the post 15th century period belongs to the modern era.

- The main feature that can be seen in the evolution of the subject of political science is the expansion of political activities relating to different eras with subject material which draws attention of the subject of political science.
- As an example can take what the political and social Greek, Roman and medieval philosophers did. They paid attention to explore that better state system and the governing systems that give man maximum physical and emotional development.
- Therefore during this time the principal theme of political science was the study of the state and the government. Hence political science was popular as the subject of studying about the state and the government.
- During the modern era, beginning after the 15th century, the theme political science went beyond the study of state and the government.

Some basic factors in this regard can be shown here. They are as follows:

- Beginning of the state government system
- Coming forward of models of new systems of government
- Presentation of new systems of education
- Influence of results of the study of other social science and natural sciences
- With the influence of the above factors we could identify the addition of the following subject areas into political science. They are political power, state policy making and management, conflict resolution and management, and international politics.
- In addition, the ethical system of education also has contributed immensely in the expansion of the subject area of political science. Eg.
 - Political ethics
 - Political socialization
 - Political culture
 - Political elite
 - Study of systems of politics (studying of systems can be shown)

1.4 Approaches / methods of studying political science

There are few systems of studies used in studying political science. The following can be identified as important among them”

1. Philosophical study Method
2. Comparative study Method
3. Historical study Method
4. Social science Method
5. Ethical study Method
6. System analytical Method
7. Numerical scientific Method

1. Philosophical study Method

This study system is built upon basing an imaginative important political system describing the political environment needed for that.

The main feature of this system is to decide the end target first and to describe the way of teaching that target secondly.

It is not the practicality but the imaginative theory which is in association with this study system.

- The other political concepts based on this system are Plato’ s ideal state, the “Utopian state system,” Rousseau’ s “Common Will”, Marx’ s “Communist Society.”

2. Comparative study method

- Can identify this study system when learning Political Science.
- The core of this educational method is to build up a valuable education method and educational institutions by studying the good and bad, equals and un equals of various political systems and political institutions taken together. The main objective of doing a comparative study is to make a new knowledge and to do a comparative study of theory of theory development.
- Aristotle’ s book – Politics – written basing comparative studies can be shown as an example of various political writings.
- By now, the comparative study system is used as a progressive analytical system.
- This study method is a prime cause for development of this subject category to comparative politics.

3. The Historical study method

The historical study system is built on the results taken from the comparison, of the historical development of political institutions and the political situations and the discussion of future trends.

4. Social scientific method

- Social scientific method can be identified as an approach built up through inter subject links. Sociology and anthropology can be considered as main cause for this.
- Social scientific method is more productive in realizing the social mechanism and the political behavior pattern of people.
- There are few instruments in the study of social scientific education method.
 1. Participatory tests
 2. Direct observation
 3. Interviews
 4. Questionnaire
 5. Case study

5. Ethical study method

This is built on basing the actual behavior pattern of man. The main features of this method

1. Subjecting only the actual situations for further study.
2. Not to study ethical facts or targets
3. To rid from unwanted evaluations.
4. Using scientific techniques.

6. System analytical method.

- This is also known as the structural - functional... analytical method.
- The pioneers of introducing this method are two American political scientists Gabrielle Almond and David Easton.
- This method is built on studying about the structures on which the structure of a political method is built and the functions taking as a whole. As an example:
Structural functional analytical method presented by Gabrielle Almond and input output analytical method presented by David Easton.

7. Numerical scientific method

Numerical scientific method is used to identify and to analyse political phenomenon and incidents through mathematical techniques. The important thinkers regarding this are Lord Brice. Graham Wallace. D. Waldo, H.D. Anderson

- To give a quantitative analysis is expected from this numerical scientific method Therefore basically collecting data is important. There after that data is analysed. Graphs, and tables are used and numerical survey systems are also used, When organizing state policies, before arriving for a pre decision data taken through example, election analysis conflict analysis, poverty alleviation services are used in observation.
- When studying Political Science any of the theories given above cannot be used exactly.
- Therefore one can see the merging of those according to requirements, when using

1. 4 The importance of learning Political science.

- Why study Political Science?
- What is the use of it?
- On inquiry we see that since all living beings in political society are political beings and since they participate in activation of political system, the study of Political science is essential to continue life as a logical Political being.
- Can show the usefulness of studying Political science as follows.
 - Ability to become a logical political being.
 - To understand the political environment you live.
 - Ability to become a good citizen who has realized the responsibilities and obligations.
 - Ability to develop criticism.
 - Developing the skills needed for various professions in the political system.
 - Ability to understand the international society.
 - Giving birth to state rulers

Learning / teaching activities

- Preparation of a magazine
- What is expected from this activity is to test whether the students have got an awareness about the beginning of political science as a study subject, which was a result of the gradual social expansion from the Greek era to the modern era.
- Give the opportunity to each group to collect information by exploring various fundamentals in the following eras
 - Greek era
 - Roman era
 - Medieval era
 - Modern era
- Get the pupils to organize the information collected accurately and to create the magazine according to eras.
- Evaluate pupils basing the criteria relevant to subject outcome.
- Hand over the magazine to the library for the usage of the pupils

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The Subject Area of Political Science

Competence 02: Doing a wide reference about the Subject Area of Political Science

Competence level:

Periods (10)

- Studying subject material related to subject area of Political Science.
- Becoming a person aware of how the material in the subject area of Political science influence good civic Life.

Learning out come:

- Explains the subject area of Political Science
- Discusses the broadening of subject area comparative to state activities and awareness of enhancing Political understanding
- Creating a wall paper including the characteristics included in the Political Science area.

Introduction

There is no common ideology in studying the subject area of political science and it can be mentioned that the main topic of this subject area accepted even at present is the study about the state. Though the subject area of political science deals with fundamentals on a state centered basis, it can be identified that the features of the subject area changed from time to time. While there is no commonly accepted definition of the features of the subject area of political science, there is no commonly accepted consensus about this. Accordingly, this unit expects to explain the changes in the subject area of Political science through the addition of new themes with time.

A guide to clarify the subject matter

2. The study area of Political Science

2.1● There is no common accepted definition about Political Science..What are the things included in that? No common agreement up to now.

- The factors in the subject area keep on changing from time to time.
- Accordingly, the topics that are studied within Political Science at present can be given as follows.
 - political philosophy, political thinking, political theories and political opinions.
 - political institutions
 - state and the government
 - political power
 - political activity

- law and judiciary
- comparative governing system
- state administration
- state policy making, State administration and management.
- conflict, origin of conflict, management and resolution
- international politics

(Give a rough understanding about these topics at the initial stage, guide pupils to read texts relevant to the topics, to collect data and information to do the exact projects.)

Learning / teaching activities

- Creating a wall paper
- Creating a wall paper as a group work with the view of developing the knowledge of the pupils about the subject area of Political Science.
- Group the pupils and get them to study the factors relevant to the subject area.
- Focus how the factors in Political Science area influence in learning towards making a good civil life.
- Make the wall paper out of the completed records of all groups.
- Instruct pupils to mention according to alphabetical order of the information taken from fundamental sources.

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Nature Of The State

Competence 03. : To Understand the nature of the state by engaging in reference activity.

Competence level:

Periods (10)

- 3.1. Clarifies the concept “ State “
- 3.2. Researching with the experience of the origin of the state and its evolution about the modern state concepts.
- 3.3. A comparative analysis of various theories and various state models regarding origin of state.

Learning out come:

- Explains that state is the central factor of Political Science.
- Shows the factors that led to the birth of nation states.
- Analyses the fundamental features of the state.
- Explores about various states operated in each eras.
- Researching the opinions about the origin of states.
- Researching the nature of the state according to those opinions.
- Showing the difference between state and the society.
- Explaining the equals and unequal of state with other institutions
- Tabulate the difference between state and the government.

Introduction :

State is the central theme of Political Science. It is compulsory to have a knowledge in research and an understanding about the origin of state and its evolution and the present situation. When looking at the beginning and the evolution of the state, an apparent feature is that the duties of the state has gone forward era to era subjected to changes. This change has taken place according to the existing political, economic, and social situations. Greek urban nation state method is considered as the origin of the state. There after it moved forward through the Roman empire system, medieval era and feudal ruling system and during the 17 th century it can be seen organising as national states. National states were established as a combination of territory, population, state and sovereignty. In addition to this, some Political scientists have accepted this as a condition for international recognition. When looking at the evolution of the national states system, it can be seen that first it started as Laissez Faire system and later activated as a welfare state ending with minimal

state system. By minimal state, it is meant as midway situation between Laissez Faire and Welfare system. In studying about states, We can identify few concepts linking with states, They are nation, nationalism, ethnicity, state and society , state and the government and other social organizations. In studying Political Science it is compulsory to understand about the themes shown by these concepts.

- territory
- population
- government
- sovereignty power

Among the elements shown above,

- Territory and population can differ from state to state.
- Sovereignty power belongs to all states is a common factor.
- Though the government can differ in its structure for the purpose of continuity of states the government becomes an essential factor.
- There was an international agreement to identify a political unit as a state (Montevideo Convention 1933).Acceptance and links in international society became main feature in identifying as a state.

A guide to clarify subject matter

The beginning of the state and its evolution

- In considering the beginning and evolution of the state the state has marched forward on a long evolutionary journey from the Greek era to the present national state system.
- The operation of state in various eras can be identified in the following manner.

Greek Urban State Method

- The state method that was operated in the 7 th century B.C in Greece was identified as urban state method.
- It was a very small state system according to the extent of the territory and each state was established based on every principal town.
- The society in Greek urban state system was built by basing three main social classes .
 - Aristocrats
 - Independent people
 - Slaves
- The political power in urban state method was owned by the aristocrats / owners of slaves.
- The political power was not entitled for foreigners, women, children and slaves.
- Since a the Aristocratic class was small in size , all participated in the political activities of the legislature, the executive and the judiciary. Therefore this system was identified as direct democracy.

- The other factor was that the affairs of the state, the legislature, the executive, the judiciary, were not separated as functions.

Feudal Ruling System

- The method operated in the kingdom of France after the fall of the Roman empire can be identified as the feudal ruling system.
- The main feature of this method was the operation of a monarchical ruling system.
- None of these states was built on a central power authority.
- The power was scattered provincially and the provincial aristocrats activated power.
- The Pope had the final power to appoint and the removal of government officials.
- The economic system was based on agriculture.

National state system

- The national state system began in central Europe in about the 16th century.
- During this time self-administrative areas, independent administrative system, national army were built and ideology about sovereign power was developed to confirm the above.
- There were few factors which influenced the birth of national state system.
 - fall of the Papal Empire
 - fall of the feudal ruling system
 - Beginning of capitalism
 - Christian religious reforms movement.
 - industrial revolution
 - revival movement
- The national state that will be born is built on the concept of one nation one state.
- The nation state system is built on the basis of four factors the territory, population, sovereignty and the government.
- The ideologies required for the basis of national state system were brooded by Bodan, Machiavelli, and Hobbs, and the legal basis was provided by the 1648 Westphalia peace agreement.
- At the beginning the administration of national system of government was built on the basis of monarchical ruling system.
- The system has evolved into monarchical ruling system, and democratic ruling system up to the present, The pattern of the economy of the national state has been subjected to changes with time.
- Because of such changes, three patterns of economy could be identified.
 - Laissez-faire state
 - Welfare state
 - Minimal state

Laissez-faire state

Basic features of laissez-faire system of government

- Individualism
- Total deviation of state from economic affairs.
- The management of economic activities to be done by the individual.
- The operation of economy by market forces
- The duty of the state is to create social conditions required for man to develop his individualism and maintain.
- The duty of the state is to safeguard law and peace.

Welfare state

- Because of the world economic recession in 1928 – 29 the laissez-faire state system has been transformed into a welfare state system.
The welfare state system was strengthened after the second world war.
 - John Menadi Keynes's economic philosophy (Keynsian philosophy) gave welfare state concept the theoretical back ground
 - Many factors influenced this transition
1. Under the laissez – faire system the maximum of the society became a section with minimum privileges and there was a social request that the government should intervene on behalf of them.
 2. The request for the reconstruction of the destruction caused by the two world wars.
 3. The direct intervention of the state for the development of the areas where the public sector doesn't pay any attention or no attention at all
 4. Implementation of various welfare and conservation activities.
 5. The state managing the economic and social functions basing the theory of equal citizens and equal opportunities
 6. At last, the core of this is the direct intervention of the state in managing directly social and economic affairs for the material development of the suppressed sections in the society

Minimal State

- The modern state concept that developed in association with the nation state system after 1970 s is identified as minimal state.
- Minimal state signifies the maximum deviation of the state from economic affairs.
- Milton Friedmans economic philosophy of capitalism and freedom gave A theoretical back ground .to the minimal state concept.
- But as in laissez-faire state system, the state does not deviate totally from the economic affairs.
- What actually can be seen is a intermediate situation with welfare state going beyond the laissez-faire system and returning back to the intermediary position.

- Accordingly the concept of minimal state emphasises the fact that the state should perform minimum management in social activities and economic activities to be done by the private sector.

Modern state

- Modern state can be identified as states born in Asia , Africa, Latin America liberated from colonialism as a result of world war II.
- In all these states few common features could be identified. Viz:
- economically - under development
- politically - failure to modernize
- socially - taking a multiple form
- These states can be identified as third world states
- The problems faced with these states from the past to the present they are : nation building, and economic development.

Ideologies about the origin of states

*** Divine theory**

- The core of this is that state is a creation of God .
- The God has appointed the ruler and had handed over the ruling powers to him.
- The ruler is responsible to the God in operation of those powers.
- A remarkable feature in the divine theory is that it is totally against democracy.
- The birth of an unfavourable,dictatorial monarchial ruling system is unavoidable.

*** Social contract theory**

- Can identify social contract theory as a modern ideology in the modern era.
- The pioneers who presented this theory are Thomas Hobbs an Englishman, John Lock, and Jeanne Jaquevin Rousseu a frenchman
- The common idea of these three were that the social contract theory was born as a result of a social contract created by people.
- According to Hobbs the state that created by a contract is a powerful unique monarchy.
- John Lock presented his idea of sovereignty of the parliament through his social contract theory.
- The way Rausseau presents is a democratic ruling system basing peoples' sovereignty.
- These ideologies rejected the divine theory accepted so far, and identified giving a basis by the people.
- The common acceptance is that this ideology immensely contributed to the development of the European ruling system.

* **Evolutionary theory**

- Evolutionary theory says the state was born as a result of the evolution of the society.
- The evolution theory says that the assembling of people in one place is a deciding factor in the birth of the state.
- The evolutionists consider that the factors that influenced people to assemble are relationships, religion, living in a common place, security, economic requirements, and political feelings.
- States that were born in this manner evolutionised through tribal states, eastern states, Greek urban states, The Roman empire and modern national states.
- “The evolutionists see the existence of state as immortal and as long as people live on this earth, the state will continue to exist “- is the core of the evolutionists theory.

* **Liberalism**

- There is no clear difference between Liberalism and evolution ant theory.
- Liberalists declare that the state is institution established by the people for their common benefit.
- Accordingly the liberalists identify that the main duty of the state is to work for the material devolpment of the man.
- According to liberalists, to build public benefit in a society consisting of people with variety, they have to be ruled by a common organization like the state.

* **The Fascists view about the state.**

- Fascism is not an ideology speaking about the beginning of the state. It can be considered as an ideology of presentation of ideas about the practical operation of the state.
- The example of fascism is a dictator system of state with supreme power.
- In this state man is the servant of the state and not the state a servant of man.

* **Socialist view about the state.**

- Socialist ideology views the state as a weapon of the class struggle.
- After the division of society into haves and have-nots the idea of socialists is as follows.: The state is established as an instrument to safe guard requirements and desires of the haves for their continuity and controlling the have-nots by exploiting them for the benefit of haves.
- It is the socialist view that the socialists state is not permanent and the end of the state is the abolition of private property system on which the state was born.
- It is the socialist view that the true liberation reaches man under a communist society built by toppling a state.

- * State , nation, ethnicity communalism and nationalism
 - The idea behind this topic is to study the relationship of the following
- * state and the nation, Nation and nationality, Nation and ethnic groups
 - There is a very close relationship between the state and the nation.
 - In most of the states the official name is based on the nationality of the people living in the state
 - All people who live in the state are considered as the citizens of that country and their organization as a nation and building up of a series of feelings about the state is meant by nationalism.
 - Ethnicity refers to the ethnic sections that could live in the state.
 - Ethnic section has a language , religion , culture, ancient heritage, and future expectations on their own.
 - There can be many different diverse ethnic groups living in a state.
 - If that ethnic community gets out of narrow racist view and function as one nation, common nationalism surfaces under mining racism.
- * State and society
 - A combination of a whole organizational net work established by the people living in a certain territory to get their things done .
 - Accordingly the state is also a social organization.
 - To perform the political requirements the society has established the state.
 - But can see the society surrendering to the state after the birth of the state.
 - The society surrenders to the state power because the state has the responsibility of leading the society based on diversity to the goal of progress
- * State and the government
 - Government is one of the four factors which has built up the state.
 - Though theoretically government is the agent of the state practically it could be seen as the government the master of the state.
 - In the practical field what actually happens is the government gets its requirements done in the name of the state and not the government doing what the state wants.
- * State and organizations
 - The idea of other social organizations means ,organizations built up to fulfill personal requirements of people living in such a state
 - The operation of social organizations is decided according to the extent of their area of operation by the state.
 - Social organizations have to operate according to the wish of the state and social organizations operating outside the wish of the state are dissolved.

Learning / teaching activities

- Preparation of question and answer manual.
- Group students of the class room and advise them to prepare questions under the following topics.
 - urban state system
 - feudal state system
 - nation state system
 - Modern state system
- Preparation of ten short questions by one group on the topics
- To make students aware of the roots in preparing questionnaire.
- Draw attention regarding preparation of questions relevant to the topics .

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The Nature of Government , the Models of Systems of Government and Functions.

Competence 04: Displaying the broad understanding of the nature of the government the models of systems of government and functions.

Competence level

Periods (75)

- 4..1 Interprets the concepts about “Government ”
- 4.2 The power of the government and the way of using that power.
- 4.3 Exhibiting the sharp vision of the structures and their duties by identifying the types of governments.

Learning out come

- Collects various interpretations about governments .
- Explores how government as a social institution differs from other social institutions.
- As the person operating sovereignty power , naming the methods of operation.
- How models of governments change according to political ideologies separation of, power and the operation of executive power – showing this in a table.
- Analysing the duties of the government.

Introduction

The government is an institute which activates the administrative functions of people’s society organized politically. It is expected to do a study by this unit. Government is a supreme social institution among other institutions. The reason is because it has the ability to control the society by activating the authoritative power with the threat of punishment. No other institution can implement this authoritative power.

It is expected by this unit to explore why the government is a supreme social institution, and to identify various models of governments, structures of systems of governments and functions.

**A guide to clarify the subject matter
Government**

- Identification of the government
- Various interpretations were presented regarding government
- As an institution managing people’s society
- As institution peoples ‘ ruleing group’s society
- A people’s group that rules the state
- Methods of ruling the state or people’s society

In addition to this it is compulsory to study about the state in understanding various state models. In studying the subject matter it is necessary to identify the model of liberal democracy, fascist state model and socialist state model.

Identifying the state

- State is the supreme organization out of all the social organizations
- The origin of the state and the place it started cannot be given a indefinite manner.
- A state system with the elements of state could be seen only in the urban state system operated in ancient Greece.
- There after the state system that developed, evolutionized up to the modern national state system.
- In political science a state is identified as the organization comprised of the following four elements .
- Accordingly, as the agent operating the sovereignty power the government implements that power through police armed forces and official designations.
- Whether democracy or dictatorship, the common problem all governments face is how the people are controlled and bounded by the laws of the government.
- Government implement this by co operation, threatening, and operating penalties.
- Penalties imposed by the government vary from physical, economic, mental to torture.

E. g.- The government has the right to refrain from giving the required licence to engage in business or in employment as follows.

- Cancelling the right of casting the vote
- Refrain from giving government posts
- Withholding monetary aid
- To expel from a school or a university
- Finally has the right to repatriate
- The government as the legal owner of operating the sovereignty has the ability to take action in any of these instances of using penalties.
- Through this the government is providing examples to influence people to surrender to power.

E. g.-

- This Showing the penalties to be faced by those who breach the law.
- By providing examples in this manner, taking action to obey law or prevent breaching law.

- But the government doesn't attempt to enforce law through the penalties shown above.
- Sometimes the government attempts to get the people obey the law on voluntary liking.
- This voluntary liking is taken on an agreement between the government and the people.

Instruments of power implementation

- Police
- Civil service

Police

- Police is the arm that is used by the government to implement law.
- The duty of the police is to maintain law and order and to punish through judiciary those who breach law and to bring them under law and order.

(The teacher should teach in the class room how in Sri Lanka the police has organized regarding this , the power vested in the police about rules and regulations , the way in which the police implements power .)

Civil Service

- The designation mechanism is the arm that carries government policies and decisions to the people.
 - The teacher should teach in the class room how in Sri Lanka civil service is organised and their duties.
 - The medium used in checking the power of the government.
 - What ever the form the government takes if the power is not checked if it is vested in one person you cannot prevent establishment of autonomous and arbitrary rule.
 - According to Lord Acton, in order to secure independence and to prevent arbitrary rule it is compulsory to the power of the government balances.
 - There are two strategies to check the power of the government
 - Separation of power
 - Constitution and constitutionalism,
- Separation of power can be done in two ways
- provincial separation of power
 - Functional separation of power
- In provincial separation of power the responsibility is given to each unit with a government by dividing the state into several political units.
 - The functional separation of power is done to show the division of government activities..
 - Can identify three basic advantages in this method.
 - The advantages of avoiding power vested in an individual or an institution.
 - The benefits that could be obtained by specialization. By separation of power in the government is meant by separation of power among institutions - Executive, legislature and judiciary.

(In order to prevent the government becoming arbitrary and autocratic the teacher should discuss constitutions and the constitutional theory under the following topics.)

- What is a constitution?
 - What are the fundamental features that should be comprised in a constitution.
 - The way of classifying a constitution.
 - What is constitutional theory.
 - The limitations for constitutional theory.
- Constitutional models (According to political ideology)
 - Governing systems can be classified into three according to political ideologies.
 - 1. Liberal democratic
 - 2. Fascist
 - 3. Socialist

1. The elementary features of a liberal system of government can be identified as follows.

- i. Sovereignty of people
- ii. Equality
- iii. Rights
- iv. Representative system of government
- v. Timely holding of independent and reasonable elections
- vi. Constitutional government
- vii. Government with responsibility
- viii. Sovereignty Of law
- ix. The independence of the judiciary
- x. Competitive political party system
- xi. Operation of independent pressure groups
- xii. Operation of independent peoples view
- xiii. Good governance
- xiv. Independent free media
- xv. The democratic behavior of the rulers and the ruled

* Teacher should do an elaborate teaching in the class room about these factors.

2 Elementary features of a fascist system of government.

- The features shown in association with democratic government cannot be seen in fascist system of government.
 - Accordingly the elementary features of a fascist system of government can be identified as follows.
1. A dictatorship of an individual
 11. Non availability of clear and systematic classification on the basis of the duties of the government and the structures.

111. One party operation system
 - iv. Extreme nationalism
 - v. Sovereignty of the state
 - vi. To rule by bringing individual and society under state law drastically.
 - vii. To defunct all elements in political activities.
 - viii Belligerent

3. Socialist system of government

- This system of government is built up basing the political theories of Marx and Lenin
- The elementary features in a liberal system of government cannot be seen in a socialist system of government;
- Can identify the elementary features of a socialist government as follows.
 1. One party governing system and the supremacy of the party.
 2. To build infra structure by basing the elements of communism and classification of duties.
 3. To control the economy by the state instead of the independent and competitive market –centralised planning system.
 4. To control political economic and social life of people in accordance with fundamental principles of communism.
- * The old soviet socialist Republican system can be taken as an example in teaching this system of government.

4. Socio Democratic System of Government

- This depicts a mixed system of government built by adding liberal democratic political theories and socialist economic theories.
- Accordingly all characters such as the constitutional ruling system, responsibility, elections, political parties, pressure groups, independence of the judiciary can be seen operating in this system of government.
- But the main features of a socio democratic ruling system is the strong intervention of the state in the management of the economy.
- However like in the socio democratic system of government the state does not rule the economy under strong centralised planning system as in a socialist system of government.
- What the state does is to control the economy according to state objectives through direct intervention of state in production and distribution.
- This political and economic philosophy has been implemented in most of the third world countries during post second world war period.
- The minimum concept of the state has come forward as a result of the failure of this system.

(The apparent advantages and disadvantages in four categories of governments shown above has to be taught by the teacher in the class.)

- Models of governing systems - according to separation of power

Can show the operation of the sovereignty power as another criteria in identifying the system of government. Accordingly can identify unitary, federal, and confederation as three systems of government.

1. Unitary system of government.

- The sovereignty of the state is implemented by single central government.
 - The main features are unitary administrative system, unitary judiciary, and unitary citizenship.
 - However in a unitary system of government can hand over the power to local government institutions to be activated at local level.
 - This kind of handing over the power is not devolution of power but delegation which is implemented under the monitoring of the central government.
- This power can be relocated as required by the central government any moment.

(The teacher should give an elaborate explanation about the advantages and disadvantages of this governing systems to pupils in the class room.)

2. Federal system of government.

- The fundamental features of this state is to activate power of sovereignty of state by the participation of power centers, or several governments.
- According to this the operation of one central government and a number of state governments can be seen in a federal system of government.
- The devolution of powers between the central government and the state governments are given through the constitution..
- Three methods are used in devolution of power.
 - I. The power is given to central government and the remaining power to state governments.
 - II. Power is given to the central government, and to leave balanced power to the state governments.
 - III. Devolution of power is done under three lists, namely, Central, state and simultaneous.

(The teacher should draw examples in association with federal system of governments that are in operation in the world to the pupils)

- * Attention should be paid to the following factors when studying federal system of governments.
 - (a) Factors and objectives that influenced in establishing federal system of government.
 - (b) The fundamental features of federal system of government are as follows: sovereignty of constitution, duties of the judiciary representation of state governments in the central government, the way of distribution of physical and economic resources.

- (c) Advantages and disadvantages of the federal system of government.
- (d) Modern trends of the federal system of government.

3. Confederation system of government.

- Confederation system of government can be identified as the system of government that existed in between the federal and the unitary system of governments
 - The main feature is allowing the state governments to secure their sovereignty power and to be united only regarding certain affairs.
 - Under this system, functioning of a strong state government system and a weak central government could be seen.
 - The principal weakness of this government is its instability. The reason is the possibility of state governments to deviate from the central government when they want. The constitutional rules and regulations available in this regard differ from country to country.
 - The best example that can be given in this regard is the confederation system of government in operation before 1789 in USA.
- The way how the executive power is implemented by the models of government.
 - Another criteria to identify the governing system is the identification of the nature of the structures established to implement the executive power.
 - Four categories of the governments can be identified on this basis.
 1. Cabinet system of government.
 2. Presidential system of government.
 3. Mixed executive.
 4. Autonomous system.

1. Cabinet system of government

- In this system of government the executive is implemented by the Prime Minister and the cabinet.
- The leader of party that wins majority number of electorates in the legislature (people's representative assembly) becomes the Prime Minister. He appoints the rest of the members to the cabinet according to his discretion.
- The Prime Minister and the cabinet has a collective responsibility regarding implementing the executive power. It is an accepted fundamental element in the cabinet system of government.
- There is a close relationship between the executive and the legislature in a cabinet system of government. This is due to the fact that the executive is elected from the legislature. The executive is comprised of the members of the legislature and the executive is responsible to the legislature.

- The executive of the cabinet system of government is decided upon the support of the legislature.
- Legislature has the ability to expel the executive generally by a no confidence motion presented against the executive. Other method is not passing an important state bill like the budget act.
- Although collective operation of activating of executive power is theoretically stated the behavior pattern of the Prime Minister in a cabinet system of government is very important.
- The present trend is exactly a development of cabinet system of government to a Prime Minister system of government.
- If the government is comprised of a single party and a co operation of a stable majority in the legislature of the government, in a situation like that the position of a Prime Minister is equivalent to a president in a presidential system of government.

2. Presidential system of government.

- The presidential system of government can be identified as system of government where the responsibility of operation of power is assigned to an individual executive by the constitution.
- In this system of government the president is elected directly by the people for a specific official period of time.
- President is not responsible to the legislature. This situation can differ from country to country.
- President enjoys wide independence in implementing executive powers since he is released from the control by the legislature and since he cannot be removed from his position as president except by an impeachment motion.
- If checks are not imposed in operation of executives power by the constitution the position of the president will be extremely powerful.
- The common acceptance is that the executive presidency is more efficient than the cabinet executive.

3. Mixed executive.

- Governments with two forms of executives are operated in implementing executive powers this category.
- The 5th Republican constitution 1958 in France and 1978 second Republican Constitution in Sri Lanka were similar type of governing systems.
- In a situation where mixed executives are operated one can see the participation of the president and the Prime Minister with the cabinet . But what is important is the position of the President. The extent to which the Prime Minister and the cabinet can operate powers is decided on the grants laid down in the constitution.
- In the dual executive presidency President is directly elected by the people. President appoints Prime Minister and the cabinet from the legislature.

- Accordingly there is no direct contact between the president and the legislature there is a direct contact between the prime Minister and the cabinet with the legislature.
- The Prime Minister and the cabinet is responsible to the legislature. The legislature has the power to remove them by a no confidence motion. But an expulsion of that nature does not have any effects on presidency.

4. Autonomous mechanism.

- The main features of this autonomy is as follows. Executive power is vested in one individual. No limitations and checks are imposed implementing such powers.
- The monarchical governing systems, military dictatorship systems are examples. But sometimes this situation can be seen in democratic system of governments also.
- Specially even in a democratic system of government if the executive powers are not checked, and if the executive power is vested in an individual there can be an autonomy.

5. Government - Structure and functions.

- The executive of a governing system, legislature and judiciary structures and the function of those will be studied under this topic.

1. Executive.

- (a) The organized pattern, and relevant theoretical elements.
- (b) Powers and functions.
- (c) Inter – relationships between the legislature and judiciary.
- (d) Mode of election.
- (e) Mode of expulsion.
- (f) Modern trends.

- Teaching should be done basing the executive presidential and cabinet system of governments.

2. Legislature

- (a) Elements of organizing - Uni cameral and bie cameral
- (b) Powers and functions.
- (c) Modern trends

3. Judiciary

- (a) Elements of organizing
- (b) Powers and functions
- (c) Appointing and removal of judges
- (d) Independence of the judiciary

- **Government - functions**
Can be divided into two,
 1. External
 2. Internal

- External functions
 - Conformation of the national security, this is compromised of three sections
 - safe guarding the border agreement
 - safeguarding the political freedom
 - safeguarding the physical existence of the state
 - Developing national economy
 - upgrading national welfare
 - safeguarding national discretion
 - safeguarding national political ideology.

- Internal functions
 - safeguarding law and peace
 - social welfare
 - social management
 - environmental management
 - education and symbolic functions.

(The teacher should teach about every function with examples in the classroom)

Learning/ teaching activities

- Activating an assignment
- Prepare an assignment under the caption “The nature of government and its functions.”
- Pay special attention to the following topics when collecting information about the nature of the government.
 - various interpretations
 - a common definition about the government (Better if you can build up your own interpretation taking into account the definition of various thinkers.)
 - the reason why the government is considered as a dominant social organization.
 - Ways of operating sovereignty of the government
 - The present activities of the government.
- Get the pupils to take a practical view of the operation of a government, paying attention to relevant themes, and the predominant factors that should be comprised in it. Thorough that facilitate students to prepare a qualitative assignment, with the view of bringing them to a creative and liberal way of thinking.

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The Ways and Methods of Participation of People in Governance

Competence 05: Participates in the political activity as a politically matured person.

Competence Level:

Periods (30)

5.1 Identification of systems of people participation in governance in an exploratory manner.

5.2 Clarification of the way of learning politics by people, in political affairs the way of behavior, the way of development of leadership skills in political activities.

Subject Out come:-

- Realises diverse methodology that exists for people's participation in political activities.
- Understand that in order to realize the present system ;of political science political socialization is an important factor.
- Realizes that knowledge about the concepts of representation system, election system, direct democratic system, [political parties, peoples views, pressure groups, civil society are politically important to individuals.

Introduction

This unit is prepared basing studies of the activities of politics. By political activity we mean the series of action in organized system of politics utilized to build institutions authority and the sources linking of persons in political society. These can be identified as a representative system, methods of elections direct democratic systems. People's views, pressure groups and the civil society. The characteristics and the level of the extent to which people partake depends of the area of participation in political-socializations. Therefore a deep study is done in political socialization. The declaration of the art of political culture by the level of the political socialization Eg; In a political society people are subjected to a higher level of political-socialization it will show a higher level of political culture and when the people are subjected to a lower level of political socialization the level of political culture in such a society exist at a lower level. Therefore is expected to study about the political culture in this unit. In addition the existence of a group of main stream political activists can be seen in a political society. They become the fore runners of any political society. They can be identified as political elite. The activity of this elite in a political society greatly influence the continuity and the future direction of such political society; Therefore a study of political elite is expected in this unit.

A guide to clarification of subject matter.

- Political activity - Government and the people.
 - Representation method and the system of elections
 - What is representation ?
 - Why representation is necessary ?
(It has to be clarified that representation is necessary to operate representative democracy).
 - Representative systems
 - Provincial representation**
 - Simple majority representation system
 - Majority representation system
 - Proportional representation**
 - Open list system
 - Closed list system
 - Single Transferable Vote (STV)

The teacher in the class room should teach with examples the practical operation of favorable and unfavorable features of these representative systems

- German election system-or mixed representation system

Mixed representation method is used to avoid the problems in the usage of pure simple majority representation system and the pure proportional representation system.

Direct democratic strategy

- The core of direct democracy is the direct participation of citizens in the provision of law
- What are the direct democratic strategies ?
 - Primary people's board system
 - Method of Referendum
 - Plebiscite Method(peoples ordinance)
 - Inception of law
 - Re - call

Political Parties

- What is a political party ?
- The origin of the political parties
- Although the political parties differ from country to country can see the following common features.
 - participation
 - Pluralism
 - To fight to capture state power
 - Participate in policy making and implementation
 - Functions of political parties

- To centralize the scattered power of the people
- To transform power of society to authoritative power
- To create an awareness among voters
- To train leaders
- Enroll members
- Categorization of parties
- Single parties and peoples parties
- Peoples parties are of three sections

1. One party system

- Communist model
- Fascist model
- The political system operated in modern states

2. Bie party system

3. Multi party system

(The teacher should teach in the class room the favorable and unfavorable features and practical operation of these parties with examples)

Public opinion

- What is public opinion ?
- Public opinion is the generalized view of the opinion of the people of three sections namely government and its operation ,politically important people,politcaly important events.
- Can consider the public opinion as a combination of many opinions of people
- Many factors influence in forming the public opinion
(family, education, religion, social organizations, peoples leaders, economic factors, mass media, political parties)
- Importance of public opinion in preparing state policies
 - Taking into consideration the public opinion for the efficiency of the democratic ruling.
 - Taking into consideration the public opinion for good Governance;
 - Ability to declare the public opinion between the period of two elections.

Pressure Groups

- Pressure groups are the peoples groups who try to influence people who command political power and institutions in order to achieve their objectives.
- Pressure groups differ from a political party.
- Pressure groups are required for the success of the Democracy
- To pressurize by associating with the people who control power, telegrams, telephone calls, demonstrations, protest campaigns, strikes, leaflets and publications, tamashas, giving gifts, participating in official exams, giving instructions.
- Interest Groups
A special kind of social organization differs from a pressure group but participates in the political activity.

Civil Society

- Civil society means some total of all civic and social organizations activating in society except government family and market.
- Civil society could be regarded as a social area operating collectively without power distribution for the purpose of shared desires , objectives and assessments. (London School of Economics)

Main features of a civil society

- should be collective actions
- without using power
- identity
- inability to identify specifically the territorial boundaries

Several factors influenced the coming up of the idea of civil society during the second half of the 20 th century.

- Weakening of democracy in the third world countries
 - Failure to create a developed economy in spite of the availability of natural and human resources.
 - increase of corruption, wastage, inefficiency
 - widening of political know_ how of the ordinary people
 - backwardness of the people politically
- By the creation of a civil society what is expected is to enhance the strength of the people politically.
 - Civil society can influences in many ways in the creation of good governance and its continuity
 - To operate.as an anti protest force...
 - Operate as a watch dog in the activation of government
 - To train individuals for collective social life
 - People as political beings

Political socialization

The entire operational activity influencing in arranging political attitudes, concept confidence, evaluation by giving people the political know how and understanding to situate them in the political environment in which they live, can be identified as political socialization.

Factors of socialization can be shown as below

- family
- educational institutions, school and universities
- friendly societies
- professional experiences
- mass media
- religious organisations
- political parties
- political symbols
- government

Political Culture

The entire collection of attitudes, beliefs, evaluations built up by people living in a that relevant system of politics can be considered as political culture.

There are three fundamental operations expressed through this activity

1. Concepts built up in response to political systems and the understanding of the people about whether political system is praise worthy political system or not
2. The links and respects regarding political symbols, is respect for national anthem, national flag, national seal, independence day, national heroes.
3. The ability to judge the final evaluation as to the ability to come to a logical conclusion about the final evaluation, what the government should do and should not do

Political Violence

- Violence is a system of individuals social behavior
e. g. racism

Political violence could be identified as institutionlised racism. Political violence can happen due to riots. In addition political violence can take place in situations such as revolutions abductions grabbing power by the army, guerilla war, terrorism, traditional wars, religious revolutions.

Political Behaviour

- Political behaviour is meant by the behavior pattern of individuals in a politically organized society activating with power institutions by rallying round such insstitutions.
- Several factors influence the political behaviour
 - * Economy of the individuals
 - * Social level of individuals
 - * Ethnic group
 - * Caste
 - * Education
 - * Attachments (individual)
 - * Other
- Factors chiefly influencing political socialization are political behaviour.
- Situations where political behaviour could be understood
 - * The art of people- participation in politics
 - * Exhibition of political activity(strikes, demonstration, leadership behaviour)
 - * Activities of interest groups and pressure groups
 - * Activities of national states
 - * Activities of non-governmental organizations
 - * Behaviour of terror organizations
 - * Political communications

- The political elite

Elite can be generally identified, as a group of people giving leadership to the political activities of an organized society.

- Factors influencing the creation of the elite
 - * Generations
 - * Wealth
 - * Religion
 - * Education
 - * Attractive leadership
 - * Caste
 - * Designation
 - * Power
 - * Political abilities
- Creation of the elite identifies on factors of wealth and power in modern society
- In countries without a developed political culture, eliticism could be surfaced in democratic institutional infrastructure in a modern way

Activities of learning / teaching

- Prepare a page turner
- Group pupils in the class room and give the following topics
 - I Introduction of proportional representation and its features
 - II. Identification of simple majority system and its features
 - III. Advantages and disadvantages of equal and simple majority representation systems
 - IV. Problems cropped up at present regarding proportional and simple majority representation systems.
- Draw attention of the students to the fact that it is creative to collect material relevant to the topic and also creating the gist
- Collect pages of all groups and prepare a page turner and display

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- 1 De Soysa M. O.A. (2003) Deshapalana Vidyave Mulika Siddhantha Editor's Publication
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The Inter- relationship Between Democracy and Good Governance

Competence 06: The usage of fundamental concepts of political science for democracy and good governance

The level of competence :

20 periods

- 6.1 Analysis of the fundamental element in a democratic government
- 6.2 Analysis of the interrelationship between democracy and good governance

Learning outcome

- Defines the rights
- Categorises the rights
- Explains the measures taken to safeguard the rights
- Explores the limitations in enjoying the rights
- Clarifies the practical importance of the rights
- Realises the value of performing obligations as a good citizen
- Classifies the freedom
- Explains the limitations in enjoying the freedom in a democratic society
- Explains the relations between the equality and freedom
- Introduces the elementary features of law
- Explains divers ideas about law
- Explains how the elementary of law influence in enforcing law
- Explores the relationship between law and ethics
- Analyses the views on how a person should obey the law
- Identifies the concept of private property
- Listing elementary factors that emphasizes the concepts of good governance

Introduction

At present most of the ruling systems are based on the elements of democracy . Therefore it is an essential fact to make an indepth inquiry and an understanding in studying these elements when studying political science. People who want to engage as active political beings in the political setup and to perform an influenced activity should have an awareness of the the oritical basis and the practicality of these elements. What is expected from this unit is to fulfill that target. Some selected concepts of democracy will be studied in this unit. They are democracy and its theoretical basis, practicality, rights and obligations , the theory and the practicality of those, freedom and equality, law, the sovereignty of law and good governance.

A democratic ruling system becomes peoples friendly system of government only if it is operated on the basis of fundamentals of good governance. Therefore it is ex-pected from this unit fo do a deep study as to what is good governance and what are its constituent elements.

A guide to explain the subject matter.

Rights and obligations

- Rights can be identified as the social ownership which is essentially required to lead a wholesome social life.
- To live respectfully and securely is a special right for a person being born as a human being.
- Draw attention to the definitions of the following thinkers regarding rights. (Hobbes, John Locke, Harold J. Lasky, Weild)

Classification of rights

1. Civil and political rights
2. Economic, social and cultural rights.

- Measures taken to safe guard rights
 - Constitutional entrenchment of rights.
 - Handing over the safe guarding of rights to the judiciary
 - Safe guarding the independence of the judiciary
 - Accepting sovereignty of law to continue state service and police service as independent services
 - Rationality of economy
 - Awareness of rights
 - Existence of independent free media
- Limitations
 - Enjoying rights without disturbing the rights of others.
 - Enjoying rights without disturbing the common good will
 - Existing legal measures. eg:- emergency situations

The practical importance of rights

- Becoming a criteria in measuring development
- Becoming a criteria to obtain foreign aid
- Ability to reveal violation of human rights
- Obligations: Can interpret obligations as linkages
 - When a person is bound to do or not to do a certain thing it is compulsory to link with an obligation
- The difference between obligations and rights
 - All rights are linked with obligations
 - Rights and obligations cannot be separated

Obligations

Ethical obligations

- Built upon ethical scientific concepts
Example - Support elders
 - Respect elders
 - Support kith and kin

Legal obligation

- The duties ordered by state to be performed by citizens for the common benefit of the society.
Functions
e.g. - To show loyalty to state
 - To accept laws enforced by the state.
 - Payment of income taxes
 - Assisting the state in Maintaining law and peace

- Freedom and Equality
 - Introduction of freedom
Freedom can be defined as the right of the man to develop his personal activities, in order to lead a good social life. Freedom should not be unlimited and accountable.
(Make use of the definitions presented in order to explain the concept further.)

Classification of freedom

- civic freedom
- personal freedom
- economic freedom
- political freedom

(Make use of the above factors with examples to create teacher pupil, pupil – pupil inter activity process leading to discussion with examples)

Ideas presented regarding freedom can be divided into two sections.

- The ideology about negative freedom
- The ideology about positive freedom

Measures taken by modern states to safe guard freedom

- Constitutional entrenchment of fundamental human rights
- Independence of the judiciary
- Authority of law
- Economic rationality
- Existance of free media movement
- To make people aware

There are practical limitations in enjoying freedom in a democratic society

- To enjoy freedom without disturbing the freedom of others.
- When enjoying should surrender to the social laws.
- When enjoying civil, economic and political freedom they can clash with each other

Equality

- Introduction
Equality is to allow everybody living in this society to enjoy equal rights equally.
- The main qualities should be there in equality
 - Not to subject people for specialization
 - Giving equal opportunities to everybody
 - Giving equal rights to everybody
- The link between freedom and equality
 - Freedom and equality are not contradictory but complementary
 - Freedom and equality are contradictory to each other
 - Some features of freedom get limited due to the creation of practical economic equality.
 - The link between freedom and quality

Introduction of law and the authority of law

- The rules and regulations enforced by the state basing the authoritative power is the term known as law, to control the people living in an organized political society
- Introduction of cross sections of law with regard to the definitions of Aristotle/ Salman/Thomas Hobbs/ John Lock /H. R. Soultu/Holland

Elements of Law

- Legislature
- Justice
- The view of the law experts
- Judicial decisions
- Rituals
- Religion
- Should explain how elements of law influence the enforcement of law
- The basic elements that should be in law
 - authoritative power
 - to control the outward social conduct of the people
 - breach of law is a cause for penalty
 - enforcing them for the objective of common goodwill of the society
 - that law changes with the changing social needs and desires
 - law should be uncomplicated and clear

- Categories of law



- The link between law and morals
 - Morals becoming fundamental of law
 - The objective of law is to elevate the moral state of the person
- The difference between law and morals
(Highlight the difference comparing with the features of fundamentals of law)
- The views regarding obeying of individuals to law
 - People obey the law because it expresses the discrete consent of the people
 - The exact basic view of the law experts- “An ordinance of the sovereignty
- The supremacy of law
The supremacy of law is to govern according to law
- Concepts about the supremacy of law (According to the view of A. V. Dicey)
 - A person could be punished under the existing law only through judiciary
 - All are equal before law
 - The rights of individuals are secured and established by law and the rights are owned by society and acceptance.
 - Practically this concept collapses
 - Analysing the ideas about the supremacy of law in the International Law Expert’s Summit
- Private property

Good Governance

- A concept surfaced from a discourse occurred in the aftermath part of the 1980 decade.
- The building of this concept was influenced by the inquiry as to the factors influencing the lethargy of the economic development and the breakdown of social equity of the third world countries.
- It was confirmed that due to the lack of proper management of the economic and human resources of the third world countries influenced the lethargy of the economic development resulting in the breakdown of the building up of the social equity.
- There are few fundamental factors emphasized by this concept for the fall of good governance in a country. They are unnecessary centralization of power Inefficiency of state rule Politicization of state service Non participation of people in deciding and the implementation of state policies. Increase of bribery and corruption. State officers free of responsibility.
- Good governance is one of the methods for third world countries to overcome this common problem
- United Nations Development Program, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, Transparency International institutes and the other institutions that assisted for development work contributed towards this concept.
- Some elementary factors are emphasised by this concept.
 - participation
 - authority of law
 - responsibility
 - transparency
 - responsiveness
 - consensus
 - efficiency and Productivity
 - fairness
- International organizations emphasize that obtaining of Active Peoples Participation is an important element in good governance in the governing process.

Activities of learning / teaching

- Making a wall paper.
- Obtain relevant information for work process through following topics
 - Definitions presented about rights
 - Classification of rights
 - Measures and mechanism taken to safe guard rights
 - Relationship between rights and obligations
 - Practicality of rights and obligations
- Collect relevant correct information through diverse elements by forming into groups
- Display wall paper in the class.

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The Nature of The Colonial Ruling System Prevailed in Sri Lanka

Competence 07: Identifying the nature of the colonial ruling system of Sri Lanka

Competence level: Periods (50)

7.1 Identifying the social, economic, constitutional and the political development of Sri Lanka under British: colonial period.

7.2 Identifying the social campaigns ,and their mode of operation could be seen in a transparent manner in the colonial era.

Learning outcome

- Clarifies the political, Economic, and Social differences occurred in Sri Lanka during the colonial era.
- Explores the political, Economic, and Social differences through each difference.

Introduction:

The changes in the political, economic, and social differences occurred in Sri Lanka due to the influence of the principles followed in the British colonial era will be considered in this unit. Under that comes the following: The abolition of the monarchial rule, the change in the dependent economic system, collapsing of the traditional social linkages. In addition there was the beginning of governing institution basing western democratic ruling fundamentals, birth of the market economic system, beginning of the English education, birth of a commercial middle class, molding the country in to capitalism.

A guide to clarify the subject matter

Sri Lanka under British colonial rule.

- The political, economic , and social differences and the factors that influenced.
 - Identifying the political and economic principles operated under the British rule
 -
 - Identifying the political, economic and social differences occurred in Sri Lanka under those principles.
- Under Colebrooke and Cameron...reforms
 - Identifying governing institutions based on democratic fundamentals
 - Abolishing of the feudal system, beginning of independent labour market, and introducing commercial plantation crops.

- Helping the development of capitalism under laissez-faire.
 - Birth of towns, the beginning of urbanization , collapse of the series of social contacts based on the village.
 - Introduction of western education.
 - As a result of the above factors the base was laid for an educated middle class.
 - Introducing of a new judiciary institutional system.
 - Making the base necessary for a ruling system with the sovereignty of law.
- Analysis of the political, economic, and social results of these reforms.
 - The beginning of Sri Lanka getting accustomed to a democratic ruling system
 - The beginning of a transitional period to capitalistic economic system in Sri Lanka
 - Marking the fall of the caste system through independent labour market.
 - Birth of a capitalistic middle class basing commercialism.
 - Birth of a vocational social class through western education.
 - Paralyzing of the local agriculture industry.
 - Deterioration of the traditional characteristics due to westernization..

As a result of the above factors “Laissez-faire Ruling System” was established.

- Crewe McCallum Reforms 1910 _ 1912, 1920 – 1921 Manning Reforms
Analysing the 1924 Manning Devonshire reforms basing the following fundamentals.
 - The established institutional structure
 - power, activities, and responsibilities
 - relationship among internal institutions
 - the way of practical operation
 - political results

- 1931 Donoughmore constitutional reforms

The causes for reforms:

- The weaknesses of Manning constitution.
 - The separation of responsibility and power.
- The intervention of Sri Lankan leaders unnecessarily in administrative affairs.
- The demonstrations by Sri Lankan leaders for a new constitution against the existing constitution.
example: The demonstration of Sri Lankan leaders for new reforms

Sir Hugh Clifford the governor, while criticizing this constitution stressed on the need of a change.

- The weakening of the legislative council and the executive council was due to the rallying of power around finance committees.
- Not widening of the limited franchise.
 - Demands of various organizations that were born in the Sri Lankan society.
Example : The proposals of the 1926 Ceylon National Congress.
 - The changes occurred in the principles of the Britishes regarding crown colonies.
 - The demonstrations and the triumphs of the neighbouring Indians. regarding constitutional reforms.

The Requests made by Lankan Leaders from the Donoughmore Commissioners

- Diverse institutions and 141 people presented their ideas and proposals, out of which three groups were important.
- The low country middle class leaders (only they were remaining in the Ceylon National Congress by 1927) requested for a provincial representation, and cabinet system.
- The leaders of the minor communities requested not to give a cabinet system, but race based representation.
- Both these groups were against giving universal suffrage.
- A.E. Gunasinghe headed by labour leaders requested for universal suffrage and self government.

Proposals of the Donoughmore commission

- the governor
- three state officers
- cabinet of ministers
- state assembly
- state executive council
- introduction of the universal franchise and the provincial representation

It is essential that the teacher should teach each proposal separately in the classroom

The favourable and the unfavourable features in the Donoughmore governing system

Favourable Features

- Introduction of the universal franchise and the provincial representation.
- Gave more opportunities for Sri Lankans to participate in ruling.
- Giving opportunity for common people also to participate in ruling. which was limited to elite.
- Sri Lankan representatives were tempted to work with more responsibility.
- The development of Sri Lanka into a welfare state. (These reforms were done through the contemporary world economy moving towards welfarerism, the doors were opened for a welfare state,
- The Sri Lankan representatives getting more experiences in legislature and executive affairs.
- The laying of the base for political party system.
- Getting opportunity for minority communities to participate in the political activities.

Unfavourable features

- The rule of the executive led to inefficient and weak administration of the country.
 - Existance of two ruling systems in the cabinet.
 1. Three state officers.
 2. Seven Sri Lankan ministers
 - Non availability of collective responsibility in the cabinet.
 - The three state officers holding more responsibility in the cabinet.
 - The veto power and the delegated of the Governor power enhanced his powers.
 - Surfacing of personal ego over and above collective responsibility.
- Changes occurred in the fields of state administration and local government from 1833 – 1948.
 - Making of a common state administration system and a single judiciary system through 1833 Coebrook Cameron reforms.
 - Minimizing the existed 16 provinces of Sri Lanka to 5.
 - Appointment of a government agent to each of 5 provinces .
 - Establishment of a single judicial system under the leadership of the supreme courts applicable to the entire island and to rid the influence by the executives

- Establishing of a single legal system, single judicial system effective for both Europeans and the Sri Lankans.
- Operation of the fundamental of the sovereignty of law.
- Establishment of district courts in central towns of the island.

By 1931 Donoughmore governing system

- Delegation of responsibility of judicial administration to the law secretary of the country. He becomes judicial adviser of the government.
- Delegation of the responsibility of administration and public service of the country to the State secretary.
- All responsibilities related to provincial administration to executive committee.
(All information relevant to municipal councils urban councils, village councils etc)

Social movements operated in the colonial era..

Religious Revival movement

- The base needed for the religious revival movement was established due to the pressures leveled on Buddhism, Hinduism, and Islam religion by catholicism.

The religious leaders who took the leadership in that

- Buddhism
 - Venerable Walane Siddhartha
 - Venerable Hikkaduwe Sri Sumangala
 - Venerable Ratmalane Dharmarama
- Hinduism
 - Sri Arumugam Nawalar
 - Ponnambalam Ramanadhan Sir
 - Ponnambalam Arunachalam Sir
- Islam
 - M. C Siddhi Lebbe
 - T. B. Jaya
 - I. L. M. Abdul Azeese

- The establishment of the background of national movement through the awakening of Buddhist, Hindu Islam religions in the decade of 1870.
- Develop the lesson by drawing attention to the establishment of national reawakening through religious revival movement, in taking a political identity across the National movement.

National Movements

- With the fall of the feudal system the birth of the graphite industry, coconut plantations, cart transport contracts, brewing alcohol, led to the birth of middle class with money.
- To give the middleclass children a broad English education to enter high posts in public service.
- The constitutional reforms movement made by European nations (George woll) and later the upheaval of the Ceylonese after the 19th century, with a national feeling.
- The pioneers of national movement are the religious revival movement
- This movement subsided during the post conflict period of the Sinhala - Muslim conflict 1915.
- To make use of a religious demonstrations and to follow anti Christian principles in this regard.

- Building up of a basis for a national movement to the rural level through temperance movement.
- The leadership of the national movement to come under moderate thinkers, traditional thinkers and the radicals
- The basis for national movement supplied by Ceylon Reconstruction Society 1917.
- Ceylon National Association 1919, marks the official inauguration of the National Movement.
- Sri Lanka gaining status of internal self rule membership in the British Empire
- The national movement depicted the following features related to Indian national movement
 - A movement of elite class
 - Limited only to the objectives of the middle class
 - Becoming a reconstruction movement
 - Taking a form of constitutional and consensus nature
- The government reforms in 1921 created the first division in the national movement.
- Each group moving towards different directions by year 1927 due to conflicts (low country Sinhalese, up country Sinhalese, minorities)
- As a result of failure to arrive at a common consensus about reforms of the systems of government, Ceylon National Congress emerged as a Sinhala only organization.
- As a result of this Britishers could operate “The divide and rule” principle further with the advent of national pride.

Labour movement

- Labour movement is a cross section of a left movement.
- In 1922 establishment of the labour congress by Mr A. E. Gunasinghe.
- Some leaders of the National congress disrupted the labour movement.
- In 1924 conference of the National Congress with H. J. C. Perera as chairman
- 1923-1925 period where the first strike occurred
- 1928-1929 the labour class drifted towards more revolutionary path e.g. tram car strike and setting fire to Maradana police station

Leftist Movement

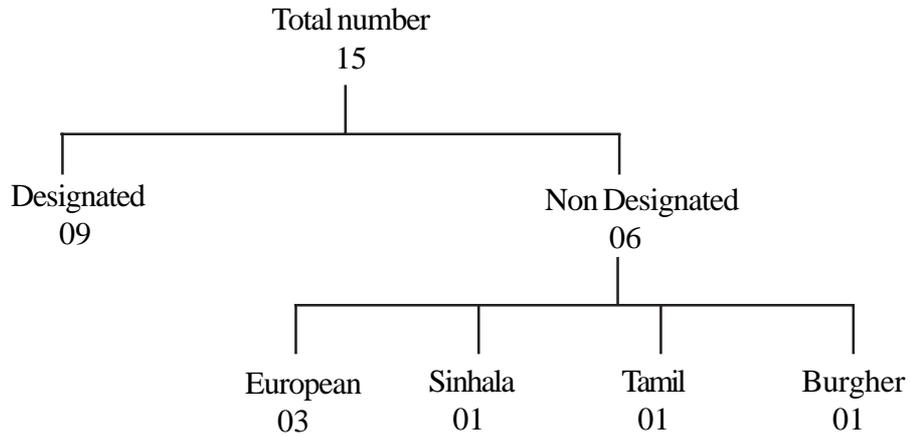
- 1935 December - the establishment of Lanka Sama Samaja party indicates the organized beginning of the leftist movement in this country
- The young leaders who patronized in giving birth to leftist movement have started their activities in trade unions and common political work
- The urban labour class gave the leftist movement the necessary man power, patronage, and the political strength
- The leadership was held by the middle class radical intellectuals
- The contemporary economic crisis, took forward this movement
- There were two main objectives declared by this movement
 1. To gain national independence
 2. Building up of socialist system of society
- By 1932 activities of the left movement were aimed at two main fields
 - Youth field
 - Labour field

Various factors influencing the beginning and the development of the left movement:-

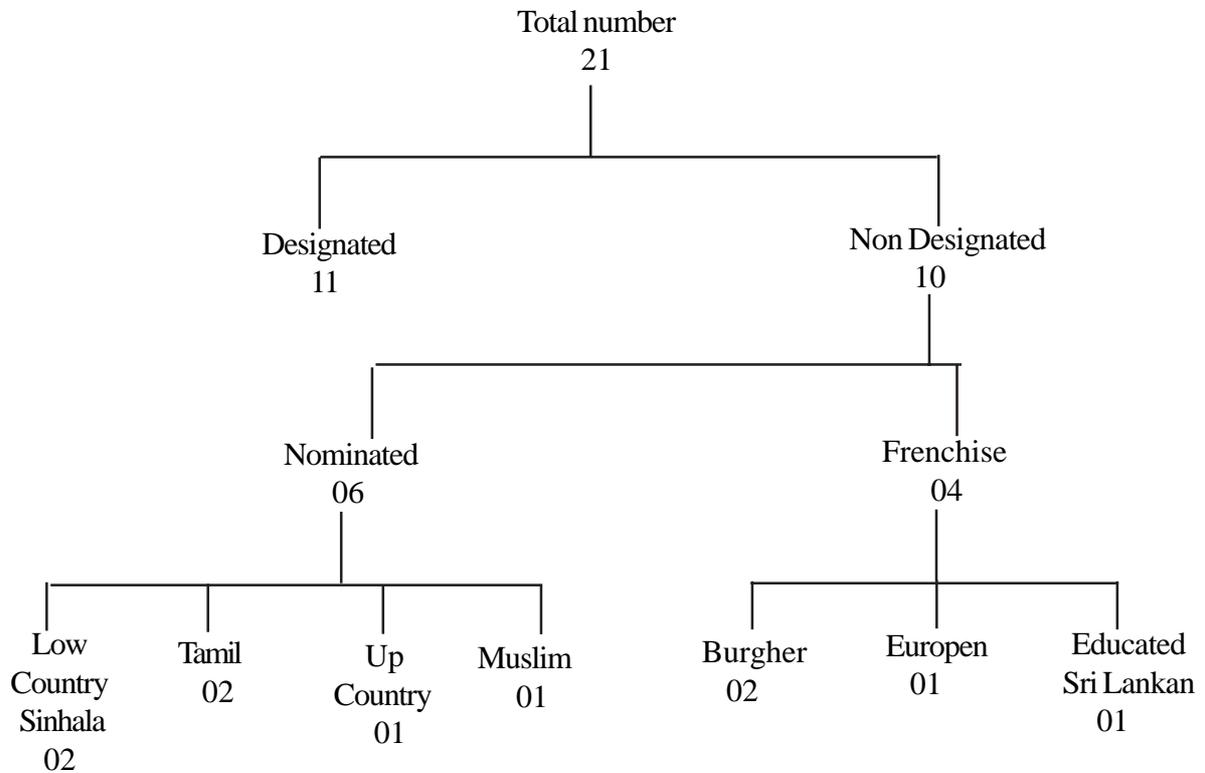
- 1930 – beginning of the world economic crisis
 - The uprising of the labour movement
 - The youth groups came out of the University College in 1921 and the youth having acquired western education by 1930 bent towards radical leftist politics
 - The lethargic behavior pattern followed by the Lanka national association about gaining national independence
 - Russian Revolution in 1917
 - Suriyamal campaign started in 1933 against Poppy flower campaign
 - Malaria plague occurred during the latter part of 1934
-
- Suriya mal campaign and the Malaria plague contributed greatly towards beginning and the development of the left movement and the foundation was laid for the movement to be a people's movement.
 - There were three objectives declared in establishing the Lanka Sama Samaja party on 18th December 1935
 - I Gaining complete independence
 - II To nationalize production, distribution and exchange
 - III Elimination all social and economic obstacles emerged from class, caste and gender differences.
 - Ceylon National Congress which followed a lethargic way in obtaining independence from the British colonialism was deviated towards radical movement by the leftist movement.
 - As a result in 1942 the British administrators arrested the left leaders and declared Lanka Sama Samaja party as an illegal organization.
 - The differences of opinion within the left movement as at present made it a weak political organization.

**The Development of the legislature in the Colonial era
during the period of 1833 – 1931**

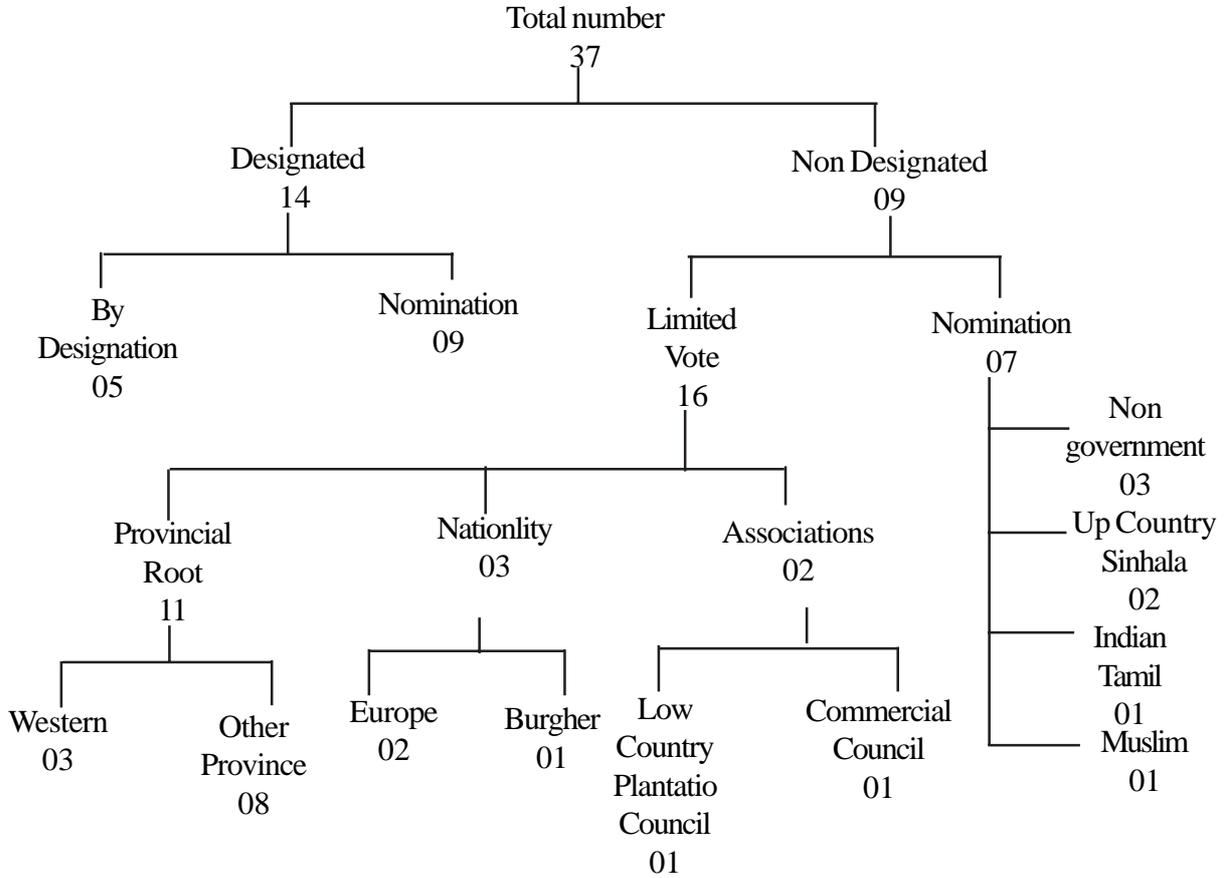
1833 Colebrook Constitutional Council



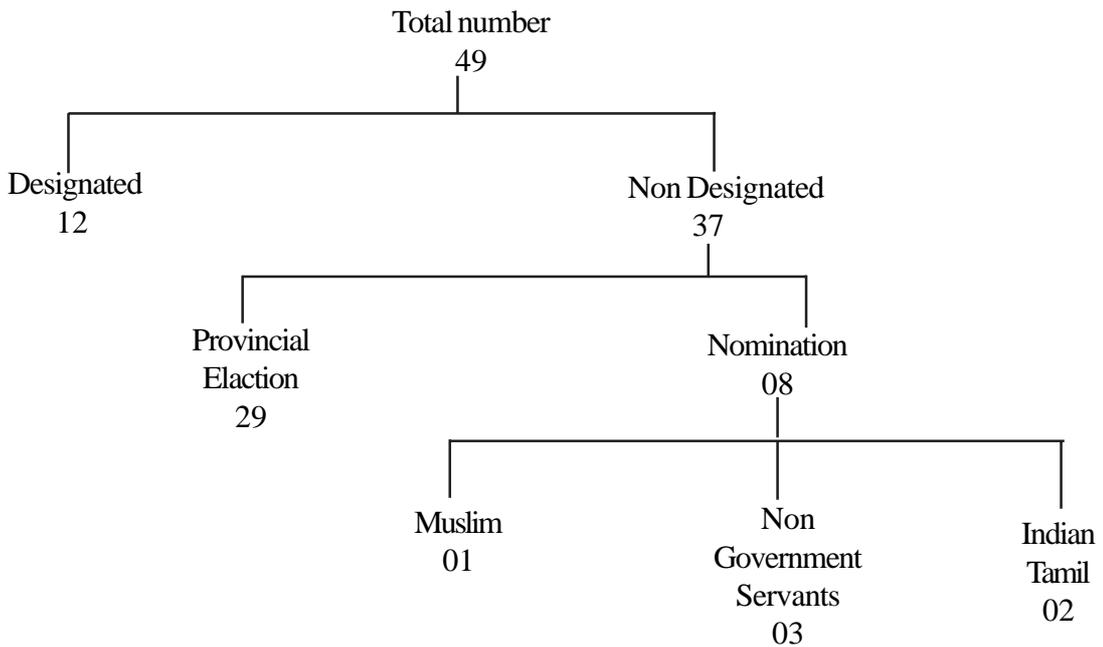
Crewe Mccllaum Legislative Council

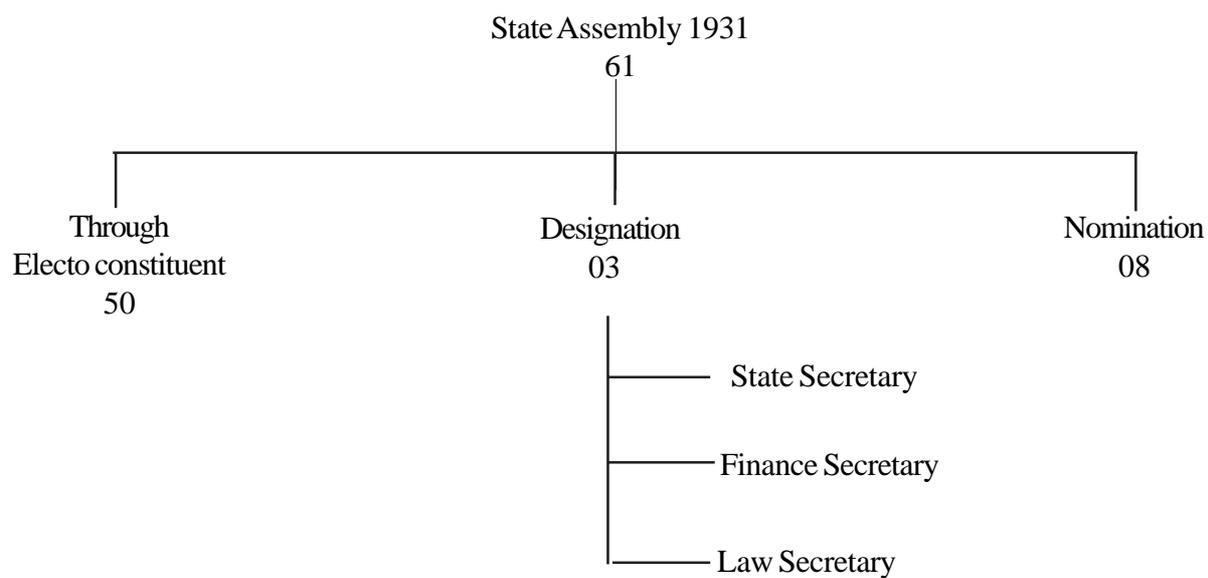


1920 – 21 MANNING CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL



1924 MANNING DEVONSHIRE CONSTITUTIONAL COUNCIL





Activities of learning / teaching

Identifying the nature of the colonial state of Sri Lanka

- Panel discussion.
- In a panel discussion, group pupils and let them select the constitutional reform they prefer and collect factors relevant to the following topics.
 - The factors for bringing constitutional reforms
 - The reforms introduced
 - The political importance of those / results
- Give opportunity to the pupils after collecting the information within the given period to present factors.
- Pay attention to panel discussion conducting, a locating the new present status of developmental and creative ideas and its logic.

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The Background of the Making of the Constitution in the post Independence of Sri Lanka

Competence 08: To identify the background factors of making constitutions of post independence of Sri Lanka

Competence Level :-

Periods (50)

- Analysing the background factors of making constitutions of post independence of Sri Lanka
- Analysing comparatively the institutions of systems of government during the post independence Sri Lanka

Learning outcome

- Analysing the background factors influencing the making of the constitution of post independence Sri Lanka.
- Analysing the from , powers and the duties of such institutions created by the constitution.
- Identifying the equals and unequals by studying comparatively these constitutions

Introduction

Attention should be drawn to two factors in ;studying constitutions . First is to identify the political economic and social factors. The reason is that a constitution is a result of the existing political economic and social factors. A constitution not only builds up the institutions relevant to the governing process ,but depicts the political society in which the aspired political and economic and social targets could be achieved. This is identified as constitutional philosophy, Constitutional philosophy is formed basing the existing political economic and social beliefs. Therefore it is compulsory to identify the back ground factors that influenced the creation the governing institutions built up the consitution.

Secondly attention should be paid to identify the nature, powers and the functions created by the constitution. Three constitutions have operated by now since the post independence period. The constitutional Phylosophy produced by this constitution, the institutional base, their powers and duties, their inter - institutional relationships differ from one another mutually. A comperative study is required to identify the related gains and losses favourable and unfavourable features . It is only through a comperative study that these features can be identified.

A guide to clarify the subject matter.

The back ground factors that influenced in the preparation of the Soulbury constitution

Through a declaration issued on the 26th of May 1943 by the British government gave power to the ;ministers of Sri Lanka to compile a proposed constitutional plan..It was proposed to examine the draft constitution so prepared by a commission. Representatives of different nationalities of Sri Lanka forwarded their views to the Soulbury constitution prepared according to the above orders.

Accordingly, the bacground facturs influencing in preparing the Soulbury Constitution can be identified through the evidence provided by the leaders of the country before the commission on the desires of the British Crown. Accordingly the background factors influencing the preparation of the Soulbury Constitution can be identified as follows:

- Safeguarding democratic Ethics.
- Safeguarding the minority.
- Growth of a political system similar to Britain.
- Independence of Judiciary.
- Independence of parliament.
- Growing a strong Civil Administration
- Centralising of power

It was the majority view of the leaders of the country who gave evidence before the Soulbury Constitution that fundamentals for the extension of democratic ethics should be included in a future constitution. It was compulsory that such a view should be contained in a constitution introduced by British who value Liberal Democracy.

The Tamil leaders express their objections because they feared that a majority rule will be established in a constitution with the transfer of power to the locals. Accordingly the protests by the leaders of the minorities influenced strongly for establishing minority protection.

By then it was permitted to establish a two party system like in Britain, since party system was at its infancy in Sri Lanka.

The background factors which influenced the compiling of 1972 constitution

Sri Lanka freedom party which came to power in 1956 carried forward the views as their principal agitation that full independence was not received on 4th February 1948. When the priy council declared that the law enforced by the Sri Lanka Parliament was anti-constitutional and the Royal Navy and the Air force were in action in Sri Lanka with the allegation that the Bertish civil servants were sabotaging the laws of our parliament; it was argued that the Dominion **status** could no longer be valid. Hence each government which came to power after 1956 considered to create a new constitution. Leftists movement objected to Soulbury constitution from the beginning. They forwarded few reasons for this.

- I. Sri Lanka became a Dominion state within the Commonwealth
- II. The shortcomings of representation of the Soulbury constitution
- III. Weaknesses and the shortcomings in the senate

Because of the above shortcomings and the socialist views, they rejected the Capitalist democracy in the Soulbury constitution. India becoming an independent state within the British Commonwealth by freeing itself from the British rule, there by freeing itself from Dominion status as well there by independence of India was confirmed and they have included as new features the Fundamental Rights to their constitution. Sri Lanka with the influence of their neighbors declared the necessity of a new constitution. Mr. Bandaranaike taking power in 1956 declared at the Commonwealth Summit that Sri Lanka was desiring to be a republic within the British Commonwealth of nations.

It was the argument of the constitutional experts that their general view was to prepare a new constitution without going in to the Soulbury Constitution. The common features according to their argument were as follows:

- I. Sri Lanka becoming a Republic within the Commonwealth
- II. To remove the senate and other undemocratic sections from the Constitution
- III. Equal status to be given to Sinhala and Tamil languages
- IV. To broaden the activities of provincial administration

It was the view of the majority that arrangement be made by a constitutional Committee to create a new constitution, basing those factors.

Background factors influencing creation of 1978 Constitution

From the time of compiling of the 1972 Republican Constitution Mr. J.R. Jayewardene expressed His objections. His idea was to create a system of executive Presidency with full powers without being responsible to the Parliament. He has emphasised this idea at the 22 session of the Association of Science Development 1966. Mr. Jayawardana has pledged that he would change this governing pattern when he comes to power .He has called for a mandate from the people at 1977 general election to change the 1972 constitution. With a glorious victory at the 1977 election of the U.N.P. , arrangements were made to change the 1972 constitution.

Accordingly the background factors which influenced the preparation of the 1978 constitution can be identified as follows:

- I. U.N.P. obtaining a 5/6 majority in 1977 elections.
- II. Holding the leadership of the U.N.P. by Mr. J.R. Jayewardene
He expressed the idea from 1960 about an Executive Presidential system of Government.
- III. Weakness of the existing constitution.
Under 1972 Constitution, out of the 5 year period, the 1st year was allocated to enjoy the victory and one year for preparation for the next election the time left for development was insufficient.
- IV. The necessity to centralize power for accelerated development
Act No.1 of 1972 and Act No.35 of 1975 –The Land Reconstruction Act were an obstacle for taking decisions regarding accelerated development
To make inquiries under the duties and structures after independence. Accordingly it was expected to do a comparative study of 1948, 1972, 1978 constitutions.

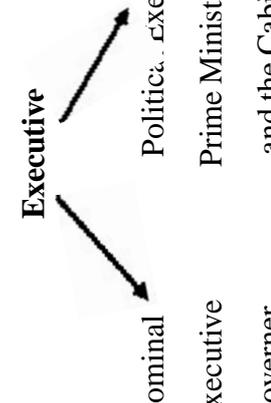
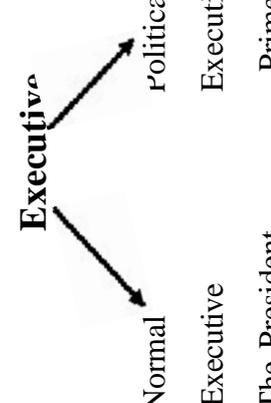
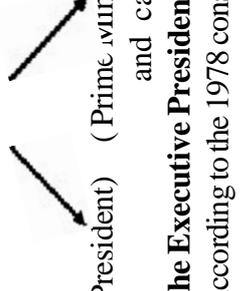
Legislature

	1948 Government	1972 Government	1978 Government
01. Structure	Parliament is bi cameral	National State Assembly is unicameral.	Under 1978 constitution the legislature was identified as Parliament. It was uni cameral
2. Composition	<p>(a) Peoples state assembly</p> <p>(b) Senate</p> <p>Peoples State assembly</p> <p>During the period of 1947-1959 number of members 101. 1960 onwards 157 members</p> <p>1947-1959-101 members, Of this 95 were selected, from peoples direct vote 6 were appointed by the governer general on the instructions of the Prime Minister From 1960 comprised of 157. Of this 151 were elected from people's direct vote 6 were appointed by the Governer General on the instructions of the Prime Minister</p> <p>Basis of selection.</p> <p>Selection was based on electorates. Two factors have to be taken into consideration in the allocation of electorates.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. One seat for every 1000 square miles. 2. A. Seat for 15000 population. 	<p>Number of members in the National State assembly is not specifically mentioned in the constitution. The power of decision making about the number of members in the National State Assembly was vested in the electoral delimitation commission. Accordingly at the initial stage National State Assembly was comprised of 157 members. All the members in the National State Assembly were elected from the people's direct vote.</p>	<p>The total number of members in the parliament was 225, it was specifically mentioned in the constitution.</p> <p>196 were elected on the electoral basis and the remaining 29 were elected from the national list.</p>

	1948	1972	1978
03. Period of Office	<p>Period of office of the State Assembly was 5 years.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consider the draft acts presented by the cabinet 2. Consider the financial acts presented by the cabinet 3. Consider the proposals of private members. 4. Powers and duties <p>Consistency of the Senate</p> <p>The consistency of the senate is 30 members.</p> <p>The way of election.</p> <p>Out of this 15 were appointed by the Governor General on the instructions of the Prime Minister. Other 15 were appointed by the political parties represented in the parliaments under the single transferable vote system</p> <p>period of office</p> <p>period of office of a senator is 6 years.</p>	<p>According to section 40 in the constitution the Period of office of the National State Assembly is not more than 6 years from the first day of assemble of the national state assemble.</p> <p>According to section 5 of the constitution on the Republic of Sri Lanka the institution which activates the power of the state was the National State Assembly. It is the National State Assembly which executes the executive power including and the legislature defence by the president and the cabinet Accordingly.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of finance and general law under section 44. 2. In a situation where the cabinet is not responsible for the National State Assembly to control the executive through withdrawal of the cabinet. 3. Controlling finance. Were done by the National State Assembly. 	<p>Period of office of the parliaments is 6 years, expiry of the said period of six years shall be considered as a dissolution of Parliaments.</p> <p>Although the legislative power is delegated to the Parliament, it does not enjoy absolute power.</p> <p>The legislative power delegated to the Parliament is executed by the peoples' representatives and in a referendum, by the people.</p> <p>The legislative powers of the parliament possess law enforcement powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Including the laws of the past (b) To amend or to repeal any order of the constitution. (c) The power of adding orders to the constitution.

	<p style="text-align: center;">1948</p> <p>Powers and functions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inauguration of Non Financial Acts 2. Delaying non financial Acts. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1972</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Preparation of financial and general law under section 44 2. In a situation where the cabinet is not responsible for the National State Assembly to control the executive through withdrawal of the cabinet. 3. Controlling finance. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1978</p> <p>But the Parliament cannot enact laws for an over all repeal of the constitution except in the case of law for stay order in the case of making a new constitution</p> <p>In addition</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Compiling finance and general law. 2. Controlling of the cabinet 3. Controlling of finance <p>1978 legislature is not a parliament with absolute power. Law cannot be compiled without the influence of other institutions.</p>
<p>Powers and duties</p>			

Executive

	1948 Government	1972 Government	1978 Government
01. Composition	<p>Under the Soulbury constitution the executive had the nature of dual form. That is the nominal executive and the political executive. According to that</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Executive</p>  <pre> graph TD Exec[Executive] --> Nom[Nominal Executive Governor General] Exec --> Pol[Political Executive Prime Minister and Cabinet] </pre> </div>	<p>Under the 1972 constitution the executive had the nature of dual form. That is the nominal executive and the political executive. According to that</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Executive</p>  <pre> graph TD Exec[Executive] --> Norm[Normal Executive The President] Exec --> Pol[Political Executive Prime Minister and Cabinet] </pre> </div>	<p>1978 constitution has introduced a merger of dual presidency</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Executive</p>  <pre> graph TD Exec[Executive] --> Pres[President (Prime Ministry and cabinet)] Exec --> ExecPres[The Executive President] </pre> </div> <p>According to the 1978 constitution. The presidents selected by a presidential election. According to Article 94 in the constitution the president is elected from a direct people's vote. The entire Sri Lanka becomes one electoral constituency.</p>
02. The way of appointing	<p><u>The Governor General.</u> The queen appoints the governor general on the instructions of the Prime Minister accordingly on behalf of the queen the governor general is appointed by the Prime Minister.</p>	<p>The President The nominal executive introduced under the 1972 constitution was the presidency. The Prime Minister could appoint any person who is entitled to universal franchise. For the post of President.</p>	

	<p style="text-align: center;">1948 Government</p> <p>The Prime Minister and the Cabinet</p> <p>The governor General appoints the person who won the confidence of the majority the Prime Minister. There after the Prime Minister selects his cabinet form both assemblies and the Governor General appoints them to the cabinet.</p> <p>Governor General</p> <p>The period of office of the governor general is not definitely stated in the constitution. He occupies his position as long as the queen has confidence in him.</p> <p>The Prime Minister and the Cabinet</p> <p>The period of office of the cabinet is 5 years</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1972 Government</p> <p>The Prime Minister and the cabinet under 1972 constitution becomes the political executive</p> <p>The cabinet consists of the Prime Minister and the cabinet of ministers. The person who gets the confidence of the majority is appointed as the Prime Minister by the president . Then the members elected to the national state assembly are appointed to the cabinet by the President.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">President</p> <p>The period of office of the president is 4 years. He occupies office till another president is selected.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1978 Government</p> <p>Prime Minister and the cabinet</p> <p>According to Artical 43 (3) in 1978 Constitution, the persident appoints the member who gets the maximum confidence as the prime Minister</p> <p>According to Artical 44 (1) if the President thinks it is necessary to consult the Prime Minister and the ministers are appointed by the president.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">President</p> <p>The period of office of the president is 6 years.</p> <p>The Prime Minister and the cabinet</p> <p>The period of office of the prime Minister and the cabinet is six years.</p>
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03. Duty Period

	<p align="center">1948 Government</p> <p>The Governor General. When the Queen loses her confidence in the Governor General the Queen can remove the Governor General Prime Minister and the cabinet of ministers. <u>Prime Minister and the cabinet</u> With the lapsing of the period of office the cabinet is considered to be dissolved. In addition parliament can remove the cabinet by a no confidence motion.</p> <p><u>Power of the Governor General Legislative powers.</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Giving final approval to draft acts. 2. Summoning of parliament extension and dissolution. 3. Appointing 6 members to the state council 4. Appointing 15 members to the senate. 5. Occupy the chair in parliament under special circumstances. 	<p align="center">1972 Government</p> <p>Prime Minister and the cabinet. Prime Minister and the ministers function for 6 years as the official period. The President The President can be removed from office before the tenure of his official period by a 2/3 Majority of the National state Assembly or by a Dissolution brought by the prime Minister with the Majority decision of the National state Assembly</p> <p>The Prime Minister and the cabinet. The Prime Minister can be removed from office during his tenure by a no confidence motion.</p> <p>Powers of the president Although the executive, legislative and judicial, powers are delegated to the President they have to be implemented under the instructions of the Prime Minister.</p> <p>Executive Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summoning, prorogation and dissolution 2. To chair the National state Assembly in special circumstances. 	<p align="center">1978 Government</p> <p>Executive President According to 1978 constitution President can be removed by an impeachment motion - That is - Suffering from physical or mental ailment (disability)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moral turpitude • Bribery or other corruption • Treason • Violation of the constitution <p>A charge sheet with above charges should be presented to the speaker with signatures of 2/3 majority. The speaker, should forward it to the parliament and it should be discussed and approved with 2/3 majority.</p>
<p>04 way of removal</p> <p>05 powers and Duties</p>			

	<p style="text-align: center;">1948 Government</p> <p>Executive powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of the Prime Minister 2. Appointment of the cabinet 3. Speech of the crown 4. Appointment of members to the public service commission. <p>Judicial Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointing judges to higher courts 2. Grant of pardon 3. Appointing members to judicial service commission <p>Cabinet</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To approve government policies 2. Enforcement of Law 3. To formalise administrative matters <p>Prime Ministers</p> <p>Legislative powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summoning prorogation, dissolution of the parliament. 2. Appointment of 6 members to the state council 3. Appointment of 15 members to the senate 	<p style="text-align: center;">1972 Government</p> <p>Legislative powers.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summoning prorogation and dissolution the sessions of the National State Assembly 2. Occupy the chair in National state Assembly under special circumstances <p>Executive Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of the prime minister 2. Appointment of the cabinet of Ministers. 3. Declaration of state policy 4. Declaration of war and Peace 5. Becoming commander in chief of the armed forces. 6. Appointment of the Inspector General of police and the heads of forces. 7. Appointing and receiving high commissioners. 8. Appointing government higher officers 9. Appointing high members to the public services advisory board and public service disciplinary board. 	<p style="text-align: center;">1978 Government</p> <p>Thereafter the speaker will submit the report to the supreme court. Supreme Court after examining it has to forward a report regarding that to the speaker, There after the speaker has to forward that report of the supreme court to the parliament and that also has to be discussed, and approved by 2/3 majority after which the president has to resign from his post.</p> <p>Removal of the President under 1978 constitution is a highly complicated action. The speaker on receipt of the charge sheet has to forward to the President for his information in such a situation. The president can escape an impeachment motion provided a period of one year has lapsed from the date of establishment up of parliament to the date of impeachment motion.</p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;">1948 Government</p> <p>Executive powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of ministers 2. Removal of ministers <p>Judicial Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of judges to higher judicial institutions 2. Appoint members to the judicial service commission 	<p style="text-align: center;">1972 Government</p> <p>Judicial Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointing judges to higher judicial instructions 2. Grant of pardon to offenders 3. Appointing members to judicial service advisory board. <p>Cabinet</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To approve government principles. 2. Enforcement of laws 3. Formalising administrative matters <p>Prime Minister</p> <p>Legislative power</p> <p>Summoning prorogation and dissolution the sessions of the National State Assembly</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1978 Government</p> <p>The Prime Minister and the cabinet.</p> <p>If under the signature of president by his letter the Prime Minister or member of the cabinet is removed from office or if resignation is submitted under one's signature or discontinued to be a member of Parliament further the tenure of office comes to an end, If other wise such holder of post will continue to hold office as long as cabinet continues under the powers of the Cabinet.</p> <p>Power of the Executive President</p>
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	<p style="text-align: center;">1948 Government</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1972 Government</p> <p>Executive Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of president of the republic of Sri Lanka. 2. Appointment cabinet of minister 3. To declare war and peace 4. Commander in chief of the armed forces 5. Appointing the Inspector General of Police and heads of armed forces 6. Appointing high commissioners and welcome high commissioners of foreign countries 7. Appointment of higher public servants 8. To appoint members to the public service advisory board and disciplinary board <p>Powers of the Judiciary</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To appoint judges to higher judicial intuitions 2. To pardon offenders 3. Appoint members to the judicial service advisory board 	<p style="text-align: center;">1978 Government</p> <p>Legislative Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summoning of the parliament prorogation, dissolution. 2. Preparation of necessary laws by referendum, 3. Granting ministerial positions to members of the parliament. 4. Occupying chair in parliament under special circumstances. 5. To enjoy rights and privileges of the parliaments. <p>Executive Powers</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment of the Prime Ministers 2. Appointment of cabinet of ministers 3. Declaration of Emergency 4. Declaration of state policy 5. Declaration of war and peace 6. Becoming the commander in chief of the Armed forces 7. Appointment of a the inspector general of police and the loads of Armed forces.
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	1948 Constitution	1972 Constitution	1978 Constitution
			<p>8. Appointing and receiving high commissioners.</p> <p>9. Appointment of governors</p> <p>10. Appointment of the ombudsman</p> <p>11. Appointment of state higher officers</p> <p>12. Appointing members to the public service commission</p> <p>Judicial Powers</p> <p>1. Appointment of judges to higher judicial institutions</p> <p>2. Appointment of members to judicial service commission</p> <p>3. Grant of power. The above powers could be enjoyed by the Prime Minister on the content of the President.</p>

Judiciary

	1948 System of Government	1972 System of Government	1978 System of Government
1. Structure	<p>Can see two main segments in the judiciary under the soulbury constitution</p> <p>Higher institutions of justice</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme court 2. Court of appeal <p>Lower institution of justice</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lower courts 2. District courts 3. Magistrates courts 4. Court of request 5. Rural courts 	<p>The establishment of judicial institutions under 121 of constitution 1972 can be done by the National State Assembly on an ordinary act. Accordingly under Act No 44 of 973 two courts of law established.</p> <p>Higher courts of law</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme court 2. Court of appeal <p>Lower courts of law</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. High court 2. District court 3. Magistrate court 	<p>According to section 105 of 1978 constitution the judicial structure can be identified as follows;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Supreme court 2. Court of appeal 3. High court 4. Courts of first instance established by the legislature 5. Tribunals
2. Composition	<p>Supreme courts consists of 10 – 20 numbers of judges including the chief justice</p>	<p>Supreme court consists of 10-20 judges including chef justice.</p>	<p>Supreme court consists of the chief justice and not more than 10 nor not less than 6 number of judges</p>
3. Method of Appointment	<p>Appointment of judges to higher court done by the Governor General on the instructions of the prime ministers. The appointment to lower courts were delegated judicial service commission.</p>	<p>Pensionable age is 63 and they can serve up to 63 years</p>	<p>Supreme court judges are appointed by the president and presidents recommendations on such appointments have to be recommended by the constitutional council</p>

	1948 System of Government	1972 System of Government	1978 System of Government
4. Period of Service	Judges could serve until 62 years which is the personable age. But they could extend their period of service by one year of necessary.		Pensionable age is 65 and caserve up to this age.
5. Method of removal	A judge can be removed due to physical mental or other disability that has to be done by the governor General on the proposal brought by the legislature. Removal of judges of lower courts and maintenance of discipline was done by the independent judicial service commission.	Removal of judges has to be done by the president on a proposal rough by the state assembly. Removal of judges of the lower courts, has to be done on instructions of the judicial services Advisory Board, given to the cabinet.	If judges of the supreme curt are to be removed before the pensionable age it has to be done by the president on the proposal bought by the parliament.
6. Independence of the judiciary	Several steps were taken to safe guard the independence of higher judicial institutions. 1. Appointment has to be done by the Governor General 2. Appointments on seniority 3. Service duration a specific period 4. Salary to be credited to consolidated fund. 5. To impose a condition that "Salary cannot be reduced during the period of service." 6. Appointment of independent judicial service commission	1. Appointment to be done on the advice of president and the judicial service advisory board by the cabinet. 2. Salary has to be proposed by the National State assembly and has to be paid by the consolidated fund 3. Specified period of time. 4. Establish a judicial service advisory board.	1. Appointments have to be done by the president on the instruction of the legislative council. 2. Salary to be paid by the consolidated fund. 3. For a service during a specific period of time 4. Establishment of judicial service commission. 5. Establishment of legislative council.

	1948 System of Government	1972 System of Government	1978 System of Government
	<p>A. Pointments to lower judicial institutions, and transfers, removal and maintenance of discipline is delegated to independent Judicial Service Commission.</p> <p>7. To make counditions that salaries cannot be reduced during period of service.</p> <p>8. To appoint independent judicial Service Commission</p>	<p>5. Establishment of judicial service disciplinary board. However abolition of the judicial service commission. The soulbury constitution 1972 has resulted in obstruction to independence of the judiciary</p> <p>6. Establishment of judicial service advisory board.</p> <p>7. Establishment of disciplinary board</p> <p>But the cancellation of independent judicial service commission under the soulbury constitution has interrupted the independent nature of constitutional court - 1972</p>	

Considering the orders used in controlling public service under constitutions of 1947-1972 and 1978

<p>1948 Soulbury Constitution</p>	<p>1972 First republican constitution</p>	<p>1978 Second republican council</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant sections 57-65 ▪ Public service commission Formation (3 members appointment : by the governor general Eligibility <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ One person out of 3 appointees should not have held office 5 years before the date of appointment in judicial service commission. ▪ Member of senate or parliament should not be appointed ▪ If a public servant is appointed, he has to resign from the post from the date of appointment. ▪ Chairman - The governor general should appoint one out of the 3 three members as chairman. Duty period - five years from the date of appointment own be re appointed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant Artical 105-120 ▪ The public service commission operated under 1947 constitution was cancelled ▪ The cabinet was responsible to the National State Assembly regarding the appointments of public servants, transferring, expulsion. ▪ The functions of the cabinet. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Appointment transferring, expulsion from service, and maintaining discipline. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishing of two institution to assist in operating the above functions 1. Public service advisory board 2. Public service disciplinary board Public service advisory board <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Three members ii. Appointed by president iii. President should appoint one out of the three as chairman. iv. National State assembly, member or a member of the public service disciplinary board should not be appointed as member of the public service ordinary board. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Relevant Artical 54-61 (before the amendment of 17th constitution) <p>The public service commission was established under the new constitution canceling the public service disciplinary board.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The way of operation of public service <p>(a) Appointments made by the president</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The appointment of the armed forces and the inspector general of police ▪ Attorney general ▪ Other appointments to be made by president as stated in the constitution. <p>Appointments made by president according to other written law delegated to the president.</p> <p>(b) The powers operation by the cabinet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of governor office public servants delegated to cabinet by the constitution

1948 Constitution	1972 Constitution	1978 Constitution
<p>Period of office 5 years from the date of appointment. Can be re – appointed to the same post</p> <p>Relinquishing the post</p> <p>1. Expulsion – Governor General possesses power to expel any member giving reasons for such dismissal.sal</p> <p>2. Resignation</p> <p>Salaries and allowances</p> <p>1. To be decided by parliament and pad by consolidated fund 2. Salaries should not be reduced during the period of service.</p> <p>Secretary To be appointed by the public service commission</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Establishment of two new institutions for operation of the above duties. 1. Public service advisory board. 2. Public service disciplinary board <p>Public service advisory board</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Membership is three ii. Members are appointed by the President iii. One of them should be nominated by the President as chairman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Appointment of public officers, public servants and disciplinary control delegated to the cabinet by the constitution. ▪ Power of ministers regarding <p>Cannot be transferred to another institution to another institution or a person.</p>

<p>powers and duties</p> <p>appointments transfers and removals of public servants mentioned in the constitutions to maintain disciplinary control,</p> <p>Orders arranged for safe guard independence.</p> <p>1. Appointment of members by the governor general</p> <p>2. Cannot remove from service without showing cause.</p> <p>3. Order made by the council that interference with the work of the commission an offence punishable by law.</p> <p>Imprisonment of fine of rupees one thousand or both.</p>	<p>A member of the public service advisor should not be appointed as a member of the public service disciplinary board. If appointed the membership will be cancelled.</p> <p>(a) Upon death</p> <p>(b) If resigned by a written request</p> <p>(c) It removed by the president form the post</p> <p>vii. Secretary</p> <p>There is a secretary to the public service advisory board and he – she is appointed by the cabinet.</p> <p>viii. Salaries and allowances</p> <p>The salaries and allowances of the public service advisory board is decided by the national state council and paid out of the consolidated fund</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Of these the appointment heads of departments and It is stated the constitution that the powers of the ministers regarding administration can not be transferred to another institution or a person. ▪ The powers of transfer of officers of belonging to other group can be transferred by the cabinet to the ministers. In case of such transfer the public service commission should not activate. ▪ The cabinet has to decide on relevant laws and regulations according to the orders of the constitution as follows. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The process of recruiting public servants. ii. Set of regulations regarding the behaviour of public servants. iii. Principles of promotion and transfers removals and disciplinary control and the mode of operation of such powers. v. Relevant rules and regulations have to be decided above shown transfer of powers and the relevant action of programs according to orders of the constitutions.
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	<p>Public service disciplinary board The article in i-viii shown above are applicable in that manner regarding appointment of members, removal salaries and allowances period of service, secretary appointment of public officers</p> <p>(a) Appointment of other posts ordered by the heads of departments and the cabinet</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ appointments to these posts. ▪ The cabinet performs this on the endorsements of the ministry or the minister to whom the department belongs. ▪ The minister should present his endorsement on consultation with the public service advisory board. ▪ If one officer serving one department is to be appointed to another department, it has to be done on consultation of the minister to whom the relevant department belongs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ With regard to exerting the power belonging to cabinet it can be done only according to the Article 126 in the constitution and cannot be questioned in a court of law by any other means. ▪ Public service commission - The commission consists of 5 members appointed by the president - One member out of this had to be appointed by the president as chairman - A member of parliament cannot be appointed as a member of the public service commission. - A person appointed as a member of the commission has to resign from any office he holds up to the time of his appointment to the commissioner. - Period of service 5 years. Any member can resign by forwarding a written request to the president. If not, the President has the power to remove him from the post to showing cause.
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	<p><u>Other posts of the public service.</u></p> <p>Appointment are done by the cabinet.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - This has to be done on the endorsement of the ministry / minister in charge of the relevant department. - The minister makes this endorsement on receipt of endorsement of the state service advisory board. Delegation of authority of appointments to the officers. - The Power of appointments to category (a) shown above is delegated to the ministers under the condition of the cabinet. - The power so delegated should be implemented by the ministers on the instructions of public service advisory board. - Power of appointments delegated to the officers. - The power of appointing delegated to the ministers can be delegated to the officers under the conditions in accordance with the consent of the cabinet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Member can be re appointed. - Salaries and allowances of members have to be decided by the parliament and have to be from the consolidated fund. - Salaries cannot be deducted during the period of service. - The quorum of members is 3 - The operation of commission continue without a break despite the vacancy of membership - The cabinet has the power to direct the public service commission to appoint a sub committee to active the powers and duties of the commission - The membership of a sub committee is three. If the public service chairman becomes a member of any sub committee automatically he becomes chairman of the sub committee. - also It not, the chairman of the public service commission should appoint in writing a member from the sub committee as chairman. - The public service commission has to desist from operating the functions of the sub committee appointed.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cabinet has the power of operation regarding these. - The cabinet should operate these powers on the endorsement of the relevant officer in the ministry belonged minister in charge of the department. - The minister has to present such recommendations of the public service disciplinary board. - The authority to implement these powers can be delegated to the relevant ministers by the cabinet. The ministers have to implement these powers on the endorsements of the public service disciplinary board. - Disciplinary action taken by minister on the endorsement of the public service disciplinary board will be the final decision about such action if it is not regarding termination of service. - If such order is with regard to termination of service then the victim has the right to appeal about such to the cabinet. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cabinet possesses the authority to order to delegate the power possessed by the public service commission or sub committee of the public service commission to any officers. - In operation such powers an unsatisfied party has the right to appeal to the sub committee or the public service commission. - The cabinet has the power to change decisions taken by a minister public service commission sub committee, and the officer in controlling public service. - It is an offence punishable by law to influence the duties of officers of the public service commission or a sub committee - Such a complain has to be investigated into lay the high court will out a jury and if found guilty will be subjected to a fine of thousand Rs or an imprisonment of one year or both
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cabinet has the power to change or confirm the order to after inquiry of the appeal. - In instances where power is delegated to the ministers regarding discipline, such power could be delegated to the officers with the consent of the cabinet in activating such powers. - A person dissatisfied with decision regarding discipline one appeal could be forwarded to the public service disciplinary boards. - If the decision of the public service disciplinary board is not with regard to expelling from the job such decision would be final if it is expulsion, an appeal should be forwarded to the cabinet. - Common features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Public service to come under political executive (b) Public servant continue to be in service so long as the discretion and approval of the Presidents. (c) Administration of public service <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prohibiting questioning of the power of ministers with regard to the operation in a court of law. 	<p>17th amendment the constitution and measures about public service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public service commission consists of nine members, - President appoints the members on the endorsement of the constitutional council. - At least 3 members should have experience as public servants. - President appoints one among members as chairman on the instructions of the constitutional council. - A member of parliament member of the provincial council or a member of the provincial administration institute should not be appointed as a member of the public service commission if an existing member is appointed to such position he should resign forth with form the commission membership - A public servant or a judicial officer if appointed to the public service commissioner he / she should resign from the post held before. Such person can go back to his or her previous appointment after the termination of the public service commission service.
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		<p>Period of service of member is three years. Membership could get cancelled on the following grounds.</p> <p>(a) Appointing as member of parliament provincial council, administration, institution.</p> <p>(b) Registration by written notice to the president.</p> <p>(c) To remove on the recommendation of the constitutional council by the president.</p> <p>(d) If found guilty for abuse of character.</p> <p>(e) Civic disability</p> <p>(f) Getting absent for three consecutive meetings without getting approval from the commission</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Members can be re appointed ▪ The salaries of commission to be paid by the consolidated fund on the decision of the parliament ▪ There is a secretary to the commission and he has to be appointed by the commission. ▪ The commission has the power to appointed public service promotions, transfers, disciplinary control, termination of service.
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The power of appointment of ministries and department heads promotions, transfers disciplinary control and formation of services rests with the cabinet and such powers have to be executed after consulting the public service commission. ▪ It is the responsibility of the cabinet to take decisions on principles about public — and organise the methodology regarding their activation. ▪ Public service commission is responsible for activation of powers and duties to the parliament and a report regarding their duties have to be forwarded to the parliament annually. ▪ The commission has the power to establish sub committee regarding action of their duties ad also delegation of authority to officers. Each sub committee has a secretary and he has to be appointed by the – public service commission—— ▪ The number of member is a sub committees is three
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Is a sub committee, partly dissatisfied with a decision of an officer has the right to appeal against such decision. ▪ In case of such an appeal the commission has the power to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To change a decision given (b) To change a decision partly (c) To confirm a decision given (d) To order to re examine ▪ The quorum of meetings of public service commission is five. In taking a decision the quorum should be five members attending the meeting ▪ When the number of both sides is equal the chairman has a deciding vote.] ▪ Chairman has to chair the sub committee meetings in the absence of the chairman, one among the members present has to be selected to chair such meeting ▪ The operation of power by delegated to an officer of the commission.. or a sub committee cannot be questioned in a court of law (under section 126)
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After a comparative study the teacher has to explain the pupils that in which of the above constitutions contains the most appropriate orders for independent and impartial operation of the public service.

Learning Teaching Activities

- Preparation of a double – entry journal.
- Prepare a double entry journal to test the understanding of the pupils regarding the background factors that influenced in the making of soulbury, 1972, 1978 constitutions in Sri Lanka.
- Get the pupils to first prepare a double entry journal in small groups and later prepare a common journal.
- Draw attention about the logical nature of the responses, meaningfulness, the relevance of the selected information to the —————

Duty Paper

Selected Ideas	Responses
1948 Soulbury Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	
1972 First Republican Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	
1978 Second Republic Constitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • • • 	

Reference

1. Abesinghe W.A (1995) System of government in Sri Lanka Past and Present, Godage publications, Colombo.
2. Withanawasam, Athula (2007) System of government in Sri Lanka and Politics, Dept. of Political Science, Peradeniya University Editorial Publications.
3. Constitution 1972
4. Constitution 1978

School based Assessment – Introduction

Every teacher should know clearly that learning teaching and evaluation are three important characteristics and evaluation should be used to know the progress of learning and teaching. These operate with the influence of each other and influences the development of each other. According to elements of continuous evaluation has to be done during learning teaching activity.. Teacher needs to understand that this can happen at the beginning at the middle or at the end of the activity. A teacher expecting to evaluate the progress of the learning by the pupils has to make use of an organized plan.

A school based evaluation program is not just an examination system or a conduct of examinations. This can be identified as an intervention regarding the development of pupil's learning and the teacher's teaching. The project proposes to achieve the maximum progress of the pupils by Correctly identifying the skills and deficiencies and extending the fullest cooperation to improve the identified skills and to provide with immediate remedy when identifying the deficiencies.

It is expected from operating the school based evaluation program that while arranging pupils to face the exposure (Revelation) program through the activities of learner – teacher project, the teacher while associating closely with pupils and while supervising, has to act, as a guide in deciding pupils' destinies.

By learner teacher activity it has to confirm that, pupils, by allowing them to gain necessary experiences have obtained the end result correctly by giving them the necessary guidance, The teachers engaged in this assessment (evaluation) can give the pupils a two way guidance. This type of guidance could be identified as feed back and feed forward. It is the duty of the teacher, in identifying the deficiencies and efficiencies of pupils to apply the feedback method to remedy the exiting weaknesses and to apply the feed forward method in improving suck skills.

Pupils require to identify the objectives and which objectives are selected to successfully activate the learning teaching method, and at which level such objectives were attained teachers are required to decide the efficiency level of pupils attained through the school based evaluation method and teachers are expected to communicate this with pupils. The best method that can be engaged in this regard is the school based evaluation method.

Teachers operating the said objective in mind have to engage the most efficient learner teacher evaluation method to teach an efficiency proned target in the process of teacher teaching activity and pupils learning activity.

Classifications that can be utilized in this regard will be shown here after. These methodologies were the result of flow of relevant material by the Department of Education and the NIE to the teachers. Therefore it is expected that the teachers are thoroughly conversant with the methodologies. The classification of these is shown below.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Assignments | 2. Projects |
| 3. Interviews | 4. Explorations |
| 5. Observations | 6. Exhibition Presentation |
| 7. Field trips | 8. Short written tests |
| 9. Structured essays | 10. Open text tests |
| 11. Creative activities | 12. Audio tests |
| 13. Practical Activities | 14. Speech |
| 15. Self creations | 16. Group creations |
| 17. Concept map | 18. Double entry journal |
| 19. Wall paper | 20. Quiz program |
| 21. Questions and answer book | 22. Debates |
| 23. Conference | 24. Seminars |
| 25. Impromptu Speeches | 26. Role – Play |

It is not expected to use all learner teacher methods introduced in respect of all subject units. Teacher should be responsible to be aware of selecting the appropriate classifications, A mention has been made in Teachers Instructions manuals about using learning teaching and evaluation classifications, in evaluating progress of pupils learning. Teachers are expected to use these instructions in an appropriate manner. To ignore such instructions will lead to short commings in achieving development in learning skills as well as qualifative features and psychomotor skills of pupils.

Evaluation – Planning

First Term – Evaluation 01

Preparing a wall – paper showing the gradual evolution of society from Greek era to the modern era, resulting in political science becoming a subject of study. This is a group activity.

Materials for attention

- i. The subject of political science has developed through diverse eras.
- ii. A comparative understanding about the new themes added to the subject in various eras.
- iii. The creative and organized way of compiling material

First Term Evaluation 02

Although the subject area of political science was subjected to changes from time to time with addition of new trends it has not reached a common agreement up to now. Preparation of an exploratory paper to broaden the understanding of the pupils. This is a single activity.

Materials for attention

- i. A knowledge about the subject area of political science.
- ii. The influence of the subject area of political science in making a good civil life.
- iii. The way of exploration in association with various fundamentals .
- iv. Keeping a list of names of the books used according to the alphabetical order after the exploration.

First term Evaluation 03

In looking at the origin and the evolution of the of the state, it is an apparent feature that the state activities have moved forward from era to era. Direct pupils to make a group presentation basing these material.

Materials for attention.

- i. The fundamental features of a state and the factors that lead to the birth of various states.
- ii. Information about various sates operated in relevant ears.
- iii. Direct students to make group presentations in a creative manner.
- iv. Organization and presentation of facts relevant to the topic.

Second Term Evaluation 01

What is expected out of this is to make a page turner in association with the topic “The nature and the function of the government.” This is a group activity.

- i. Various definitions about the government.
- ii. The reason why the government is considered as a supreme organisation.
- iii. The ways of operating the executive power of the government.
- iv. The present activation of the government.
- v. The relationship between the government and the people.

Materials to draw attention.

- i. Collecting information relevant to the topic through group participation.
- ii. Keeping notes accurately.
- iii. Preparation of page turner accurately.

Second Term Evaluation 02

In a well organized political system among diverse features that link people together the representative system has an important place. Making a concept map as an individual assignment taking the relevant factors like the existing major representative methods, namely simple and proportional representation systems.

Materials for attention

- i. The relevance and the meaningfulness of the information.
- ii. Building up of concept through inter relationship information.
- iii. The way the information is distributed to clarify concepts.
- iv. The organised manner.

Second Term Evaluation 03

It is expected to measure the practical creative knowledge of the pupils with regard to the extent to which the fundamentals of good governance is operated in the modern state. To prepare an observation paper by observing the features of good governance appearing in any of the institutions under peoples participation such as village town province in which your school exists. (aligned to the following themes)

- Participation of the people
- Transparency
- Finances
- Responsibility
- Activation of democratic features (Example - The way of selecting officers)

Materials for attention.

- i. Making the necessary back ground for the required observation while appointing a group leader.
- ii. Selecting the voluntary organization/ association to perogram the educational requirement to an easy and a higher standard.
- iii. Keeping an accurate observation notes on the way of observation activities and the methodology required for it,
- iv. Making a report of the relevant at observations performed, within a specific period with the facilities needed for study.

Third Term Evaluation - 01

Organise a series of impromptu speeches with the riew of broadening the undresstanding of pupils about the changes took place in the social and economic field of Sri Lanka during the British Colonial period.

- The Social organizations operated during the colonial period.
 - Religious reawakening movement
 - Buddhist revival / Island revival / Hindu revival.
 - Ceylon National Congress
 - Labour Movement
 - Uprising of the middle - class
 - Leftist movement
 - Temperance movement
 - Suriya - Mal Campaign.

Materials for attention.

- i. Present factors relevant to the topic
- ii. To be logical
- iii. Analyzing factors clearly
- iv. Organized manner in speech.

Third Term Evaluation 02

Preparing a questionnaires including short questions for the identification of social economic Constitutional and political development in the colonial period. This is a group activity.

Material 1 for attention.

- i. Preparing topics to cover all the areas
- ii. Present 10 questions from each topic
- iii. Prepare constructive questions and answers.
- iv. Preparing a series of questionnaire including questions from all the groups.

Third Term Evaluation 03

Holding panel discussions comparing the Soulbary constitution with 1972 First Republican constitution with the following topics.

- Nature of the executive.
- Nature of the legislature.
- Nature of judiciary.
- Nature of the state administration.

Materials for attention.

1. Presenting facton about, structure, composition, period of service powers and duties.
2. Presentation of facts correctly and logically.
3. Skills in organizing discussions and presentation.