



தமிழக அரசு
கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education

G. C. E. Ordinary Level | அ. தோ. க. கல்வியியல் | 2022 (2023)

Student Seminar Series

புத்தகப் பரிசீலனைத் தொகுதி

Practice Paper | பயிற்சித் தாள்

Civic Education

புத்தகப் பரிசீலனைத் தொகுதி



Answer Sheet- I, II | பதிலளிப்புத் தாள்- I, II (English Medium)



The National e-learning Portal for The General Education

Distance Learning Promotion Branch | National Languages and Humanities Education Unit

Answer Sheet

Part I

Question number	Number of the answer	Question number	Number of the answer	Question number	Number of the answer	Question number	Number of the answer
01	4	11	1	21	4	31	4
02	3	12	4	22	3	32	2
03	2	13	2	23	2	33	3
04	3	14	4	24	1	34	1
05	4	15	2	25	3	35	2
06	2	16	1	26	4	36	1
07	3	17	4	27	1	37	4
08	1	18	3	28	2	38	3
09	4	19	2	29	3	39	3
10	3	20	2	30	1	40	2

Part II

01.

- i. Athens Sparta

- ii. - Enforcing power towards the people at the provincial level in the structure unitary state
 - Entrusting the identification of the culture and language of different ethnic groups of the provincial level.
 - Speed up the development and administrative functions as well as solve the problems that arise in daily activities.
 - Speed up the regional development
 - Identify the regional sources and use them actively
 - To broaden the participation of people towards administrative functions.
 - Fulfill the basic needs of people easily
 - Establish very close administrative institutions of people
 - Giving opportunities to national leaders and young leaders by developing the regional leadership
 - Simplify the activities of the central power.

Any two of the above

iii.

- Confirmation of freedom and equity
- State control and administration free of corruption and fraud
- Respecting the supremacy of law and safeguarding the independence of the judiciary
- Individuals responsible for the implementation of state control being accountable to the public
- Safeguarding and confirming Rights
- Safeguarding media freedom
- Making use of resources efficiently and productively
- Acting with transparency
- Preparation of the background for political socialization
- Safeguarding and securing constitutionality

Any two of the above

iv. -Capital intensive -Labour intensive

v.

- Jurisdiction in respect of powers to hear petitions on Fundamental Rights
- Consultative jurisdiction
- Jurisdiction in respect of petitions on Referendums
- Jurisdiction in election petitions (Presidential Election)
- Final appellate Jurisdiction
- Jurisdiction on making Supreme Court rules Jurisdiction in respect of privileges of the Parliament
- Jurisdiction in respect of Constitutional matters

Any two of the above

vi. - EU - NAFTA - SAPTA - BIMSTEC

vii.

- | | |
|------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| - Gives good hearing | - Ability to explain clearly and |
| - Unbiased stand | meaningfully |
| - Balanced presence | - Equity |
| - Takes correct decisions | |
| - Creativity and observation | |

Any two of the above

viii.

- Providing the recommendations the President to exercise capital punishment against a convict
- Providing necessary legal advice for cases related to the government
- Providing necessary legal advice for the bills submitted to parliament
- Appearing in Supreme Court cases related to government and government institutions
- Filling - in for all legal affairs for the government.

Any two of the above

ix.

- Ministry of Environment
- Forest Conservation Department
- The Geological Survey & Mines Bureau
- The Marine Environment Protection Authority
- Department of Wildlife Conservation
- Coast Conservation & Coastal Resource Management Department

Any two of the above

- x. - World bank - International Monetary Fund (IMF)

02.

i.

- How the major components of the government, the Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are constructed
- The tasks, powers and relationships in the said institutions
- The nature of the relationship between the government and the people
- Fundamental Rights of the people
- Provision to amend the Constitution

Any two of the above

ii.

- Ensures the regularity and consistency of the administration
- Awareness of people's rights by both rulers and subjects
- Possibility of preventing rulers from being arbitrary
- Protection of the sovereignty of the judiciary
- Protection of Fundamental Rights
- Fulfillment of necessities and aspirations of the people from government institutions
- Equal treatment for everyone before the Law

Any three of the above

iii. a.

- Election of governments and rulers using the Universal Franchise
- Competitive party system
- Polling division system
- Free and fair elections
- Existence of a government and an opposition
- Act in accordance with the constitution

Any three of the above

b. Should have explained **one** characteristic mentioned in **a**.

03.

i.

- Everyone is subject to the law
 - Availability of an impartial, specific, reasonable, just, common system of law
 - Enforcement of law through an independent judiciary with equity and equality
- Any two of the above

ii.

- Appointment of judges
- Removal of judges
- Salaries of judges
- Accepting other positions
- Restriction of unnecessary involvement and control
- Establishing Judicial Service Commission

Any three of the above

iii. a.

- Reduction of the confidence of individuals in the Judicial system and the law
- Rise of anarchy instead of the law
- Increase of crime and corruption in the country
- Deterioration of equity and equality of law in the country.
- Tendency to use illegal methods to achieve justice
- Spending much money and time to fulfill the justice
- Decline of people's respect to judiciary and the law

Any three of the above

b. Explain one media mentioned above.

04.

i.

- Sri Lanka
- Great Britain
- France

Any three similar to the above

- Parliament, the legislature of the Central Government, is the highest law making authority.
- Decentralization of power to Local Government bodies to facilitate administrative functions. (e.g: Pradeshiya Sabha, Urban councils and Municipal Councils functioning at present in Sri Lanka)
- Concentration of Sovereign power of the state in one center (Central Government)
- Centralization of Legislative, Executive and Judicial power in the Central

- ii. a.
 - Although the consent of federal states is obtained to amend the constitution of the government, neglecting the consent of federal states in making ordinary laws.
 - In the instances of interpretation of the constitution, it is done to the advantage of the Central Government.
 - The Central Government has become the strongest in the implementation of financial deals between the Central Government and federal states. Federal states depend on the financial allocations made by the Central Government. These are provided subject to various conditions.
 - As the welfare provided by the government increases, its responsibility is assigned to the Central Government.
 - Co-ordination is accelerated as a result of modern developments in communication and transport service
 - Assigning the responsibility of taking economic decisions which affect the whole country in face of world economic crises, to the Central Government.
 - Situation in the international field after the Second World War.

b. One of the above-mentioned tendencies must be explained.

05.

- i.
 - Existence of a competitive market
 - Ownership of production factors owned by the private sector
 - Production being profit oriented
 - Unequal distribution of income
- ii.
 - Which, how much of it is to be produced?
 - How, who is it produced?
 - To whom is it produced?
- iii. a.
 - Privatization of State enterprises
 - Provision of facilities for prices to be decided on the market situation
 - Encouragement of local and foreign private investors
 - Relaxation of subsidies and price control methods
 - Toleration of private property ownership
 - Restriction of state sector intervention in economic matters
 - Relaxation of market rules and regulations
 - Minimization of administrative rules, regulations and limitations
 - Provision on exchange rates to be decided freely and without control

Any three of the above

b. One of the above-mentioned characteristics must be explained.

6.

i.

- Employing children as labourers
- Abusing them
- Recruiting the children as soldiers
- Abducting, not sending them to schools
- Harassing them

Any two of the above

ii.

- Accepting and exercising United Nations Convention on Child Rights.
- Making laws on the basis of the convention on Child Rights.
- Establishment of National Child Protection Authority and empowering it to take action against child rights violations
- Establishment of the Department of Probation and Childcare services
- Establishing a unit in every police station to investigate into the complaint related to women and children
- Establishing Child Line Sri Lanka to obtain advices on child protection
- Implementing child protection hotline in Sri Lanka 1929

iii. a.

- As stated in Articles 17 and 126 of the 1978 Constitution appealing to the Supreme Court
- Complaints about violation of Fundamental Rights can be forwarded to the Human Rights Commission of Sri Lanka.
- A complaint can be made to the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration or Ombudsman

b. **One of the above-mentioned measures should be explained.**

07.

i.

- State strategic relations Military strategic relations

ii.

- Resource disparity or the differences in the availability of resources in each country
- ² Inability of a country to produce all its needs within the country itself
- Sale of excess production
- Development in transport and communication
- Necessity of obtaining advanced technological knowledge
- ² Obtaining support in emergencies and other disaster situations
- ² Development of political, economic, social and cultural relations

iii. a.

- American Dollar Sterling Pound Euro Japanese Yen

b. The European Free Trade Organization UNCTAD GATT
 International Monetary Fund



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கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education

G. C. E. Ordinary Level | අ. පො. ක. කාමාන්‍ය පෙළ | 2022 (2023)

Student Seminar Series

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Practice Paper | ප්‍රාක්ෂාරක ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර

Civic Education

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය



Question Paper - I, II | ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය- I, II (English Medium)



Distance Learning Promotion Branch | National Languages and Humanities Education Unit

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கல்வி அமைச்சு

Ministry of Education, Sri Lanka

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E

I, II

අ. පො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ විභාගය - ශිෂ්‍ය සම්මන්ත්‍රණ මාලාව - 2022 (2023)
கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தரப் பரீட்சை- மாணவர் கருத்தரங்கு தொடர் - 2022 (2023))
G. C. E. Ordinary Level Examination – Student Seminar Series - 2022 (2023)

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
குடிமை கல்வி
Civic Education

I, II
I, II
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පැය තුනයි.
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three Hours

අමතර කියවීමේ කාලය - මිනිත්තු 10 යි.
மேலதிக வாசிப்பு நேரம் - 10 நிமிடங்கள்
Additional Reading Time - 10 minutes

Use **additional reading time** to go through the question paper, select the question and decide on the questions that you give priority in answering.

Civic Education I

Note:

- * Answer **all** questions.
- * In each of the questions from **1 to 40**, pick one of the alternatives (1), (2), (3), (4), which is **correct or most appropriate**.
- * **Mark a cross (X) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided.**
- * Further instructions are given on the back of the answer sheet. Follow them carefully.

1. What is the governing body of the City-State of Athens from the following?

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| (1) Village council | (2) Urban council |
| (3) Pradeshiya Sabha | (4) Citizen council |

2. A problem that arises when implementing Direct Democracy at present is,

- (1) The unequal income of people
- (2) The elections are held at the correct time
- (3) Large land masses at present states
- (4) Existence of limited population in states

3. A responsibility of the government while carrying out administrative work is,

- (1) Establishing Social Security and Personal welfare
- (2) Ensuring equal distribution of the national wealth
- (3) Not safeguarding the principles of equality
- (4) Not ensuring transparency in financial control

4. The answer that indicates the Sovereignty of people in a Democratic Governing system,

- (1) Ruling Power, Fundamental Rights, Power of Franchise
- (2) Fundamental Rights, Human Rights, Ruling Power
- (3) Ruling power, Fundamental Rights, Power of Franchise
- (4) Fundamental law, Fundamental Rights, Ruling Power

5. What is the reason for the Devolution of Power in modern states among these statements?

- (1) Not strengthening the Regional Government units.
- (2) Not establishing Singularity through Unity
- (3) Need to ensure the International Security
- (4) The difficulty of administration from a single center

6. The statement; “Fundamental feature of a Unitary Government is that one central authority possesses the supreme power of enacting law” was presented by,

- (1) Harrold J. Laskey (2) A. V. Dicey (3) John Austin (4) Johan Galton

7. One outstanding feature evident in the Decentralization of power is,

- (1) Existence of a written Constitution
- (2) Safe guarding the independence of the Judiciary
- (3) Reverting of power can be done at any time
- (4) Taking all the decisions by the Regional Government

8. A feature that is used to strengthen the State Strategic Relations is,

- (1) Bilateral meetings of leaders of States
- (2) Exchanging military training and specialist support
- (3) Providing humanitarian assistance such as medicine
- (4) Providing military strength

9. Select the answer which includes countries with Federal States only.

- (1) United States of America, Switzerland, Sri Lanka
- (2) United States of America, Switzerland, Great Britain
- (3) India, Great Britain, Sri Lanka,
- (4) Switzerland, India, United States of America

10. Which statement presents the powers and functions of the Governor of a Provincial Council in Sri Lanka?

- (1) Acting according to the Chief Minister’s advice at emergencies
- (2) Co-ordinating the Central government and the Regional Council
- (3) Addressing the Provincial Council and approving the statutes of the Provincial Council.
- (4) Appointing the Chief Minister and giving advices

11. A cultural factor that affected Sri Lanka to become a multi-cultural society is,

- (1) The arrival of Arahata Mahinda and the followers.
- (2) Being located in the center of the Indian Ocean
- (3) Having an attractive coastal belt
- (4) Signing various economic treaties with China

12. Due to the mismanagement of resources, building up social justice has become weak. Which of the following is a reason for that?

- (1) The efficiency of the state administration
- (2) The state rulers working with responsibility
- (3) The private sector being concerned of the national objectives.
- (4) Escalation of bribery and corruption

13. For which economic system does Russia, China and Poland can be used as examples?

- (1) Capitalist System (2) Transformation System (3) Mixed System (4) Socialist System

14. A negative impact of Globalization on Sri Lanka is,

- (1) Influx of foreign investment and modern technology
- (2) Higher demand for local factors of production
- (3) The ability of joining up with various regional organizations.
- (4) Rise in environmental damage caused by factories

15. A factor that should be considered in Sustainable Development is,

- (1) Not coming into acceptance with the future generation
- (2) Abolishing the excessive consumption of resource
- (3) Avoiding the participation of people
- (4) Satisfying the secondary needs

16. An effective measure Sri Lanka can take to overcome the challenges of the development process is,

- (1) Encouraging the export diversification (2) Encouraging foreign loans and aid.
- (3) Encouraging brain drain (4) Encouraging the import market

17. One of the main features of the method of Discussion which is used in Conflict Resolution is,
- (1) An expensive method
 - (2) A solution of Win-Win for one party
 - (3) Agreeing to a settlement according to the law.
 - (4) Consisting of an informal structure
18. Which type do the conflicts within the individual, among individuals, within the family and among families belong to?
- (1) Universal
 - (2) Family
 - (3) Intricate
 - (4) Individual
19. The Law which executes when a person damages another's life or the property is,
- (1) Civil Law
 - (2) Criminal Law
 - (3) Constitutional Law
 - (4) Environmental Law
20. What is the common law mainly used in Sri Lanka?
- (1) Civil Law
 - (2) Roman-Dutch Law
 - (3) Thesawalamai law
 - (4) Muslim Law
21. The jurisdiction of the Provincial High Court in Sri Lanka is,
- (1) Testamentary Cases
 - (2) Jurisdiction on making Supreme Court rules
 - (3) Consultative Jurisdiction
 - (4) Commercial Jurisdiction
22. A demerit situation that arises due to unnecessary delay and not dispensing justice impartially is,
- (1) Tendency to use formal methods to achieve justice.
 - (2) Reduction of crime and corruption in the country
 - (3) Deterioration of equity and equality of law in the country
 - (4) People's respect to the judiciary and the law is increased.
23. Who must sign an Adopted Bill from the Legislature to become a law?
- (1) The President
 - (2) The Speaker
 - (3) The Chief Justice
 - (4) The Secretary of the Parliament
24. What is the Judicial System which was established under the 13th Amendment of the 1978 Constitution?

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------|
| (1) Provincial High Court | (2) Supreme Court |
| (3) Court of Appeal | (4) Magistrate's Court |

25. Which post was introduced by the Secondary Republic Constitution?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Nominal Executive | (2) Nominal President |
| (3) Ombudsman | (4) Auditor General |

26. Which of the following is considered as a polling division at a Parliamentary Election?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| (1) Local Council Territorial Area | (2) Province |
| (3) Municipal Council | (4) District |

27. Which is **not** a jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

- (1) Jurisdiction in investigating election petitions
- (2) Jurisdiction in petitions of the presidential election
- (3) Jurisdiction in respect of petitions on referendums
- (4) Consultative jurisdiction

28. Which Articles in the second Republican Constitution contain Fundamental Rights?

- | | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) From 10 to 12 | (2) From 10 to 14 | (3) From 10 to 16 | (4) From 10 to 18 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

29. "In simple terms, freedom is the opportunity for developing one's personality sans external resistance." This statement was presented by,

- | | | | |
|------------|------------|----------|-----------|
| (1) Garner | (2) Laskey | (3) Cole | (4) Russo |
|------------|------------|----------|-----------|

30. What were the four main matters taken into consideration when preparing the Convention on Child Rights?

- (1) Protection, Survival, Development, Participation
- (2) Health, Development, Religious belief, Survival
- (3) Education, Survival, Participation, Health
- (4) Protection, Development, Health, Religious belief

31. A result of building International Relations is,

- (1) Losing new employment opportunities
- (2) Losing Technical Knowledge
- (3) Obstruction of development projects.
- (4) Not being isolated in the International society.

32. Among which countries were SAPTA and SAFTA Agreements established?
 (1) ASEAN (2) SAARC (3) BIMSTEC (4) OPEC
33. Both developed and developing countries face the problem of
 (1) Unfavourable balance of payment (2) Political instability
 (3) Impact of international terrorism (4) Ownership of domestic resources by foreigners
34. The main media of peaceful relationships among states is,
 (1) Diplomatic Service (2) UNICEF
 (3) International Judiciary (4) European Union
35. Which of the following is **not** an objective of maintaining International Relations?
 (1) Fulfillment of needs that cannot be achieved as a single state
 (2) Ability to build up narrow political, socio – economic and cultural relations
 (3) Safeguarding from the influence of powerful nations
 (4) Avoiding the disturbances of protectionist policies
36. Which of the following is **not** included in the 3R concept in Sustainable Development?
 (1) Rise (2) Reduce (3) Reuse (4) Recycle
37. According to the 19th amendment, the President can disclose the parliament,
 (1) At least one year after appointing the parliament
 (2) On a request of the Prime Minister.
 (3) Any time under the President's preference
 (4) At least after four and a half years in power after nominating the parliament
38. The institution which was established again for the concealment of the President's power under the 19th amendment is,
 (1) The Parliament (2) Constitutional Legislation
 (3) Constitutional Council (4) National Procurement Committee

39. Select the answer that matches the roots of conflicts in **A** with their features in **B** correctly,

‘A’

‘B’

1) Ethnicity

A. Irish war based on division conflict

2) Politics

B. Struggle in Somalia based on poverty

3) Socio - Economic Condition

C. Tribal conflicts between Tutsis and Hutus

4) Religious concepts

D. Conflict between Russia and Ukraine based on the expansion of power

(1) ACBD

(2) ACDB

(3) CDBA

(4) DCBA

40. Following are several methods of Air pollution.

A: Use of airplanes

B: Dust storms

C: Deforestation

D: Wildfire

E: Garbage.

F: Volcanic eruption

Which answer contains **only** the artificial methods?

(1) ACD

(2) ACE

(3) ADF

(4) CDE

[illegible]

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E

I, II

ஈ. சோ. ச. சாஸ்திர பௌ விவாக - கீதா சமீபந்ருக மூலா - 2022 (2023)
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G. C. E. Ordinary Level Examination – Student Seminar Series - 2022 (2023)

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I, II

குடிமை கல்வி

I, II

Civic Education

I, II

Civic Education II

- Question **No. 1** is compulsory.
- Answer **five (5)** questions including question **No 1** and **four (4) other** questions.

01.

- i. Name **two** Polis states of Greece where Direct Democratic governance prevailed.
- ii. Write **two** reasons for the decentralization of power at the regional levels in Sri Lanka.
- iii. Write **two** basic qualities of good governance.
- iv. Write the **two** main techniques used for manufacture.
- v. Write **two** jurisdictions of the Supreme Court.
- vi. Name **two** organizations set up by countries to face globalization.
- vii. Write **two** qualities of an arbitrator in conflict resolution.
- viii. Name **two** functions of the Attorney General.
- ix. Write **two** institutions that deal with environmental conservation in Sri Lanka.
- x. Name **two** institutions that provide foreign aid to Sri Lanka. (2 x10 = 20 Marks)

02. Under the Democratic System of Governance, the administration takes place in conformity with the Constitution.

- i. Write **two** main contents which should be included in a constitution. (2 marks)
- ii. Write **three** benefits of adherence to the Constitution. (3 marks)
- iii.
 - a. Write **three** characteristics of Democratic Governance. (3 marks)
 - b. Explain **one** characteristic mentioned in **a**. (2 marks)

03. Ruling a country on the basis of supremacy is called the Rule of Law.

- i. Write **two** characteristics that influence the Rule of Law according to G, Martial. (2 marks)
- ii. Write **three** provisions that are introduced to safeguard the independence of the Judiciary. (3 marks)

- iii. a. Name **three** disadvantages of unnecessary delay and not dispensing justice impartially. (3 marks)
- b. Briefly explain **one** of the demerits mentioned in a. (2 marks)

04. If all types of executive powers are concentrated on a single institution, this becomes a Unitary State.

- i. Name **two** Unitary States in the modern world. (2 marks)
- ii. Write **three** characteristics of a Unitary State. (3 marks)
- iii. a. Write **three** new tendencies of Federal States. (3 marks)
- b. Briefly explain **one** tendency mentioned above. (2 marks)

05. The manner in which society has organized in order to solve the main economic problems is called an Economic System.

- i. Write **two** basic qualities of a Capitalist Economic system. (2 marks)
- ii. Name the **three** basic economic problems. (3 marks)
- iii. a. State **three** characteristics of a Neo-Liberal Market Economy. (3 marks)
- b. Briefly explain **one** characteristic mentioned above. (2 marks)

06. If children are deprived of the opportunity to enjoy their rights, it becomes a barrier to their proper development.

- i. Write **two** instances where Child Rights are violated. (2 marks)
- ii. Write **three** steps taken by Sri Lanka to safeguard child rights. (3 marks)
- iii. a. Write **three** measures that can be taken when Fundamental Rights are violated. (3 marks)
- b. Briefly explain **one** of the measures mentioned in a. (2 marks)

07. Co-operation among countries is essential for the development of Man.

- i. Write the **two** main aspects of International Relations. (2 marks)
- ii. Name **three** factors that contribute to the development of International Relations. (3 marks)
- iii. a. Name **three** powerful currencies used in international trade. (3 marks)
- b. Write **two** organizations associated with international trade. (2 marks)