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 இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
 Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka

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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2014 දෙසැම්බර්
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2014 டிசெம்பர்
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2014

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය හා ප්‍රජා පාලනය I, II
 குடியுரிமைக் கல்வி மற்றும் சமூக நிர்வாகம் I, II
 Citizenship Education & Governance I, II

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 மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
 Three hours

Index No. :

(62) Citizenship Education & Governance I

- * This paper consists of 40 questions.
- * Answer all questions on this paper itself following the instructions given for each question.

- Select the correct answer for each question from No. 1-10, from the answers given within brackets and write on the dotted line.
1. The constitution of a country is known as the law.
(Civil / Fundamental / Administrative)
 2. The principal institution that operates the administrative work of a State is
(the Parliament / the Cabinet / the Government)
 3. The legislature is also known as the
(Cabinet / Government party / Parliament)
 4. The extension of certain characteristics of one culture, within another culture is known as
(infiltration / globalization / migration)
 5. The Chief Law Officer of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka is
(the Attorney General / the Chief Justice / the Speaker)
 6. A society that comprises people, who speak various languages, who observe various religions and who follow various customs under the same rule is identified as a society.
(multi racial / multi cultural / multi national)
 7. The production supportives, used by man in the process of production, are known as
(equipment / utensils / capital)
 8. The power that can be utilized, equally by the central government and the provincial councils, are indicated in the list.
(Open / Concurrent / Reserved)
 9. The concept of has been introduced to the Local Government Institutions, with the aim of providing a more fruitful and accelerated service to the public.
(Good Governance / Efficiency / Equity)
 10. The plants and animals, that are found in the environment belong to the category of
.....
(bio resources / non-biological resources / environmental resources)

- In questions No. 11 to 20, if the given statement is correct, indicate (✓), and if the given statement is incorrect, indicate (X), **within the bracket** given in front of each statement.

11. 'Thesawalamai' is a law, applicable to the people of the upcountry estate sector. (.....)
12. The Provincial Councils of Sri Lanka have been established, by the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. (.....)
13. Purchasing power is adopted as a criterion, in the preparation of the Human Poverty Index. (.....)
14. The Judiciary holds the power of issuing discontinuance orders to Trade union activities, when a worker strike badly influences the National Economy. (.....)
15. The Referendum was first introduced to Sri Lanka, by the second Republican Constitution of 1978. (.....)
16. The Jurisdiction on all land cases, is held by the High Court. (.....)
17. The main aim of law is to perform justice towards the Public. (.....)
18. According to the Second Republican Constitution of 1978, the Legislature is unicameral. (.....)
19. Peace Keeping Forces are adopted to maintain peaceful relationships between States. (.....)
20. Regulations, Rules and Traditions imposed and implemented by the Government are known as Law. (.....)

- For each of the questions No. 21 to 30, write the relevant answer **on the dotted line**.

21. What is the name used to identify the Law, related to the offences committed by a person or a group of persons, that are harmful to the society?
.....
22. According to the triangle of conflict of John Galtung, there are three stages namely structure, attitudes and for a conflict to take place.
23. Rights, Equity and are considered as the foundation of Democracy.
24. What is the name used to identify the process of delegation of, only the administrative powers of the government at the regional level?
.....
25. By whom, is the nominal executive of a provincial council, appointed?
.....
26. What is the name used to identify the Economy, that uses the productive resources of the government to maximize the welfare of the society?
.....
27. According to the Human Development Index, out of the countries that are of the low-development level, majority are in the continent.
28. According to the provisions 15(a) to 21 of the Industrial Disputes Act, the process of resolving an Industrial Conflict is named as

29. What is the name used to identify the sum total of all goods and services produced by a country in one year, after taking into consideration the Net Factor Income from abroad?

.....

30. What is the first Regional Security Organization formed by the Western European Countries collectively for their security, after the second world war?

.....

- Select the correct or the most suitable answer for question 31 to 40 from the answers given and write its number within the bracket given in front.

31. All citizens of a country assembling together and arriving at decisions is called,

- (1) Representative Democracy. (2) Direct Democracy.
(3) Indirect Democracy. (4) Constitutional Democracy. (.....)

32. "Although people belonging to various Nationalities live in a country, they all should be considered as one nation." The political concept that arose in view of this statement, is

- (1) Humanism. (2) Liberalism.
(3) Globalization. (4) Nation State. (.....)

33. The main characteristic of a Market Economy is

- (1) paying attention to negative externalities in the production process.
(2) intervention of the Government, in the market activities.
(3) in solving Economic Problems, the decisions are taken on the basis of prices determined by forces of demand and supply.
(4) give priority to the production of goods for the welfare of the public. (.....)

34. A distinct tendency in the globalization that took place in the production sector of the world economy, during the last few years, was

- (1) the occurrence of Trade Agreements and Zonal Organizations between countries.
(2) high rising of the cost of production.
(3) the growth of multi-national companies in many European countries and other countries like United States of America and Japan.
(4) many countries opting to the use of common monetary units in International Trade. (.....)

35. The basic skills that should be present in a person for the resolution of conflicts, are

- (1) analysis of conflict, generation of alternatives, co-deliberation and compromise.
(2) analysis of conflict, listening, compromise and co-deliberation.
(3) analysis of conflict, generation of alternatives, co-deliberation and giving in.
(4) analysis of conflict, listening, co-deliberation and being humble. (.....)

36. Which is the answer that comprises the main criteria, which are considered at the division of Sri Lanka, into Electoral Divisions?

- (1) land, number of votes, and composition of the population.
(2) land, population density and composition of the population.
(3) composition of the population, population density and population ratio.
(4) land, number of votes and population density. (.....)

37. The initiation of implementation of a Law in a country takes place, after

- (1) a draft of an Act has been passed in the Parliament.
(2) a draft of an Act, passed in the Parliament, has been signed by the President.
(3) a draft of an Act, passed in the Parliament, has been signed by the Speaker of the House.
(4) the approval of the Supreme Court is received for the draft of the Act. (.....)

38. Which of the following could be considered as the fundamental reason for emergence of environmental problems?

- (1) The release of waste matter to the environment.
- (2) Absence of fair attitudes, within the public regarding the environment.
- (3) The unlimited consumption of the environmental resources.
- (4) The insufficiency of Environmental Laws.

(.....)

39. What is the index calculated, based on the literacy, the life expectation at birth and the power of purchasing?

- (1) the human poverty index.
- (2) the human suffering index.
- (3) the physical quality of life index.
- (4) the human development index.

(.....)

40. Which of the following is the Highest International Institution to which, a Sri Lankan is capable of lodging a complaint, regarding a violation of Human Rights?

- (1) United Nations' Human Rights Commission
- (2) The International Court of Justice
- (3) The International Labour Organization
- (4) The Security Council of the United Nation

(.....)

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පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය හා ප්‍රජා පාලනය **I, II**
குடியரிமைக் கல்வி மற்றும் சமூக நிர்வாகம் **I, II**
Citizenship Education & Governance I, II

(62) Citizenship Education & Governance II

Note :

* Question 1 is compulsory.

* Answer five (05) questions including question 1 and four other questions.

1. (i) State **two** reasons for the non-implementation of Direct Democracy, within present States.
(ii) Name **two** countries that attained the Development standard making 'Unity in diversity' as their theme.
(iii) State **two** specific factors that were causative for the birth of Nation States.
(iv) State **two** characteristics of a federal form of Government.
(v) There are three main processes, that take place in any economy. Name **two** of them.
(vi) State **two** of the powers and functions possessed by the legislature of Sri Lanka.
(vii) Name **two** main sectors of a Government.
(viii) Name **two** historical Revolutions that were carried out in view of gaining rights.
(ix) Name **two** countries other than Sri Lanka, that belong to the SAARC Organization.
(x) What are the **two** main sections that maintain International Relations?
(02×10= 20 marks)
2. The type of Government of the people, implemented by the people, for the people, is known as Democracy.
(i) State **two** examples to show that there were democratic characteristics in the systems of Government, that prevailed in the past, in Sri Lanka. (02 marks)
(ii) Name **three** main components, that are seen in a Democratic System of Government. (03 marks)
(iii) (a) Name **two** forms of systems of Government.
(b) State **three** characteristics of one of the systems of Government you named. (05 marks)
3. Every person who is born on this Earth is entitled for equal rights.
(i) Name (a) **One** right, that falls under civil and political rights and
(b) **One** right, that falls under Economic and Social Rights. (02 marks)
(ii) State **three** sections to which special attention was drawn, at the preparation of the convention on Children's Rights. (03 marks)
(iii) Name **three** personal (moral) duties that you should discharge, as a citizen of a Democratic Society, and explain **one** of them in brief. (05 marks)

4. Conflicts are a main factor, that affects the process of development in a country making it to move backwards.
- (i) Name **two** sources that influence origination of conflicts. (02 marks)
 - (ii) State **three** courses of action, that should be followed by an arbitrator in the process of the Resolution of Conflicts. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain in relation to **three** points, the harm caused by conflicts to the process of development in a country. (05 marks)
5. The harm, caused to various biological resources, quantitatively and qualitatively is called depletion of biological resources.
- (i) Name **two** instances of depletion of Biological Resources. (02 marks)
 - (ii) State **three** ways by which pollution of air occurs. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain **three** processes that you could follow as a citizen, for the maintenance of a good environment. (05 marks)
6. The relationship of all types that exist among nations, are known as International Relationships.
- (i) Name **two** factors that form the basis for International Relationships. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Name **three** sections, on which powerful nations exert influence on weaker nations. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain, citing examples, a favourable influence, and an unfavourable influence exerted by the powerful countries of the world on Sri Lanka. (05 marks)
7. The technological development has been very helpful, in the easy performance of human activities, while there are instances, where it has been obstructive to the well-being of the society.
- (i) Name **two** fields, where technology has been greatly applied in Sri Lanka at present. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Explain in brief, citing **two** examples, the way by which human activities have been facilitated, in one field you named with the adoption of technology. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain, citing **three** examples, how the good existence of the society is affected adversely by the improper adoption of technology. (05 marks)

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