

සියලු ම හිමිකම් ඇවිරිණි / முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையுடையது / All Rights Reserved

පැරණි නිර්දේශය/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரīட்சைத் திணைக்களம் Department of Examinations, Sri Lanka	OLD	62 E I, II
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පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය හා ප්‍රජා පාලනය **I, II**
குடியரிமைக் கல்வி மற்றும் சமூக நிர்வாகம் **I, II**
Citizenship Education & Governance I, II

පැය තුනයි
மூன்று மணித்தியாலம்
Three hours

Index No. :

Citizenship Education & Governance I

* This paper consists of 40 questions.

* Answer all the questions on this paper itself following the instructions given for each question.

● For each question from No. 1 to 10, Select the answer given within brackets and write it on the dotted line.

- is considered as a country where the direct democratic method 'initiation' is practised.
(Britain / France / Switzerland)
- is a country with two party system.
(India / Britain / China)
- is the support an individual gets from the outer environment to fulfil his/her requirements without being harmful to the other social living beings.
(Freedom / Equality / Rights)
- is known as a human society which has the supreme power above all other social organizations within a demarcated land area.
(State / Government / Tribe)
- is considered the primary stage of origin of nation states.
(Greek city states / Feudal state / Tribal state)
- Legislature of United States of America is known as
(parliament / congress / national council)
- can be considered as the first step taken to decentralize power in Sri Lanka during British rule.
(Municipal Councils Ordinance / Village Councils Ordinance / Executive Committee)
- Under the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, all functions related to national defence of the country belong to the list.
(Provincial Council / reserved / concurrent)
- The Chief executive officer of a provincial council is
(Governor of the Province / Provincial Secretary / Chief Minister)
- Production of paper that started in 105 AD in China spread to other countries rapidly. This can be taken as an example for infiltration.
(direct / mutual / reviving)

[see page two]

- In questions No. 11 to 20, if the given statement is correct indicate (✓), and if it is not correct, indicate (×) **within the bracket** given in front of each statement.
11. Israel is a country without a written constitution. (.....)
 12. Lawful conduct and extending support to uphold the law comes under virtuous duties. (.....)
 13. A special feature of intermediate goods that are used for production of goods is that they can be used only once. (.....)
 14. In countries with a socialist economic system the ownership of productive resources are owned by the government. (.....)
 15. Not paying attention to negative externalities is a healthy feature of market economy. (.....)
 16. The best method of resolving conflicts is to avoid the conflicts strategically. (.....)
 17. The law pertaining to offences done by an individual or a group of individuals against the society are called criminal law. (.....)
 18. According to 'Thesawalamai' law, a husband has the authority to sell or mortgage property without the permission of the wife. (.....)
 19. According to the present judicial system in Sri Lanka, appeals can be made to the Privy Council of England against a judgement given by Supreme Court. (.....)
 20. Function and power of safeguarding the constitution is vested in judiciary of Sri Lanka. (.....)
- Fill in the blanks in the question from No. 21 to 30 with suitable word/words.
21. After a bill presented to the Parliament, is passed by the Parliament it is made a law by the signature of the
 22. Executive Committee system was introduced through constitutional reforms.
 23. Obligation to fulfil responsibilities is known as
 24. According to classification of human rights, right to engage in a lawful occupation falls under rights.
 25. Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against woman is known as
 26. Things like soil, water and air belong to the components of the environment.
 27. 'Gross National Product' which is used to measure development belongs to the category of measurements.
 28. International relations are divided into two categories; diplomatic relations and relations.
 29. The organization formed by Soviet Russia and East European countries with military objectives is
 30. The agreement formed with the intention of establishing a free trade zone among member countries of SAARC organization is known as

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- Select the correct or the most suitable answer for question No. 31 to 40 from the answers given and write its number **within the bracket** given in front.
31. The direct democratic method that is used frequently to consult the people's will on the setting of ownership of land between two countries is
(1) referendum. (2) initiation. (3) recall. (4) plebiscite. (.....)
32. The productive aids used by man in the productive process is known as
(1) land. (2) labour. (3) capital. (4) enterprise. (.....)
33. The factor/factors that affect/affects decisively to the rapid cultural blending in the present multicultural society is/are
(1) globalization and development in communication technology.
(2) development in the tourist industry.
(3) immigration of people among countries.
(4) embracing of new cultural aspects becoming a fashion. (.....)
34. The focal source of Mohammedan law is
(1) Ijma. (2) Kias. (3) Al-Quran. (4) Al-hathees. (.....)
35. The Chief legal officer of Republic of Sri Lanka is
(1) Chief Justice. (2) Attorney General.
(3) Solicitor General. (4) Secretary to the Ministry of Justice. (.....)
36. Select the statement that mentions correctly the properties governed by the *Thesawalamei* law.
(1) Properties owned by Tamil citizens in regions belonging to northern province.
(2) Properties only in Jaffna peninsula owned by Tamil Citizens.
(3) Properties of all citizens who live in northern province.
(4) Properties of all Tamil citizens in Sri Lanka. (.....)
37. A type of cases that can be heard by High Court under its jurisdiction are
(1) cases on revenue.
(2) cases related to marriages.
(3) cases on bankruptcy.
(4) cases on conspiracy against the government. (.....)
38. An economic, social and cultural right is
(1) right to believe in any religion.
(2) right to express ideas.
(3) right to receive compulsory education free.
(4) right to personal security. (.....)
39. A common environmental problem caused by natural phenomena is
(1) Salinization of soil. (2) wildfires.
(3) Acid rains. (4) destruction of coral reef. (.....)
40. What is more important in the use of resources for sustainable development is
(1) implementation of 3R concept. (2) utilization and conservation.
(3) increasing productivity. (4) strict enforcement of law. (.....)

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[see page four]

பரளி கிரேடு/பழைய பாடத்திட்டம்/Old Syllabus

OLD

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குடியுரிமைக் கல்வி மற்றும் சமூக நிர்வாகம் I, II

Citizenship Education & Governance I, II

Citizenship Education & Governance II

* Answer five questions including question No. 1 and four other questions.

1. (i) Give **two** reasons why direct democracy is **not** practicable in the present world.
(ii) Name **two** countries where multi-party system exists.
(iii) Mention **two** qualifications an individual has to fulfil to become a voter in Sri Lanka.
(iv) Name **two** revolutions man has done to win human rights.
(v) Mention **two** major characteristics of a federal state.
(vi) Mention **two** powers devolved on the 'Cantons' or 'regional administrative units' in Switzerland.
(vii) Write **two** characteristics of capitalist economy.
(viii) Mention **two** objectives of presenting the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
(ix) Name **two** main components of the environment.
(x) Mention **two** modern criteria used for measuring development.

(02 × 10 = 20 marks)
2. (i) Name **two** components of a state. (02 marks)
(ii) Mention **three** factors that influenced the creation of Nation States. (03 marks)
(iii) Explain, taking **three** facts, how a citizen should act to make a democratic rule a success. (05 marks)
3. (i) Give **two** examples to show that all nationalities in Sri Lanka worked in harmony with each other from ancient times. (02 marks)
(ii) Mention **three** benefits of working together with mutual understanding by different groups of people in a multi-cultural society. (03 marks)
(iii) Explain, **three** qualities that a citizen should practise for the good existence of a multi-cultural society. (05 marks)
4. (i) Mention **two** basic needs essential for the human existence. (02 marks)
(ii) The activities that are performed in any economy for fulfilling the needs and wants can be divided into three categories. Name those **three** categories. (03 marks)
(iii) Describe the effect of globalization on the economy of Sri Lanka in relation to **three** facts. (05 marks)

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5. (i) Mention **two** characteristics of law. (02 marks)
(ii) Mention **three** duties of Attorney General. (03 marks)
(iii) Mention **three** measures taken by Sri Lanka to protect the independence of judiciary and describe **one** of them. (05 marks)
6. (i) Mention **two** objectives of measuring development. (02 marks)
(ii) Mention **three** traditional criteria that are used to measure development. (03 marks)
(iii) Describe briefly **three** procedures that should be followed as citizens towards the environment for a sustainable development. (05 marks)
7. (i) Mention **two** fundamental rights found in the constitution of 1978. (02 marks)
(ii) The government have the ability to implement certain limitations on fundamental rights. State **three** instances that such limitations have to be implemented. (03 marks)
(iii) Mention **three** legal duties an individual should fulfil and describe briefly the importance of **one** of them. (05 marks)

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