

OL/2015/62-E-I, II

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ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව ශ්‍රී ලංකා විභාග දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
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අධ්‍යයන පොදු සහතික පත්‍ර (සාමාන්‍ය පෙළ) විභාගය, 2015 දෙසැම්බර්
 கல்விப் பொதுத் தராதரப் பத்திர (சாதாரண தர)ப் பரீட்சை, 2015 டிசெம்பர்
 General Certificate of Education (Ord. Level) Examination, December 2015

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය හා ප්‍රජා පාලනය I, II

குடியுரிமைக் கல்வி மற்றும் சமூக நிர்வாகம் I, II

Citizenship Education & Governance I, II

පැය තුනයි

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 word/words for each question from No. 1 to 10, from the answers given within brackets and write on the dotted line.
- 1. The Mother Country of democracy is considered as
(Great Britain / Greece / Switzerland)
- 2. The political ideology presented by John Locke is known as
(Classical Liberalism / Neo-Liberalism / Direct Democracy)
- 3. The main function of the Legislature is
(approval of the budget / holding debates / enacting laws).
- 4. The composition of the Provincial Councils has been decided upon such factors as population and
(land area / resources / ethnic groups)
- 5. The final responsibility with regard to the control of the Provincial Council Fund is held by
(the Accountant / the Governor / the Chief Minister).
- 6. Assimilating of certain features of another culture to enrich own culture is known as
infiltration. (direct / mutual / revivalist).
- 7. The recognition of the existence of not only one's own opinion but also other opinions in relation to the resolution of conflicts is known as
(co-deliberation / generation of alternatives / compromise).
- 8. Ruling according to the law is known as the rule of (justice / authority / law).
- 9. The clause number of the 1978 Constitution relating to the fundamental duties of citizens is
(14 / 15 / 28).
- 10. is considered as one of the six main bodies of the United Nations Organization.
(International Monetary Fund / International Court of Justice / International Development Association)

- 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. England is a country with a multi-party system. (.....)
 12. Under the direct democracy existed in the city state of Athens in Greece the ability to participate in governance was enjoyed only by all citizens and not by women and slaves. (.....)
 13. The local government authorities of Sri Lanka are governed by the Provincial Councils. (.....)
 14. The regulations that are made by the government in order to rule the external behaviour of people are known as 'acts'. (.....)
 15. Under the Law of 'Thesawalamai' the whole power of the administration of property is enjoyed by husband. (.....)
 16. The market functioning under the maximum interference of state is known as the market economy. (.....)
 17. The state of which power is decentralized is known as 'federal' state. (.....)
 18. Multiparty system provides more opportunity to represent public opinion. (.....)
 19. A person or a group of persons who interfere in resolving a conflict is known as 'jury'. (.....)
 20. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization or NATO is an organization established with the aim of promoting regional economic cooperation. (.....)
- Fill in the blanks in the question from No. 21 to 30 with suitable word/words.
21. is the Federal State comprising 26 provincial states which are known as 'Cantons'.
 22. The fundamental feature of the presidential system of government is that the executive is not bound to be responsible to the
 23. The society which is comprised of various ethnic, religious and language groups is known as society.
 24. The goods involving cost at the production or consumption are known as goods.
 25. The is the Chairman of the Judicial Service Commission and two Supreme Court Judges function as other members of it.
 26. One of the sources of Islam law is which contains certain unanimous decisions taken by legal expert of Muslim religion after Prophet Mohommed.
 27. convention has been adopted in order to eliminate all kinds of discriminations against the women.
 28. Under the 1978 Constitution a complaint against the violation of a fundamental right of a citizen by an administrative action should be directed to the

29. The term used to denote the responsibility in relation to fulfilling of assigned task is known as

30. The criteria used to measure economic development in the development process is known as

- 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. Which one of the following methods used to examine directly the opinion of voters under the representative democracy?

- (1) Holding seminars for public.
- (2) Obtaining peoples' opinions through media.
- (3) Calling evidence from people by commissions.
- (4) Examination of peoples' opinion through referendum. (.....)

32. Name the country of the following in which Unitary Government does exist.

- (1) France
- (2) India
- (3) New Zealand
- (4) United States of America (.....)

33. With regard to the Question No. 33 conflicts have been given in Column A and examples in relation to them are given in the column B.

A

- (i) Political conflicts
- (ii) Religious conflicts
- (iii) Frontier conflicts
- (iv) Tribal and caste conflicts

B

- (a) Crussades
- (b) Conflicts between Israel and Palestine
- (c) Conflicts between Hindus and Harijana's
- (d) Conflicts between Indonesia and East Timor
- (e) Conflicts between United States of America and Iraq

Select the correct order of answers matching the order given in the column A.

- (1) c, a, b, e
- (2) d, a, b, c
- (3) d, a, e, c
- (4) e, b, a, c (.....)

34. Select the correct pair of subjects contained in the Reserved List which was introduced under the 13th Constitutional Amendment.

- (1) National Defence, Foreign Affairs
- (2) Local Government Authorities, Construction of Housing in Local Government Areas
- (3) Land, Irrigation
- (4) Agriculture, Agrarian Services (.....)

35. The main objective of the Law is to

- (1) secure peace to all citizens.
- (2) provide justice to all citizens.
- (3) punish all offenders in the country.
- (4) protect the independence of Judiciary of the country. (.....)

36. What is the correct combination of cases heard by the High Court?

- (1) conspiracy against state, divorce cases, murder
- (2) rape cases, attempt of murder, all land cases
- (3) murders, rape cases, conspiracy against state
- (4) rape cases, testamentary cases, partition cases (.....)

37. A legal duty that has to be fulfilled by a citizen of a democratic society is

- (1) help people who have special needs.
- (2) protect public property.
- (3) respect teachers.
- (4) respect habits, customs and traditions. (.....)

38. Which one of the following institutions has the ability to establish advisory committees to carry out functions assigned to it?
- | | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|---------|
| (1) Provincial Councils | (2) Municipal Councils | |
| (3) Urban Councils | (4) Pradeshiya Sabaha | (.....) |
39. Select the correct combination relating to environmental problems caused by human activities.
- | | |
|--|---------|
| (1) wild fire, acid rains, thinning the ozone layer | |
| (2) cyclone, Tsunami, acid rains | |
| (3) acid rains, climatic changes, thinning the ozone layer | |
| (4) drought, earth slip, acid rains | (.....) |
40. Of the organizations given below which one has been established covering the entire international society?
- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------------|---------|
| (1) Commonwealth | (2) United Nations Organization | |
| (3) SAARC organization | (4) NATO | (.....) |

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இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரීட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம் இலங்கைப் பரீட்சைத் திணைக்களம்
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(62) Citizenship Education & Governance II

Note :

* Question 1 is compulsory.

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

1. (i) Name **two** direct democratic devices.
- (ii) Name **two** stages through which the countries have to go in their march towards Nation State.
- (iii) Name **two** systems of political parties.
- (iv) State **two** factors used in the production of goods and services.
- (v) Write **two** functions of the Attorney General.
- (vi) Cite **two** disadvantages of delaying the discharge of justice justifiably and effectively.
- (vii) State **two** factors that make ocean water polluted.
- (viii) State **two** areas on which powerful states exert influence on small states.
- (ix) State **two** fundamental features of capitalist economy.
- (x) State **two** methods through which foreign aids are given in modern time.

(02×10= 20 marks)

2. If only democracy functions well then only good governance can be prevailed in a country.
 - (i) Give **one** example from each country to show that some characteristic of democracy had been existed in India and Sri Lanka in ancient times. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Name **three** features that can be seen in a democratic system. (03 marks)
 - (iii) State **three** functions that are to be fulfilled by independent media in a democratic society and explain the importance of **one** of them. (05 marks)
3. Most of the countries in the modern world are considered as multi-cultural societies.
 - (i) Name **two** factors that contribute to the emergence of a multi-cultural society. (02 marks)
 - (ii) State **three** features of the good governance that are needed for the existence of a multi-cultural society. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Explain, citing **three** facts why people of a multi-cultural society should live in unity and cooperation. (05 marks)

4. People engage in various economic activities to fulfill their needs and wants.
- (i) Explain briefly what is meant by 'wants'. (02 marks)
 - (ii) State **three** fundamental features of a socialist economy. (03 marks)
 - (iii) (a) What is meant by market economy?
(b) State **three** causes that had accounted for the emergence of market economy. (05 marks)
5. The different opinions and dislikes prevailing among people may cause the emergence of a conflict.
- (i) State the first **two** stages of a conflict according to the sequence of its span from simple to complex. (02 marks)
 - (ii) State **three** actions that have to be followed by all parties involved in a conflict in order to bring about a solution to it. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Cite **three** advantages that can be achieved through solving conflicts in a peaceful manner and explain **one** of them. (05 marks)
6. All people should have an understanding of the law because ignorance of law is no excuse.
- (i) State **two** characteristics of law. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Cite **three** offences that are punishable under the criminal law. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Name **three** court systems functioning in Sri Lanka and explain the functions of **one** of them. (05 marks)
7. It is required to use of resources wisely in order to achieve sustainable development.
- (i) State **two** necessities to be met for the sustainable development. (02 marks)
 - (ii) Cite the name of **three** Acts enacted in relation to environmental protection. (03 marks)
 - (iii) Name **three** responsibilities of a citizen relating to the maintenance of environmental protection and describe **one** of them. (05 marks)

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