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கல்வி அமைச்சு  
Ministry of Education

G. C. E. Ordinary Level | අ. සො. ස. සාමාන්‍ය සෙළ | 2022 (2023)

## Student Seminar Series

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Practice Paper | උපකාරක ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍ර

# Civic Education

## පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය



Answer Sheet- I, II | පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය- I, II (English Medium)



**Answer Sheet****Part I**

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**



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
- <sup>2</sup> 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
- <sup>2</sup> Obtaining support in emergencies and other disaster situations
- <sup>2</sup> 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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