



**Provincial Department of Education
Northern Province
General Certificate of Education (Adv.Level) Examination
Practice Examination 2021
Economics- Part 1**



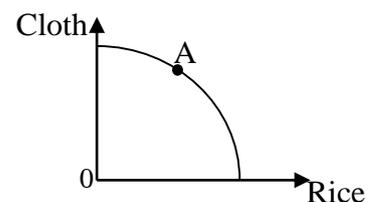
Grade 13 (2021)

Time: 2 Hours

- ❖ Answer all the questions
- ❖ In each of the question from 1 - 50, pick one of the alternatives (1), (2), (3), (4), (5) which you consider as correct or most appropriate.
- ❖ Mark a cross (X) on the number
- ❖ Corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided

Part-1

- 1) Full employment means that
 - (1) Scarce resources are used fully in production.
 - (2) Maximum utilization of scarce resources in production.
 - (3) Scarce resources are used fully and efficiently in production.
 - (4) Scarce resources are used to produce more output at least cost.
 - (5) Scarce resources are used to allocate based on society preference in production.
- 2) Skills of labour consists of education, training, research, experiences are called as
 - (1) Human capital
 - (2) Labour
 - (3) Social capital
 - (4) Entrepreneurship
 - (5) Economic infrastructure capital
- 3) Which of the following is correctly described the function of price mechanism?
 - (1) Resources are allocated equally among the competitive sectors.
 - (2) The government used price mechanism to determine production target.
 - (3) Price is helped to allocate scarce economic resource for social benefit.
 - (4) Price provides incentives to provide correct signal for sellers and purchasers.
 - (5) Price is helped to remove excess supply of goods when market price rises.
- 4) The following diagram shows a production possibilities curve for an economy which produces only cloth and rice. Which of the following is correctly described for point A?
 - (1) A special point which is expressed economic efficiency.
 - (2) Expressed full employment and full production.
 - (3) Expressed unemployment and full production.
 - (4) Both rice and cloth can be increased at zero opportunity cost.
 - (5) Expressed allocative efficiency and economic recession.

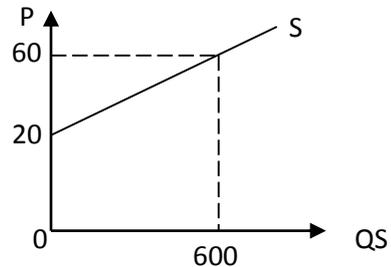


5) Which of the following is not a reason for increase in demand for a particular good?

- (1) Increase in income.
- (2) Decrease in price of a particular good.
- (3) Decrease in price of complementary good.
- (4) Increase in taste of that good.
- (5) Decrease in price of substitute goods.

6) Which supply equation is suitable for the following diagram?

- (1) $Q_s = -600 + 20p$
- (2) $Q_s = -300 + 20p$
- (3) $Q_s = -300 + 10p$
- (4) $Q_s = -300 + 15p$
- (5) $Q_s = -1500 + 15p$



7) When income decline, demand for X good increased and price of this good increased.

So, X good is

- (1) Necessity good
- (2) Luxury good
- (3) Inferior good
- (4) Normal good
- (5) Complementary good

8) Supply curve of a good A is given below.

$$Q_{sA} = 10p$$

If price of this good increase as 20%, its quantity supplied will

- (1) Increase by 30%
- (2) Decrease by 20%
- (3) Increase by 20%
- (4) Decrease by 10%
- (5) Increase by 15%

9) Price elasticity of rice is -0.75. Which of the following is true when increase in supply of rice?

- (1) Price will decrease and total revenue will increase.
- (2) Price will decrease and total revenue remains constant.
- (3) Price and quantity will decline and total revenue will increase.
- (4) Price and total revenue will decline but quantity will increase.
- (5) Price will decline and quantity and total revenue will increase.

10) In coconut market, demand increased, when it's supply decline. Which of the following is correctly described changes of market price and quantity due to the above circumstance.

	Price of coconut	Quantity of coconut
1.	Increase	Increase
2.	Increase	Decrease
3.	Uncertainty	Increase
4.	Decrease	Uncertainty
5.	Increase	uncertainty

11) Demand and supply equation of X goods are given below.

$$Q_d = 800 - 10p$$

$$Q_s = -100 + 10p$$

What is the value of economic surplus at equilibrium?

- (1) Rs.6125 (2) Rs.24 500 (3) Rs.10 250 (4) Rs.12 250 (5) Rs.18 375

12) Market equilibrium price is Rs.100 market supply curve change from elastic to inelastic at each price.

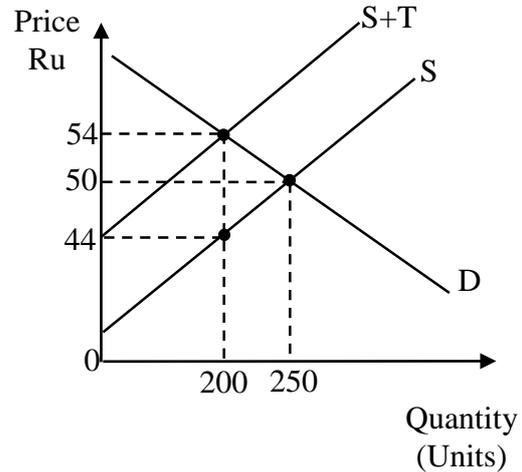
Equilibrium price does not change. Which effect will occur in consumer surplus and producer surplus?

	Consumer surplus	Producer surplus
1.	Increase	decrease
2.	Increase	Constant
3.	Constant	Increase
4.	Constant	Constant
5.	Increase	Increase

13) The following diagram shows that the situations of after tax imposed on good Y.

Which of the following is correctly described loss of producer surplus and excess burden of tax after tax

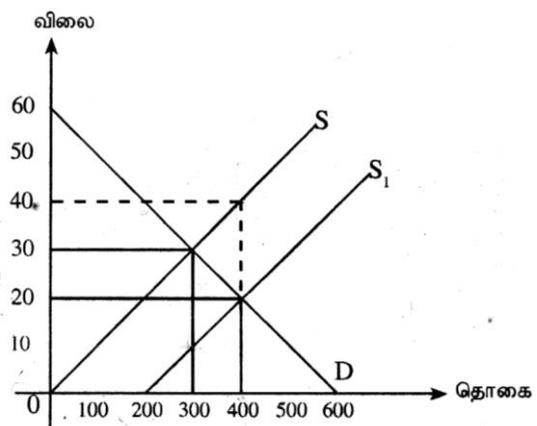
	Loss of producer surplus	Excess burden of tax
1.	Rs.900	Rs.1350
2.	Rs.3400	Rs.250
3.	Rs.1350	Rs.250
4.	Rs.1350	Rs.900
5.	Rs.900	Rs.250



14) The following diagram shows that the situations of after unit subsidy provide on a particular good.

Which of the following is correctly described the subsidy expenditure and loss of social welfare after subsidy.

	Subsidy expenditure of government	Loss of social welfare
1.	Rs.4000	Rs.1000
2.	Rs.8000	Rs.500
3.	Rs.4000	Rs.500
4.	Rs.6000	Rs.1000
5.	Rs.8000	Rs.1000



15) The demand and supply equation for rice are given below.

$$Q_d = 2000 - 10p$$

$$Q_s = 100 + 10p$$

(P-price (RS), Q-Quantity (Kg))

Consider that the government determines maximum price control as Rs.80. What is the value of consumer surplus?

- 1.Rs.45 000 2.Rs.47 200 3.Rs.67 500 4.Rs.72 000 5.Rs. 4 000

16) When increase variable factor in short-run, Marginal product will decline higher rate than average product. So, Marginal product will

- (1) Increase at increasing rate
- (2) Be maximum
- (3) Decline
- (4) Increase at decreasing rate
- (5) Decline at increasing rate

17) In short –run production process when production is zero, Total cost is Rs 180. When they produce 12 units of output total cost is Rs 720. So what is value of Average variable cost at this output?

1. Rs 15.00 2. Rs. 30.00 3. Rs. 45.00
4. Rs 60.00 5. Rs. 75.00

18) Which of the following is not a feature of a perfect competition?

- (1) No market power
- (2) Market demand curve will be perfectly elastic demand
- (3) Firm can be increase its production and sale without affect the price
- (4) No barriers to entry and exist
- (5) There are large number of sellers and purchasers.

19) Equilibrium level of output of a perfectly competitive firm is 4000 units. In this output, average variable cost is Rs 28, and average fixed cost is Rs 12 and total profit is Rs 2000. What is the value of price in this output?

1. Rs 50 2. Rs 45 3. Rs 40
4. Rs 75 5. Rs 90

20) Which of the following is correctly described the basic price. Which is used in national accounting?

- (1) It consists of consumer payable price good.
- (2) This means the price receivable by the producer when releasing the product from the production place towards sellers.
- (3) The price which received by purchaser price plus net indirect tax.
- (4) This means the price relevant for a good or service at a situation where a good or a services is produced by the producer and is ready for sale.
- (5) The price which received by producer price plus net indirect tax.

21) National Accounting data of a country are given below. (billion rupees)

Final consumption – 15 000

Gross domestic capital formation - 8 000

Exports – 7 000

Imports – 9 000

Capital consumption – 100

What is the value of net domestic product and utilization of resources?

	Net domestic product	Utilization of resources
1.	21000	30000
2.	21000	32000
3.	20900	30000
4.	20900	34000
5.	20900	21000

22) National Accounting data of Srilanka economy are given below. (all figures are billion rupees)

Details	Value
Compensation of employee	3300
Net operational surplus	5900
Other taxes on production minus subsidies	450
Fixed capital consumption	800
Mixed income	750
Net primary income from rest of the world	-600

According to the above data, what is the value of Gross operational surplus?

1. Rs 7450 billion
2. Rs 6350 billion
3. Rs 6700 billion
4. Rs 6100 billion
5. Rs 10150 billion

23) In a hypothetical economy consider that There are Government purchases (G) Rs 500 billion Tax(T) Rs 200 billion, private savings Rs 250 billion, Private investment (I) Rs 300 billion.

What is the value of net export?

1. Rs 300 billion
2. Rs 350 billion
3. Rs -450 billion
4. Rs -800 billion
5. Rs -350 billion

24) In simple economy, the following data are given below. (In billion rupees)

Autonomous expenditure 600

Investment 400

Multiplier 2.5

Which of the following is correctly described equilibrium level of income and marginal propensity to consumption (MPC)

Equilibrium level of income	Marginal propensity to consumption
1. Rs 1500	0.4
2. Rs 1000	0.6
3. Rs 1500	0.6
4. Rs 2000	0.75
5. Rs 2500	0.8

- 25) Consider that the equilibrium level of income is Rs 6000 and marginal propensity to consumption 0.8. If full employment level of income is Rs 7500 billion. Which of the following is confirmed to achieve full employment level income?
- (1) Reducing tax by Rs 200 billion
 - (2) Increasing government expenditure by Rs 1500 billion.
 - (3) Increasing government expenditure by Rs 375 billion.
 - (4) Reducing taxes by 300 billion.
 - (5) Reducing taxes by 375 billion.
- 26) Which of the following is a function of money based on speculative demand for money?
- (1) Medium of exchange
 - (2) Store of value
 - (3) Measure of value
 - (4) Unit of account
 - (5) Standard of different payment
- 27) When money supply increase by 4% velocity of money will also increase. What is the rate of increase in real output when general price level increase by 2%?
- (1) Increase by 7%
 - (2) Increase by 12%
 - (3) Increase by 5%
 - (4) Increase by 6%
 - (5) Increase by 9%
- 28) Which of the following is caused for cost push inflation?
- (1) Reducing unemployment problem
 - (2) Increasing supply of micro finance by commercial bank
 - (3) Selling securities by central bank
 - (4) Reducing required reserve ratio for commercial bank by central bank
 - (5) Increasing wages of employee by trade union strike
- 29) When central bank reduces its policy interest rate, which of the following will take place?
- (1) Increase in money supply and decrease in market interest rate.
 - (2) Decline in demand for money and decrease in market interest rate.
 - (3) Increase in demand for money, money supply and decline in market interest rate
 - (4) Increase in demand for money, money supply and market interest rate.
 - (5) Decline in money supply and decline in market interest rate.
- 30) Balance sheet of a commercial bank are given below

liabilities	Value Million rupees	Assets	Value Million rupees
deposits	250 000	Reserves	80 000
		Treasury bond	50 000
		loans	120 000
Total liabilities	250 000	Total assets	250 000

If required reserve rate is 10%, what is the maximum amount of new loans that this bank can make?

1. Rs 25,000 million
2. Rs 55,000 million
3. Rs 175,000 million
4. Rs 145,000 million
5. Rs 550,000 million

31) The government decided to provide. A private investment plan for social benefit When this decision takes. The following cost are estimated

- (1) Private cost Rs 700 million
- (2) Social benefit Rs 800 million
- (3) External cost 200 million

According to the above decision, which of the following statement is correct in relation to external benefit

- (1) External benefit is required is equal to private benefit
- (2) External benefit is higher than Rs 100 million
- (3) External benefit is higher than external cost
- (4) If external benefit is positive, it is less than 100
- (5) No external benefit

32) If production of a good is occurred positive externalities, which of the following is correct when that good is an equilibrium?

- (1) Marginal social benefit is less than marginal private benefit
- (2) Marginal private benefit is equal to marginal social benefit
- (3) Marginal social cost is higher than the marginal social benefit
- (4) Marginal social cost is higher than the marginal private cost
- (5) Marginal social cost is less than the marginal private cost

33) The definition of regressive taxation is one where the poor

- (1) Pay as tax that varies proportionality with their income
- (2) Have a larger rupee amount in taxes than the rich
- (3) Have a lower percentage of their income taxed than the rich
- (4) And rich pay as tax equal amount of tax
- (5) Have a higher percentage of their income taxed than the rich

34) Recurrent expenditure of the Srilankan Government is in the percentage of total government expenditure and the percentage of GDP

	In total government expenditure	In gross domestic product
1.	83.8	17.0
2.	78.0	14.4
3.	72.6	16.1
4.	75.4	16.1
5.	82.0	14.4

35) Which of the following equation is correct?

- (1) Overall balance of Government budget = Government total receipt – Government total payment
- (2) Overall balance of Government budget = Government income - Government expenditure
- (3) Overall balance of Government budget = Primary account balance + interest payment of government loan
- (4) Current account balance of Government budget = Government revenue – Government recurrent expenditure
- (5) Primary account of government budget = overall balance of government budget – interest payment of Government debt

36) The table below shows the number of goods X and Y which the two countries A and B produce using a composite resource unit.

Product	country A	country B
Good X	200	600
Good Y	400	800

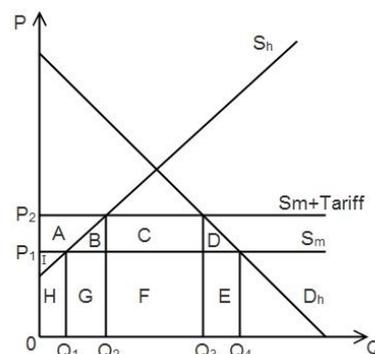
Assume that each country specializes in the product in which it has a comparative advantage. The rate of exchange suitable for each country to gain from trade would be

1. $1X = 1Y$
2. $1X = 1.3Y$
3. $1X = 1.5Y$
4. $1X = 2Y$
5. $1X = 3Y$

37) The following diagram shows the situation after import duty.

Which of the following is correctly described import level and welfare loss after imposition of import duty?

	Important level	Welfare loss
1.	$Q_4 - Q_1$	$B + D$
2.	$Q_3 - Q_2$	$B + C$
3.	$Q_3 - Q_2$	$B + D$
4.	$Q_4 - Q_3$	$B + D$
5.	$Q_3 - Q_1$	$B + A$



38) The following diagram shows the economic activities of a country for two period.

Year	Export Quantity index	Import quantity index	Exchange rate
1	100	100	180
2	80	110	180

Which of the following is related with above table

- (1) Declining price of export
- (2) Increasing price of import
- (3) Improvement of terms of trade
- (4) Unfavorable trade deficit
- (5) Declining terms of trade

39) A German investor buys stocks at a Srilankan company. This transaction include in the balance of payment of Srilanka as a

- (1) Received in current account
- (2) Payment in current account
- (3) Received in capital account
- (4) Payment in capital account
- (5) Injection in financial account

40) Occurring supply for srilankan rupees in foreign exchange market?

- (1) By exports of Srilanka and capital injections to Srilanka.
- (2) By exports of Srilanka and withdrawals of capital from Srilanka
- (3) By imports of Srilanka and withdrawals of capital from Srilanka
- (4) By imports of Srilanka and capital injections to Srilanka.
- (5) By imports of Srilanka and exports of Srilanka.

41) Which of the following currencies are determined the value of special drawing rights (SDR)?

- (1) US dollar, sterling pound, Yen, Euro and Chinese Renmiminbi
- (2) US dollar, sterling pound, Yen, Euro and Indian rupee
- (3) US dollar, sterling pound, Yen, and Chinese Renmiminbi
- (4) US dollar, Yen, Indian rupee and France Franc
- (5) US dollar, sterling pound, Yen, Euro and Kuwait Dinar

42) One of the objective of International monetary fund (IMF) is

- (1) Removing barriers of international trade and promote international trade
- (2) Promotion of multilateral trade
- (3) Providing industrial and technical consultant services to membership countries.
- (4) Promoting foreign private investments
- (5) Assist to give temporary credit facilities to membership countries when there are in financial crisis Suddenly

43) Information of a particular economy are given below.

- Current price Gross domestic product in the year of 2019 - 60 000 million rupees
- GDP deflator in the year of 2019 - 125
- Real Gross domestic product in the year of 2018 - 45000 million rupees.

What is the value of economic growth rate of this economy in the year of 2019?

- (1) 5.5% (2) 6.66% (3) 33.33% (4) 4.5% (5) 7.66%

44) The percentage of Gross domestic saving, National saving and investment as a percentage of GDP in the year of 2019 in Sri Lanka?

	Gross domestic Saving ratio	National Saving ratio	Investment ratio
(1)	18.9	23.9	25.2
(2)	27.6	32.8	35.0
(3)	21.7	26.2	28.8
(4)	21.7	28.2	28.8
(5)	20.7	24.7	26.8

45) A redistribution of income away from the poorest 10% of society towards the richest 10% of society will move the Lorenze curve

- (1) Closer to the 45 degree line and increases Gini co efficient
- (2) Closer to the 45 degree line and decrease the Gini co efficient
- (3) Further from the 45 degree line and decrease the Gini co efficient
- (4) Further from the 45 degree line and increase the Gini co efficient
- (5) On to the 45 degree line and take the Gini co efficient zero value.

- 46) According to the World Bank classification, the range of income level of lower middle income earned countries should be.
- (1) US \$ 1025 or less
 - (2) US \$ 1026 - US \$ 3995
 - (3) US \$ 3996 - US \$ 4035
 - (4) US \$ 4036 - US \$ 12375
 - (5) US \$ 12376 or above
- 47) 20% of low income earned group as a percentage of GNP is 4.8%. 20% of high income earned group as a percentage of GNP is 50.8%. According to the above data, Quintile dispersion ratio is
- (1) 10.58
 - (2) 0.094
 - (3) 12.0
 - (4) 6.58
 - (5) 18.25
- 48) According to the 2016 household income and expenditure survey, the three provinces with the highest poverty head count ratio in Sri Lanka.
- (1) North, East, Uva
 - (2) East, North, North Central
 - (3) North, East, Sabragamuwa
 - (4) North, Uva, Sabragamuwa
 - (5) East, Uva, Central
- 49) What can the economic development policy implemented in Sri Lanka during the period 1960-1977 be called.
- (1) Outward-oriented export promotion policy
 - (2) Inward-oriented import substitution policy
 - (3) Neo-liberal economic policy
 - (4) Open economic policy
 - (5) Market - centered development policy
- 50) The information about the description of population, labour force of a country are given below.

Age Group	Population (Million)
0-14 years	8
15-59 years	40
60 and above	6
Economically inactive population	15
Working population	23

Labour force participation rate and unemployment rate are respectively

- (1) 50% and 20%
- (2) 62.5% and 8%
- (3) 62.5% and 5%
- (4) 67.5% and 8%
- (5) 66.6% and 6.2%



**Provincial Department of Education
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Practice Examination 2021
Economics- Part 11**



Grade 13 (2021)

Time: 3 Hours 10 minutes

Instructions:-

- Answer five questions only selecting minimum of two questions from sub-section “A” and two questions from sub-section “B”.

Sub Section-‘A’

(1)

- i. “Users of economic good can be received that good by paying the price”. Explain the practical applicability of this statement by example. (4 Marks)
- ii. What is meant by productivity of resources? What are the actions taken by a country to increase the productivity of resources? (4 Marks)
- iii. How does command economy differ from market economy? (4 Marks)
- iv. Construct a production possibilities curve reflecting increasing opportunity costs for an economy producing two goods cloth (X) and paddy (Y) and show how the following events can be represented in a PPC frame work.
(a) Increase in unemployment.
(b) Economic impact of Covid-19.
(c) Destruction of paddy crops due to the flooding. (4 Marks)
- v. Describe, using production possibilities curve how economics can grow faster if they are willing to cut back on current consumption. (4 Marks)

(2)

- i. What is meant by law of demand? What are the reasons for law of demand? (4 Marks)
- ii. (a) What is normal good? (2 Marks)
(b) Highest demand price of good X is Rs.20. When price of this good decline by Rs.4, its quantity Demanded will increase by 20 units. Create a demand equation. (2 Marks)
- iii. What are the factors that determine increase in supply of paddy? (4 Marks)
- iv. When price of cotton cloth increase from Rs.800 to 1000, It’s quantity decrease from 10 units 8 units. Can you conclude that is an inelastic demand good? (4 Marks)

vi. The information of the demand and supply are given below

Price (P) Rs	Quantity demand (Qd)	Quantity supplied (Qs)
100	20	60
50	40	30

- a) Create a demand and supply equation and find equilibrium price and equilibrium quantity (02 marks)
- b) Find price elasticity of demand, consumer surplus and producer surplus at equilibrium price. (02 marks)

(3)

- i. Using a demand and supply diagram explain how the imposing of a special tax on good of producer would affect the produce surplus. (04 marks)
- ii. The demand and supply equations of good X is given below.
 $Q_d = 600 - 5p$
 $Q_s = -100 + 5p$
After imposing of unit tax as Rs 8, calculate the following
 - a) Equilibrium price and quantity
 - b) Consumer surplus
 - c) Producer surplus (04 marks)
- iii. What is meant by maximum price control? What are the effect of maximum price control? (4 marks)
- iv. Price elasticity of demand and price elasticity of supply for agriculture good less than one explain. (04 marks)

v. The demand and supply for a competitive market for paddy are given below.

$$Q_d = 5000 - 5p$$

$$Q_s = -1000 + 5p$$

The Government imposes a minimum price as Rs 800.

- 1) What price do farmers need to charge in order sell the entire supply at granted price (2 marks)
- 2) What are the government expenditure to get benefit producer and consumer by price support? (02 marks)

(4)

- i. Explain the relationship between total production and marginal production of a firm in short- run? (04 marks)
- ii. What is meant by economies of scale? Give two external economies which are helped to economies of scale of firm. (04 marks)
- iii. List out the features of perfectly competitive firm and monopolistic competitive firm. (04 marks)
- iv. A firm which is operating at perfectly competitive industry, making loss. Consider that the total loss of this firm is equal to total fixed cost. Can this firm stay in business continuously? Explain your answer. (04 marks)
- v. How differ producer surplus from economic profit? (04 marks)

(5)

- i. What is meant by value added? (04 marks)
- ii. What is meant by Gross national income (GNI)? (04 marks)
- iii. How is calculated Gross domestic product in expenditure method? Explain by using numerical value. (04 marks)
- iv. Explain aggregate demand (AD) and aggregate supply (A) by using diagram. (04 marks)

- v. Macro-economic data of a hypothetical economy are given below.
 Gross national income (y) = 8000 Billion Rs
 Disposable national income (Yd) = 7400 Billion
 Personal consumption (c) = 7100 Billion
 Government budget deficit (BD) = 200 Billion
 Government current transfers (Tr) = 50 Billion
 Trade balance (TB) = -300 Billion
 Calculate the following
- Government tax revenue (T)
 - Private investment (I) (04 marks)

Sub Section-‘B’
(Select two Question from this section)

6) A

- How will lead to demand pull inflation a fall in interest rate? Explain this by using diagram. (4 marks)
 - What is meant by consolidated money supply (M2b)? what are the factors that determine M2b? (4 marks)
 - What is meant by intermediately financial institution? What are the function of that? (4 marks)
 - Give the policy interest rates which are used by central bank? Explain the reasons for reducing policy interest rate now? (4 marks)
- v. A hypothetical balance sheet of a commercial banking system is given below.

Liabilities (Rs Million)		Assets (Rs Million)	
Demand deposits	15 000	Reserves	2 000
		Loan	13 000
	15 000		15 000

Required reserve ratio of this banking system is 10% currency held by public of this economy is Rs 18 000 million.

- What is money supply? (2 marks)
- Calculate the maximum possible amount of money supply in this economy when the full credit creation is completed? (2 marks)

7)

- What is meant by market failure?
 What are the four reasons for market failure? (4 Marks)
- When there are negative externalities in production, why socially efficient output is less than market output? Explain this statement by using diagram. (4 marks)
- What is meant by excess burden of tax? Give the situation of excess burden of tax is zero by using diagram. (4 marks)
- Give economic classification of recurrent expenditure of government and give recurrent expenditure structure in the year of 2020. (4 marks)
- What are the weakness of current financial situation of the government in Srilanka.

8)

- i. A and B country produce X and Y the table below illustrates the hypothetical output quantities of the two goods produced by the two countries using the given amount of inputs.

Countries \ Goods	Output level (units)	
	X Good	Y Good
Country A	100	50
Country B	90	30

- a) Consider that each country has 100 units of inputs. Draw straight line production possibility curve for each country? (2 marks)
- b) Which country should specialize in which good? (2 marks)
- ii. What is meant by trade protectionism? Name four non- tariff protectionism ways. (4marks)
- iii. Give the changes of export structure of srilanka over the four decades. (4 marks)
- iv. How do you record the following transaction in the balance of payments in srilanka using double entry principle?
- a) Srilanka imports US \$ 10 000 m worth of motor vehicles from Japan.
 - b) Srilanka paid 100 m cash to south Korean investors.
 - c) United state of America provides US \$ 200 m as a grant to srilanka.
 - d) A bank of srilanka received US \$ 100 m loan from a bank of united kingdom (4 marks)

9)

- i. What is meant by economic growth explain it by aggregate supply curve. (5 marks)
- ii. What is meant by human development? Why is human development index higher than compared to other South Asian countries (India, Pakistan)? (5 marks)
- iii. In two decades what are the actions taken by the government to reduce poverty which is expressed by head count index? (5 marks)
- iv. In aging structure of srilanka , the percentage of child decrease at the same time the percentage of adult is increasing explain impact of this changes. Separately. (5 marks)

10)

- i. In last five years (2015- 2019), economic growth rate of Srilanka is below 5% what are the reasons for this? (5 marks)
- ii. The SDGs were setup in 2015 by the united Nations and are intended to be achieved by the year 2030. Name first 5 goals of 17 of SDGs (5 marks)
- iii. Explains the features of unemployment in Srilanka. (5 marks)
- iv. The new government of Srilanka started “Sapiri Gamak” community Based rural development programme in 2020 to reduce poverty of rural area. Name five programme of this project.(5 marks)