



අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය
கல்வி அமைச்சு
Ministry of Education

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G. C. E. Ordinary Level | අ. පො. ක. කාමාන්‍ය පෙළ 2023(2024)

Answer Sheet for the Model paper
අනුහුරු ප්‍රශ්න පත්‍රය සඳහා පිළිතුරු පත්‍රය
மாதிரி வினாத்தாளுக்கான விடைத்தாள்

CIVIC EDUCATION

පුරවැසි අධ්‍යාපනය
குடியியற் கல்வி



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

අධ්‍යාපන අමාත්‍යාංශය - ජාතික භාෂා හා මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර ශාඛාව

Answer script

Paper 1

Question No	Answer No.						
1	1	11	3	21	2	31	3
2	1	12	2	22	4	32	4
3	4	13	4	23	2	33	4
4	1	14	3	24	1	34	2
5	1	15	1	25	3	35	2
6	2	16	4	26	1	36	4
7	3	17	3	27	3	37	3
8	3	18	3	28	2	38	4
9	2	19	4	29	4	39	1
10	2	20	2	30	2	40	1

Paper II

1.

I. Legislature

Executive

Judiciary

(Any two of the above)

II.

- Exercising the Executive, Legislative and Judicial power by a single central government.
- Decentralization of only the above administrative powers to regional administrative units with the objective of facilitating the administrative functions of the central government.
- Decentralization of administrative power is only possible through an Act passed by the legislature of the Central Government.
- The ability to revert the administrative power that have been decentralized, at any instance the Central Government desires.

(Any two of the above)

III. Canton

States

IV. Which, how much of it is to be produced?

How, who does the production?

For whom is it produced?

(Any two of the above)

V. Frontiers

Expansion of power

Political ideologies

(Any two of the above)

VI. Universal Franchise

Establishing the state council

Executive Committee System

(Any two of the above)

VII. 13th Amendment to the constitution of 1978 in 1987

Provincial Council Act No.42 of 1987

VIII. - Magna Carta Treaty of Britain

British Bill of rights Act

United States Declaration of Independence

French Declaration of man and citizen

Russian Revolution

(Any two instances of the above)

IX. Problems created by natural causes

Human actions

X. State strategic relations

Military strategic relations

2. I.

- The large land masses of present states
- Vast population of present states
- The difficulty of getting all the citizens to rally in one place

• Complexity of social needs

(Any two of the above)

II.

- Democracy is useful as a system of government, as it builds up on the people's will. The representative is elected on the majority will.
- The government is formed by the party or group which elects the majority of representatives.
- The laws are passed by the majority decision of the elected representatives.

III. a.

- Holding elections in due course.
- All the eligible citizens must be assured of their vote/candidacy in a free and fair manner.
- Confirmation of the right to participate in a free and fair election.
- Holding elections in line with the election laws.
- Holding elections in a peaceful environment. (Any two of the above)

b. Should briefly explain one of them.

3. I.

- United States of America
- India

II.

- Power becoming unnecessarily centralized
 - Inefficiency of governance
 - Politicization of public services
 - Bureaucratic control
 - Absence of public participation in deciding on state policy and its implementation
 - Escalation of bribery and corruption
 - State administrators becoming irresponsible.
 - Negligence of national goals by the private sector
- (Any three of the above)

III. a.

- National unity and co-existence develop
 - Conflicts are minimized
 - Mutual goodwill and trust develop
 - Feeling of one nation, one country develops
 - Human freedom and democracy is assured
 - Every citizen is motivated to act with determination, for the development of the country as a national duty
 - Other religions or cultures are not disgraced
- (Any two of the above)

b. Should explain one of the above.

4. I.

- Foods – rice, bread, rotti, etc....
- Housing – shacks, hovels, flats, etc...

II.

- Ownership of factors of production devolved on both state and private sectors.
- Both the state and private sectors take action in the solution of basic economic problems.
- Although the price of commodities depends on the market, there is state intervention.
- Existence of both private and state sector enterprise
- Intervention of the state in the setting up of welfare activities for the common good.

III. a.

- Influx of foreign investments and modern technology.
- Drop in unemployment resulting from the creation of new job opportunities in the world of work.
- Higher demand for local product factors.
- Progress of technical and service sectors.
- Birth of local products based on the international market.
- Improvement in the state of the balance of payments.
- Diversification of the economy.
- Production of high-quality products (Increase in the Efficiency of production and quality of goods).
- Improvement of local human resources due to influx of foreign experts.
- Broadening of infrastructural facilities necessary for products.
- Possibility of getting maximum benefits of local resources.
- Regional development due to the location of large-scale industries out of the city.
- The possibility of joining up with various regional organizations.
- Exclusion of inefficient industries from the market.
- Allowing the local consumer to obtain high quality goods.

(Any two of the above)

b. Briefly explain one of the above influences.

5. I. Internal conflicts

International conflicts

II.

- loss of life
- Loss of property
- Loss of resources
- Violation of fundamental and human rights
- Increase of mental tension

- Loss of peace and security
- Decrease in political stability
- Loss of economic stability, etc.

(Any three suitable facts)

III. a.

- Discussion
- Bargaining and amicable settlement
- Mediation
- Conciliation
- Arbitration
- Inquiry
- Building a compromise
- Counselling

b. should describe one method of conflict resolutions mentioned above.

6. I.

- Government has taken measures according to the constitution
- Establishing judicial service commission.
- How the judges are appointed.
- How the judges are removed.
- Safeguarding of services
- Salaries of judges, etc.

(Any two of the above)

II.

- Minister of Justice
- Attorney General
- Chief Justice

III. a. Arbitration

Ombudsman

Human rights commission

(Any two of the above)

b. Should describe one of the above.

7. I.

- All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights.
- Everyone is entitled to all rights and freedom set forth in this declaration without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, politics, property, birth or other status.
- Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person.
- No one shall be held slavery, or servitude.
- No one shall be subjected to torture, or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.
- Everyone has the right to recognition as a person before the law.
- All are equal before the law and are entitled without any discrimination to equal protection of the law.
- Everyone has the right to an effective remedy by the competent national tribunals for acts violating fundamental rights granted him by the constitution or by law.
- No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile.
- Everyone is entitled in full equality to a fair and public hearing by an independent and impartial tribunal, in the determination of rights and obligations and of any criminal charge against him.
- (i) Everyone charged with a penal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty.
(ii) No heavier penalty shall be imposed than the one that was applicable at the time the penal offence was committed.
- Right to privacy.
- (i) Right to freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state.
(ii) Right to leave any country including his own and to return to his country.
- Right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from prosecution.
- Everyone has the right to a nationality.
- Right to marry and found a family and entitled to protection by society and the State.
- (i) Right to own property.
(ii) No one should be arbitrarily deprived of his property.
- Right to freedom of thoughts, conscience and religion.
- Right to freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to freedom of seeking, receiving and imparting information.
- Right to freedom of peaceful assembly and association

(Any two of the above)

II.

- Best Interests of the child
- The right to life and participation
- Non discrimination
- Survival and development

(Any three principles of the above)

III. a.

- Preparation of a women's Charter in 1993 based on this Convention
- Establishment of a separate ministry concerning women's affairs.
- Establishment of National Women's Committee on matters relating to unfair treatment to women.
- Inclusion of provisions to the Penal Code dealing with wrongs committed against women.
- Passing of an Act of Parliament on Domestic violence dealing with violent acts that take place within home so that family members including women are protected.
- In every police station a separate section for women and children is established to investigate matters dealing with women and children.

(Any two implementations of the above)

b. Should describe one of the above