



G. C. E. Ordinary Level | **அ. கை. க. காலாறு கை** 2024 (2025)

புரூ பூசை பது பது
Answer Sheet for the model paper
மாதிரி வினாத்தாளுக்கான விடைத்தாள்

பது

CIVIC EDUCATION - குடியியற் கல்வி



உதயகாலம்
தமிழகம்

The National e-learning Portal for the General Education

அத்யாபன அமைச்சு - தாவிக பாசா பா மாவல அக்து அாவல
கல்வி அமைச்சு மொழிகள் மற்றும் மானுடவியல் பிரிவு
Ministry of Education – National Languages and Humanities

ENGLISH MEDIUM

Civic Education I – Answer Sheet

Question No	Answer No	Question No	Answer No	Question No	Answer No	Question No	Answer No
01	3	11	2	21	1	31	3
02	1	12	1	22	2	32	2
03	4	13	3	23	3	33	1
04	2	14	3	24	3	34	4
05	4	15	4	25	1	35	4
06	4	16	1	26	4	36	3
07	3	17	2	27	1	37	4
08	4	18	1	28	2	38	1
09	1	19	3	29	2	39	2
10	2	20	4	30	3	40	4

(Total marks 1×40 = 40)

Civic Education I – Answer Sheet

1.

- Aristocratic system of governance
- Democratic system of governance
- Monarchy

(any two of these)

II. • Religion

- Beliefs
- Language
- Customs
- Knowledge
- Ethics.... etc.

(Any two of these relevant factors)

III. • Technique used

- In which sector is it produced?

IV.

- Collaborative
- Coercive

V.

- Confiscation of property
- Death penalty, imprisonment

VI.

- Civil and political rights
- Economic, social and cultural rights

VII.

- Abiotic components
- Biotic components
- Social
- Environment

(any two of these)

VIII.

- Bilateral trade
- Multilateral trade

IX.

- Simple majority system
- Proportional representation system
- Mixed representation system

(any two of these)

X.

- Focusing on religious practices
- Through psychological exercises
- Through counseling
- Through observation of the natural environment

(any two of these)

(2×10 = 20 marks)

2. I.

- Vajji Colony in India
- Athens City State in Greece

(2 marks)

II.

- Acting independently and impartially
- Providing truthful information responsibly,
- Working to build public opinion accurately
- Providing truthful and accurate information to the public
- Providing information impartially and in a manner conducive to the well-being of society
- Bringing the grievances of the people to the attention of the ruling party
- Directing the rulers to the democratic path
- Increasing the knowledge of the people
- Providing timely information to the people

(03 marks for any **three** of these)

III (a)

- Protecting the orderliness and stability of governance
- Awareness of citizens' rights by both the ruling and the ruled
- Preventing arbitrary rule
- Protecting fundamental rights
- Protecting the orderliness and stability of governance
- Awareness of citizens' rights by both the ruling and the ruled
- Preventing arbitrary action by the rulers
- Protecting the independence of the judiciary
- Protecting fundamental rights
- Citizens can have their needs and aspirations fulfilled by institutions related to the constitution
- Equal protection of the law for all

(03 marks for any three of these)

(b)

- Briefly explain how one of these benefits is important to a country.

(02 marks)

3.

I.

- Arrival of Vijaya and his entourage
- Arrival of the princess and her entourage brought for Vijaya's coronation
- Arrival of Panduwasdev and his entourage
- Arrival of Baddakachchayana and her entourage
- Arrival of Mahinda Maharath Thero and his entourage
- Arrival of Sanghamitta Therani and her entourage

(2 marks for any two of these)

- Recognize and understand each other's cultures.
- Respect each other and not disrespect other religions
- Respect other cultures
- Avoid conflicts
- Develop teamwork
- Understand that it is easier to achieve success by working together
- Learn and use the languages of other ethnic groups
- Implement interfaith programs
- Tolerance and respect for other opinions
- Equality

(03 marks for any three of these)

III. (a)

- National unity and coexistence are enhanced.
- Conflicts are minimized.
- Mutual goodwill and trust are enhanced.
- The feeling of one nation, one country is enhanced.
- Human freedom and democracy are strengthened.
- Every citizen is encouraged to work tirelessly for the development of the country and to consider it a national duty.
- They are accustomed to behaving in a manner that is not offensive to other religions or cultures.

(03 marks for any three of these points)

(b)

- Briefly explain how one of the points mentioned in a) contributes to the progress of the country. (02 marks)

4.

I.

- North Korea
- Cuba

(02 marks)

II.

- Provision of various tax concessions to private investors
- Removal of trade barriers (customs duty)
- Minimization of state intervention in the market
- Encouragement of foreign investment
- Privatization of state – property
- Fluctuation of exchange rates
- Introduction of an import export economy
- Opening up of state institutions to the competitive market
- Broadening infrastructural facilities
- Establishment of Free Trade Zones

(03 marks for any three of these)

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

(b)

- One of the effects mentioned in a should be briefly described. (02 marks)

5.

I.

- Gross Domestic Product Per Capita
- Gross Domestic Product
- Real Gross National Product
- Economic Growth Rate

(2 marks for any two of these)

II.

- Scarcity of Capital
- Price variability in primary goods
- Have to pay higher prices on imports
- Unfavourable balance of payments
- Protectionist policies adopted by developed countries in international trade Example: tariffs, rationing systems
- Energy crisis
- Brain drain

(3 marks for any three of these)

III. (a)

- 5S Concept - Productivity Concept
- CP - Cleaner Production Concept
- GP - Green Productivity Concept
- TQM - The Concept of Total Quality Management
- Poka Yoke - Mistake Proofing
- PPP - Producer Pays Principle
- 3R concept

(2 marks for any two of these)

- (b) One strategy mentioned in a) above should be briefly described. (02 marks)

6.

I.

- International Trade
- Offering loans and aids
- Economic development
- Defense spheres
- Provision of employments

(2 marks for any two of these)

II.

- Resource disparity or the differences in the availability of resources in each country
- 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
- Obtaining support in emergencies and other disaster situations
- Development of political, economic, social and cultural relations

(3 marks for any three of these)

III. (a)

- The General Assembly
- Security Council
- Economic and Social Council
- Secretariat
- International Court of Justice
- Trusteeship Council

(2 marks for any two of these)

(b) One strategy mentioned in a) above should be briefly described. (02 marks)

The General Assembly

- Present recommendations on any factor relevant to the United Nations Charter.
- Consider and make recommendations on the general principles of cooperation for maintaining international peace and security, including disarmament
- Discuss any question relating to international peace and security and, except where a dispute or situation is currently being discussed by the Security Council, make recommendations on it
- Consider reports from the Security Council and other United Nations organs
- Consider and approve the United Nations budget and establish the financial assessments of Member States
- Elect the non-permanent members of the Security Council and the members of other United Nations councils and organs and, on the recommendation of the Security Council, appoint the Secretary-General

Security Council

- Maintenance of international peace and security.
- Investigate into any dispute which may lead to an international conflict.
- Present recommendations or resolve those disputes.
- Take steps against any invader of a country.
- Implement plans to control arms.

Economic and Social Council

- Promoting respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.
- Taking internationally important economic and social subject matters in to discussion.
- It may call, in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences.
- May enter into agreements with specialized agencies.
- It may consult non-governmental organizations on matters falling within its competence.

The Trusteeship Council

- Monitoring the administration of the areas that come under the Trusteeship Council.
- Provision of welfare to the people living in areas under Trusteeship Council
- Train the people to achieve self-determination or independence.
- Initially there were 11 areas under the Trusteeship Council. Now all these countries have become independent states.

The International Court of Justice

- Providing legal advice to the United Nations and its affiliated institutions
- Inquiring into the complaints submitted by the member countries
- If the member countries appear for the trials, they are bound to accept the determinations delivered by the International Court of Justice

The Secretariat

- Prepare and present the Annual Report of the Organization
- Controlling the United Nations Peace Forces.
- Mediate as a Peace Missionary in dispute or conflict resolution
- Calling international conferences relevant to the subject matter of the United Nations.
- Maintenance of Colonization services (2 marks)

- Kandyan law
- Thesawalamai law
- Muslim Law

(03 marks for any three of these)

II

Supreme Court

- Ombudsman (Parliamentary Commissioner)
- Human Rights Commission
- Inclusion in the Constitution of Sri Lanka

(03 marks for any **three** of these)

III.(a)

- Availability of an independent judicial system
- Awareness of every citizen about law
- Not treating ignorance of the law as an excuse
- Dispensing law impartially without any delay
- Not exercising law on the basis of status, profession, wealth or any other matters
- Treating everyone equally before the law
- Not exerting influence on judges in their decision making

(3 marks for any **three** of these)

- (b) Briefly explain how **one** of the points mentioned in a contributes to creating a just and equitable society.

(02 marks)