

**PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION - NORTHERN PROVINCE**



**G.C.E (ORDINARY LEVEL) EXAMINATION – 2019**

**SECOND TERM**



**CIVIC EDUCATION**

**62**

**E**

**I,II**

**THREE HOURS**

INDEX NO .....

**Additional Reading time : 10 Minutes**

**Use the additional time to read the question paper to select the questions and organize them according to the priority when you answer them.**

**Part - I**

- Answers all questions
- In each of the question 1 to 40 pick one of the alternatives (1),(2),(3),(4) which you consider as correct or most appropriate.
- Mark a cross (x) on the number corresponding to your choice in the answer sheet provided

1. A nation state is consist of
  - 1) Parliament
  - 2) Autonomous power
  - 3) Courts
  - 4) Legislature
2. Two - party system prevailing county is
  - 1) Britain
  - 2) Sri Lanka
  - 3) North Korea
  - 4) USA
3. Which is the **wrong** statement after the 15<sup>th</sup> century in Europe in communal system?
  - 1) The rise of commercial economic system
  - 2) The rise of the capitalism
  - 3) The rise of feudal system
  - 4) The rise of national state
4. According to the constitution of Srilanka polling divisions are divided by
  - 1) Government service commission
  - 2) Election commission
  - 3) Public service commission
  - 4) Demarcation commission
5. The number of national list parliament members elected to parliament at present is
  - 1) 25
  - 2) 29
  - 3) 196
  - 4) 225
6. A person properly leading a healthy social life is called
  - 1) Rights
  - 2) Freedom
  - 3) Equality
  - 4) Duties
7. “The payment of tax” is
  - 1) Moral duty
  - 2) Social duty
  - 3) Religious duty
  - 4) Legal duty
8. In the parliamentary government, nominal executive is elected by
  - 1) President
  - 2) Prime minister
  - 3) Cabinet
  - 4) Speaker
9. Which country **does not** have a federal state ?
  - 1) Australia
  - 2) India
  - 3) Switzerland
  - 4) France



22. The conflicts resolution method is used to solve democratically the problems that arise  
Between employee and employer
- 1) Arbitration
  - 2) Discussion
  - 3) Bargaining
  - 4) Conciliation
23. Which group of answer is suit for personal traits for solving disputes?
- 1) Patience, effective decision taking, sensitivity
  - 2) Effective communication, creative thinking, listening
  - 3) Justice, kindness, respect others
  - 4) Fulfillment of duties, respect others, innocence
24. Which resolution method is used to solve disputes among the peers?
- 1) Inquiry
  - 2) Compromise
  - 3) Counseling
  - 4) Discussion
25. The two matters have been developed with the intervention of man in the social environment
- 1) Climate, caste
  - 2) Duties, rights
  - 3) Rainfall, heritages
  - 4) Animals, plants
26. Water becomes acidic by contracting a gas found in atmosphere
- 1) Oxygen
  - 2) Argon
  - 3) Nitrogen
  - 4) Carbon dioxide
27. Supreme court is headed by
- 1) Attorney general
  - 2) Chief justice
  - 3) President
  - 4) Minister of justice
28. Which answer group is Jurisdiction of high court.
- A- Jurisdiction in respect of constitutional matters
- B- Jurisdiction in parliament election petitions
- C- Admiralty -Jurisdiction
- D- Writ Jurisdiction made by the provincial council
- E- Jurisdiction to hear judicial service commission
- 1) A,B
  - 2) B,C
  - 3) C,E
  - 4) C,D
29. Who has power to release convicts when enough evidences are **not** available?
- 1) Minister of justice
  - 2) Chief justice
  - 3) Attorney General
  - 4) Solicitor General
30. Which constitution is introduced post of Ombudsman
- 1) Colebrook
  - 2) Soluboury
  - 3) 1<sup>st</sup> republican constitution
  - 4) 2<sup>nd</sup> republican constitution
31. Which province consisted large number of local government institution functioning at Present in Sri Lanka (01/05/20017)
- 1) Western province
  - 2) Central province
  - 3) Eastern province
  - 4) Southern province

32. Who had the power to appointment of peace of justice?  
 1) Chief justice 3) President  
 2) Minister of justice 4) Attorney general
33. The number of human rights commission members in Srilanka is  
 1) 10 2) 30 3) 19 4) 20
34. Which is **not** included in public health under the local government institution  
 1) Removing unauthorized construction  
 2) Constructing and maintain public lavatory units  
 3) Providing water  
 4) Constructing and repairing public drainage systems
35. The tenure of President in srilanka according to the 19<sup>th</sup> amendment is  
 1) 5 Years 3) 4 Years  
 2) 6 Years 4) 4 ½ Years
36. Which court is jurisdiction of offences related to army, air force and navy?  
 1) Magistrate's court 2) Districts court  
 3) High court 4) Appeal court
37. Which is based on convention on the rights of the child of following?  
 1) To protect the freedom of the child  
 2) To conforming the education of the child  
 3) To provide maximum benefits to the child  
 4) To conforming the health protection of the child
38. In which year introduced the indigenous and tribal people Convention for the protection of indigenous and tribal people by world Labour Organization  
 1) 1987 2) 1988 3) 1989 4) 1999
39. A- Safe guarding right of citizens  
 B- Brining motion of no confidence  
 C- Submitting public grievances  
 D- Consultative tasks on legislation  
 E- Safeguarding the constitution  
 Select the powers of legislature from the above answers  
 1) B,C 2) C,D 3) A,C 4) D,E
40. Column **A** consist of constitutional reforms introduced by the British colonial rules in Srilanka and Column **B** consist of important changes and features by the British colonial rules in Srilanka
- | <u>A</u>             | <u>B</u>                               |
|----------------------|--|
| 1.1833 Colebrook     | A - Constitutional court               |
| 2.1910 Crew Maccalam | B - Limited votes                      |
| 3. 1931 Dnoughmoore  | C - Executive and legislative councils |
| 4. 1947 Soluboury    | D - Executive committee System         |
|                      | E - two house parliament               |
- The correct answers of Column A join with Column B  
 1) C,B,D,E 2) A,B,E,C 3) A,B,E,D 4) C,B,E,D
- (1×40=40 marks)

**CIVIC EDUCATION - II**

- **First question is compulsory.**
- **Only answer the first question and other four questions altogether five questions**

**01)**

- (i) Mention **two** problems implementing direct democracy at present (2 Marks)
- (ii) Mention **two** types of government (2 Marks)
- (iii) Mention **two** factors which are influenced create federal ruling system (2 Marks)
- (iv) Mention **two** invitational factors that influenced in Sri Lanka for the existence of a multicultural society (2 Marks)
- (v) Give **two** basic economic problems (2 Marks)
- (vi) Write **two** kinds of international conflict (2 Marks)
- (vii) Mention **two** importance functions of attorney General (2 Marks)
- (viii) Write **two** sources of law (2 Marks)
- (ix) Mention **two** features gain through 1972 first republican constitution (2 Marks)
- (x) Mention **two** services obtained from the environments that are support for life (2 Marks)

**02) “Based on elections representatives are elected for ruling institutions in Sri Lanka”.**

- (i) Mention **two** institutions where representatives are elected through the election in Sri Lanka (2 Marks)
- (ii) Write **three** features of a free and fair election (3 Marks)
- (iii) Give **three** benefits of electing representatives based on the polling divisions and explain **one** of them (5 Marks)

**03) “Problems that any economic system has to face are called economic problems”.**

- (i) What are the **two** techniques to be applied for producing economic goods (2 Marks)
- (ii) Give **three** examples that non-economic goods provided free to us at times become economic goods (3 Marks)
- (iii) Give **three** main process taking place in economy and explain **one** of them (5 Marks)

**04) “Vesting authoritarian power in a central body in all aspects”.**

- (i) Give **two** political scientists who expressed features of unitary government (2 Marks)
- (ii) What do you meant by unitary state? (3 Marks)
- (iii) a) Give **two** advantages of unitary government (2 Marks)
- b) Give **three** features of unitary government (3 Marks)

05) “A conflicts originates due to dissent in the mind of an individual”.

- (i) Give **two** directions to create mental peace (2 Marks)
- (ii) Mention **three** basic reasons for conflicts (3 Marks)
- (iii) a) Give **three** opportunities where discussion can be utilized (3 Marks)
- b) Give **two** aspects of discussion (2 Marks)

06) “ Justice is another concept related to law”.

- (i) Give **two** main types of law (2 Marks)
- (ii) Write **three** characteristics of law (3 Marks)
- (iii) Mention **three** high judicial system of Sri Lanka at present and explain **one** of them (5 Marks)

07) “ Human rights have become the foundation protecting the dignity and the well being of human being”.

- (i) Give **two** historical events of achievements of human rights (2 Marks)
- (ii) Give **three** acts passed and implemented by Sri Lanka to protect of labour rights (3 Marks)
- (iii) Give **three** measures taken by Sri Lanka to protect women’s right and explain **one** of them (5 Marks)

# PROVINCIAL DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION–NORTHERN PROVINCE



## SECOND TERM EXAMINATION-2019



CIVIC EDUCATION - I,II

GRADE - 11

MARKING SCHEME

### ANSWERS

#### Part 1

1. (2)	11. (3)	21. (4)	31. (4)
2. (1)	12. (1)	22. (3)	32. (2)
3. (3)	13. (2)	23. (1)	33. (4)
4. (4)	14. (2)	24. (2)	34. (3)
5. (2)	15. (4)	25. (2)	35. (1)
6. (1)	16. (3)	26. (4)	36. (1)
7. (4)	17. (3)	27. (2)	37. (3)
8. (2)	18. (1)	28. (3)	38. (3)
9. (4)	19. (4)	29. (3)	39. (1)
10. (3)	20. (1)	30. (4)	40. (1)

(1 × 40 = 40 Marks)

01)

(i)

- The large land masses of present states
- Immense population of present states
- The difficulty of getting all the citizens to rally in one place
- Complexity of social needs

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(ii)

- Parliamentary government
- Presidential government

(if mention two give 2 Marks)

(iii)

- Complexity of social, political and economic problems
- Financial strength of central government
- Political competitiveness internationally after second world war
- Attention in national security
- Racial diversity
- International trade and activities
- National development in economy

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(iv)

- The Sena - Guttika invasion
- The invasion by Pandu - Parinda and retinue
- The Kalinga Maagha invasion
- Invasion by Western European nations

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(v)

- Which what, how much of it is to be produced?
- How is it produced?
- For whom is it produced?

(if they mention any two give 2 marks)

(vi)

- Conflicts of opinions
- Military conflicts (if they mention two give 2 Marks)

(vii)

- Providing H.E. the president with the recommendations to exercise capital punishment against a convict
- Providing necessary legal advice for the bills submitted to parliament
- Participating as a party in the cases heard by Supreme Court
- Providing necessary legal advice for the cases related to the government
- Appearing on behalf of cases related to government and government institutions
- Filling all legal affairs done by the government or those against the government (if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(Viii)

- Constitution
- Different statutes
- Judgments
- Views and principles expressed by legal authorities or eminent scholars of law are recognized as scientific principles of law.
- Customs
- Religion (if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(ix)

- Abolishing dominion status and the formation of an independent Republic
- Naming the unicameral legislature as National State Assembly
- Abolishing the post of Governor General and introducing the post of President
- Accepting Supreme Court as final and the apex court of Sri Lanka
- Establishment of constitutional Court
- Establishment of Public Service Advisory Board, Public Service disciplinary Board, Judicial Service Advisory Board, and Judicial Service disciplinary Board
- Including a Chapter on Fundamental Rights for the first time (if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(x) Sun light, air, water

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

02)

(i) Parliament, provincial council, town council, pradeshiya sabha (if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(ii)

- Holding elections in due course
- All the eligible citizens must be assured of his 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 peaceful surroundings (if they mention any three give 3 Marks)

(iii)

- Opportunity for electing representatives to represent public opinion irrespective of differences that exist in the society like community, religion, language or caste.
- Provision of the opportunity to generate leaders necessary to maintain the political process
- Provision of the opportunity to the people to elect a representative responsible for the division
- Providing an opportunity for regional development (if they mention any three and explain one of them 5 marks)



03)

(i)

- Capital Intensive (if they mention two give 2 Marks)
- Labour Intensive

(ii)

- Although we get water free of charge, we have to pay for bottled water.
- We have to pay for sunlight converted to electricity
- A price has to be paid for nitrogen stored and used in vehicles

(if they mention three give 3 Marks)

(iii)

- Production
- Distribution
- Consumption

(if they mention three and explain one of them 5 Marks)

04)

(i)

- Professor Hermon J. Fainer
- Prof. A.V. Dicey
- Prof. C.F. Strong

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(ii) A state where the legislative, executive and judicial powers are in the hands of a single central government, is called a Unitary State. No devolution of power takes place in a Unitary State. Decentralization of only the above administrative powers to regional administrative units with the objective of facilitating the administrative functions of the central government (3 Marks)

(iii) a)

- The ability of taking quick decisions easily by the government
- Inconsistencies between bodies which exercise power such as Central Government and State Government are less due to the absence of such bodies.
- Government and the Judiciary is common to the whole state.

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

b)

- Parliament, the legislature of the Central Government, is the highest law making authority.
- Decentralization of power to Local Government Bodies to facilitate administrative functions. (Eg: Provincial councils, town councils and Municipal Councils functioning at present in Sri Lanka)
- Centralization of Sovereign power of the state into one center (Central Government)
- Centralization of Legislative, Executive and Judicial powers to the Central government

(if they mention any three give 3 Marks)

05)

(i)

- Turn to religious activities
- Psychological exercise
- Counseling
- Through observation of natural environment

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(ii)

- Ethnicity
- Politics
- Socio economic condition
- Religious concepts

(if they mention any three give 3 Marks)

(iii) a)

- Personal disputes
- Family disputes
- Property disputes
- Institutional disputes
- Inter - institution disputes
- Disputes within and among countries

(if they mention any three give 3 Marks)

b)

- Coming to a settlement by way of discussions
- Personal or confidential environment
- Instant solutions
- Minimum cost
- Informal structure
- "Win - win" for both parties

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

06)

(i)

- Domestic laws
- International Law

(if they mention two give 2 Marks)

(ii)

- Laws are made only by the state based on its authoritative power
- They are made with the intention of controlling human behaviour and actions
- Laws should be fair and just
- Laws should be enacted aiming at achieving the wellbeing of the common society
- Laws should adjust in conformity with the changing needs of the society
- Laws should be clear and definite
- Contravention of law is a punishable offence

(if they mention any three give 3 Marks)

(iii)

- Supreme court
- Court of appeal
- Provincial high court

(if they mention three give 3 Marks)

**Supreme court**

- Jurisdiction in respect of constitutional matters
- Jurisdiction in respect of powers to hear petitions on fundamental rights
- Consultative Jurisdiction
- Jurisdiction in respect of privileges of the parliament
- Jurisdiction on making Supreme Court rules
- Jurisdiction in election petitions (presidential election)
- Jurisdiction in respect of petitions on referendums
- final appellate jurisdiction

(if they mention any four jurisdiction 2 Marks)

Or

**Court of appeal**

- Appeals from the high court in the exercise of its appellate or original jurisdiction
- Jurisdiction to try election petitions in respect of the election of the members of parliament
- Power of Investigating and inspecting the records of the courts of first instance
- Jurisdiction to grant and issue writs of certiorari prohibition, procedendo, mandamus, Quo warrantor and habeas corpus and to grant injunctions

(if they mention all four give 2 Marks)

Or

**Provincial high court**

- Commercial jurisdiction
- Appellate and revisionary jurisdiction in respect of convictions, Sentences, orders entered or imposed by District Courts, Magistrate's Courts and Primary Courts within the province.
- Writ jurisdiction in respect of powers exercised under any law or under any statutes made by the provincial council.
- Appeals from Labour Tribunals, Agrarian Tribunals and Small Claims courts.
- Issuing writs of Habeas corpus in provincial councils.

(if they mention any four jurisdiction 2 Marks)

07)

(i)

- 1215 AD - Magna Carta Treaty of Britain
- 1689 AD - British Bill of rights Act
- 1776 AD - United States Declaration of Independence
- 1789 AD - French Declaration of man and citizen
- 1917 AD - Russian Revolution

(if they mention any two give 2 Marks)

(ii)

- Shops and Office Employees Act
- Maternity Benefits Ordinance
- Industrial Disputes Act
- Wages Board Ordinance
- Employees Provident Fund

(if they mention any three give 3 Marks)

(iii)

- 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

(if they mention any three and explain one of them give 5 Marks)

# 2025

## 1ம் தவணை வகுப்புகள்

தரம் 6 முதல் 11 வரையான  
மாணவர்களிற்கான தமிழ் மற்றும் ஆங்கில  
மொழிமூல வகுப்புக்கள் ஆரம்பமாகவுள்ளன.

ஆரம்பம் 01.01.2025



இலங்கையின் எப்பாகத்திலிருந்தும்  
Zoom app மூலம் எமது வகுப்புகளில்  
இணைந்து கொள்ள முடியும்.

அனைத்துப் பாடங்களும் ஒரே கல்வி நிறுவனத்தின் கீழ்...



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