



රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුව
அரசகரும மொழிகள் திணைக்களம்
Department of Official Languages

රාජ්‍ය භාෂා දෙපාර්තමේන්තුවෙහි II ශ්‍රේණියේ භාෂා පරිවර්තක (සිංහල/ඉංග්‍රීසි), (දෙමළ/ඉංග්‍රීසි),
(සිංහල/දෙමළ) තනතුරු සඳහා බඳවා ගැනීමේ විවෘත/සීමිත තරග විභාගය - 2016

அரசகரும மொழிகள் திணைக்களத்தின் மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர் (சிங்களம்/ஆங்கிலம்), (தமிழ்/ஆங்கிலம்),
(சிங்களம்/தமிழ்) பதவிகளுக்கு ஆட்சேர்ப்பு செய்வதற்கான திறந்த / மட்டுப்படுத்தப்பட்ட போட்டிப் பரீட்சை - 2016

Open/Limited Competitive Examination for Recruitment to the Posts of Translator II
(Sinhala/English), (Tamil/English) and (Sinhala/Tamil) in the Department of Official Languages – 2016

පරිවර්තනය / මොழිපෙයාර්ප්පු / Translation

කාලය: පැය 3

நேரம்: 3 மணித்தியாலம்

Duration: 3 Hours

මුළු ලකුණු 100

மொத்த புள்ளிகள் 100

Total Marks: 100

විභාග අංකය

சுட்டெண்

Index No:.....

සියලු ම ප්‍රශ්නවලට පිළිතුරු සපයන්න
எல்லா வினாக்களுக்கும் விடையளிக்கவும்

Answer all questions

Translate following passages into Tamil.

1. Sri Lanka's Coasts, Agriculture under Threat from Climate Change

Widespread degradation of Sri Lanka's coastal and agricultural resources due to climate change could cost the economy more than 6% of its gross domestic product (GDP) by the end of this century, says a new Asian Development Bank (ADB) climate and economics report for South Asia.

“A significant number of Sri Lankans are still dependent on sources of income that depend on rainfall such as agriculture, livestock production, and inland fisheries,” said Bindu Lohani, ADB Vice-President for Knowledge Management and Sustainable Development. “Any increase in extreme storms, droughts and changing rainfall patterns could play havoc with their food security and livelihoods, including in the country's vitally important coastal regions.”

The report, titled Assessing the Costs of Climate Change and Adaptation in South Asia, predicts the six countries—Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka—will see an average economic loss of around 2% of their GDP by 2050, rising sharply to at least 9% in 2100.

Without changes to current global behavior, Sri Lanka would see economic losses equivalent to 1.2% of annual GDP by 2050, widening to 6.5% by the end of the century. But if mitigation and adaptation steps are taken, the damage could be limited to around 1.4% by 2100.

Temperatures in Sri Lanka could rise by as much 3°C by the end of the century and the vulnerability of rice crops to more droughts is expected to increase, with yields in dry lowland areas potentially falling by a third by the 2080s. Tea plantations at low and medium elevations are also vulnerable, with a drop in monthly rainfall of 100 millimeters reducing productivity by as much as 30 to 80 kilograms of tea per hectare.

(40arks)

2. Morality

Morality refers to values, codes of conduct or social mores that distinguish between right and wrong in human society. For the most part 'right' and 'wrong' acts are classified as such because they are thought to cause benefit or harm; however, it is possible that many moral beliefs are based on prejudice, ignorance or even hatred. Each society defines for itself what the well-being of its inhabitants comprises of, and the moral code adopted by that society derives from this foundation.

Universally, violence and murder are not advocated by any religion, and people of all nations believe this act to be immoral. However, in a war many humans are killed. Yet, victory in war is highly acclaimed and is accepted by society. Further, certain social notions such as 'traitor', 'enemy', and 'patriot' are created, and these terms are often defined by those in power.

In this context, killing that takes place in the course of the war is justified as a necessary evil to ensure the perceived well-being of a particular group against another. Most societies in conflict with others, or within itself, present a multitude of instances where moral codes are tampered with.

(20 Marks)

**3. DECISIONS TAKEN BY THE CABINET OF MINISTERS AT ITS MEETINGS
HELD ON 25-10-2016 AND 22-11-2016**

(i) Project on appropriate action on minimizing of emission of greenhouse gases in energy production and use (Document No – 44)

World Leaders have agreed to keep the global warming less than 2 Celsius degrees in the next year at the Paris Agreement in 2015. Compared to major countries emitting greenhouse gases such as Russia/India/Japan/Canada (aggregated 17.34%), Sri Lanka's emission is only 0.05%. However, the government of Sri Lanka is bound to reduce the emission from 20% by 2030. Accordingly, the proposal made by Hon. Ranjith Siyambalapitiya, Minister of Power and Renewable Energy, to implement a project on supervising and reporting the Sri Lanka's contribution in reducing greenhouse gases with the help of Global Environment Facility, United Nations Development Programme, and private sector, was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

(ii) Regularization and expedition of the receipt of court fines and stamp duties levied on transfer of lands to the local authorities (Document No – 51)

The proposal made by Hon. Faizer Mustafa, Minister of Provincial Councils and Local Government, to amend the article number 19 of the Provincial Councils Act No. 42 of 1987 for improving the efficiency of transferring above income to local authorities, was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

(iii) Amendment of the Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act (Document No – 25)

The Mutual Legal Assistance in Criminal Matters Act No. 25 of 2002 provides for international mutual assistance in combating transnational crimes. Accordingly, the proposal made by Hon. Wijayadasa Rajapaksa, Minister of Justice, to amend the above act recognizing the recent developments in transnational crimes such as money laundering, bribery as stipulated by the 16th article of the United Nations Convention on Bribery and Corruption, crimes related to computers and data, reflecting the Sri Lanka's responsibility in fighting transnational crimes and confiscation of properties earned by such crimes, was approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.

(40 Marks)

