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 முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையடையது]
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රජයේ භාෂා පරිවර්තක සේවයේ I වැනි පන්තියේ නිලධාරීන් සඳහා වන

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அரசாங்க மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர் சேவையில் வகுப்பு I இன் அலுவலர்களுக்கான

வினைத்திறன்காண் தடைப் பரீட்சை - 2013 (2015)

Efficiency Bar Examination for Officers in Class I of the Government Translators'
 Service - 2013 (2015)

2 - (III) Translation from English into Tamil

Three hours

Answer all questions.

● Translate the following texts into Tamil.

1. Before the colonial period, the King was the traditional proprietor of land. The British followed this tradition with laws concerning 'crown land' and 'waste land'. All land without a formal title was made the property of the government. The main reason for the British statutes was to obtain land for plantations. Food production took a secondary place and the importance of fallow for the rehabilitation of land was not appreciated.

From the beginning of the 20th century, and particularly since independence in 1948, the dry zone has been recolonized to augment food production. Ancient irrigation systems were restored and new ones established. By far the most important of these has been the Mahaveli Development Programme which was initially begun in 1970 and accelerated in 1977. It has provided irrigation for an additional 130,000 ha of dry zone land.

From a population that was 2 million in early colonial times, in the last fifty years it has burgeoned to 18 million. The wet zone and the Jaffna peninsula are the most densely populated areas with over 500 people per square kilometre. Since ancient times, rice had been and continues to be the staple food crop, occupying 8% of the land area. Plantation crops, mostly introduced by the British, remain the basis of the island's economy and occupy 14% of the land. In the dry zone, shifting cultivation is still practiced to a limited extent, while the wet zone provides most of the vegetables and fruits. Overall, about a quarter of the island's land is under cultivation. Most cultivation is characterised by the coexistence of both traditional and modern agriculture. The latter involves improved varieties, especially of rice, and high inputs of fertilizer, pesticides and herbicides.

Many of the early food and medicinal plants were introduced from India - rice cultivars, medicinal plants of the ancient 'ayurvedic system' and temple trees such as the 'Bo tree'. During the British period many species of commercial importance as well as horticultural value were introduced. The three botanic gardens in the country, all of them over a hundred years old, have played a central role in these later introductions.

Since the end of the 19th century natural forests have dwindled to less than 25% of the total land area due in large part to an array of encroachments (agricultural expansion, logging, urbanization, and shifting cultivation). Not more than 10% of this can now be classified as undisturbed. Fortunately though, at least half of the remaining natural forests in the country is now under some form of legal protection. Even so, a closer look reveals that the species-rich lowlands and mountains of the wet zone contain the least area in some form of natural forest. The proportions calculated in relation to each zone are about 8% in the lowland wet, 17% in the montane, and 47% in the dry.

Since the extent of natural forest is every small, it is very person's responsibility to conserve it for future use. Current legislation concerning the protection of natural areas must be strengthened.

Research should be accelerated to find out more about the status of plant species important to rural economies. Such species should be propagated and cultivated. Ancient rice cultivars and other valuable crop material should be conserved. Perhaps most importantly, cultivation practice should aim at innovative multi-species systems which are sustainable.

2. (A) Salary on revision of a salary scale.

- (i) When a salary scale is revised, the conversion of the salary of a serving officer to the revised scale should be made as from effective date.
- (ii) Unless otherwise directed by the Director of Establishments, the salary of a serving officer should be converted from an old to a new scale in accordance with the following rules.
- (iii) If on revision, the last salary drawn by an officer on the old scale falls between incremental steps of the new scale, he will be placed on the higher step on the new scale.
- (iv) If on revision, the last salary drawn by an officer corresponds to a salary step on the new scale he will be placed on the next higher step. However, if the date of increment of an officer prior to revision and the date of revision are same, he will be placed on the corresponding salary step.
- (v) If on revision, the last salary drawn by an officer is below the initial of the new scale he will be placed on the initial of the new scale.
- (vi) An officer's future incremental date will be the effective date of the revision of the salary scale.
- (vii) If at the time revision, an officer is serving on the maximum of his scale, the question of granting him stagnation credit will be determined by the Director of Establishments taking into consideration the officer's relative seniority, promotional opportunities etc. The Head of Department should address the Director of Establishments indicating the above particulars together with his recommendation.
- (viii) If the new salary scale is disadvantageous to an officer in service at the time it is introduced, the approval of the Director of Establishments may be sought to allow him the old salary scale as personal to him.

(B) Mahatma Gandhi is most famous as the father of his nation's independence, and as an ethical philosopher, but it is also worthwhile to remember his contributions to economics. This is especially important today, as it becomes more and more clear that our present economic system is completely unsustainable. Today it is obvious that "shopping as a way of life" and "grow or die" economics are destroying our planet.

In a recent interview. Naomi Klein said "The economic system that we have created has also created global warming. I didn't make this up. The system is broken, economic inequality is too great and lack of restraint on the part of energy companies is disastrous."

In his autobiography, Gandhi says; "Three moderns have left a deep impression on my life and captivated me: Raychandbhai (the Indian philosopher and poet) by his living contact; Tolstoy by his book 'The Kingdom of God is Within You'; and Ruskin by his book "Unto This Last".

Ruskin's book, "Unto This last", which Gandhi read in 1904, is a criticism of modern industrial society. Ruskin believed that friendships and warm interpersonal relationships are a form of wealth that economists have failed to consider. He felt that warm human contacts are most easily achieved in small agricultural communities, and that therefore the modern tendency towards centralization and industrialization may be a step backward in terms of human happiness.

While still in south Africa. Gandhi founded two religious Utopia communities based on the ideas of Tolstoy and Ruskin. Phoenix Farm (1904) and Tolstoy Farm (1910). At this time he also took an oath of chastity ("bramacharya"), partly because his wife was unwell and he wished to protect her from further pregnancies, and partly in order to devote himself more completely to the struggle for civil rights.

Because of his growing fame as the leader of the Indian civil rights movement in South Africa, Gandhi was persuaded to return to India in 1914 and to take up the cause of Indian home rule. In order to reacquaint himself with conditions in India, he travelled tirelessly, now always going third class as a matter of principle.

During the next few years, Gandhi worked to reshape the Congress Party into an organization which represented not only India's Anglicized upper middle class, but also the millions of uneducated villagers who were suffering under an almost intolerable burden of poverty and disease. In order to identify himself with the poorest of India's people, Gandhi began to wear only a white loincloth made of rough homespun cotton. He travelled to the remotest villages, recruiting new members for the Congress Party, preaching non-violence and "firmness in the truth", and becoming known for his voluntary poverty and humility. The villagers who flocked to see him began to call him "Mahatma" (Great Soul).

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 Service - 2013 (2015)

Three hours

2 - (II) Translation from English into Sinhala

Answer all questions.

● Translate the following texts into Sinhala.

1. Local entrepreneurs can save a nation from poverty – UN Report

Lifting developing countries out of poverty depends largely on unleashing the capacity of local entrepreneurs, according to a United Nations (UN) report issued recently. The study 'Unleashing Entrepreneurship: Making Business Work for the Poor' says governments in both the developing and developed world should focus on developing businesses that create domestic employment and wealth. The report was released by the commission on the Private Sector and Development which was set up by the UN Secretary General.

The message of the report is precise and clear. Poverty will remain intractable in countries lacking a vigorous domestic private sector; therefore the impediments to its development must be removed.

Addressing a news conference a co-chairman of the Commission said that for too long, development specialists had overlooked or down-played the role of entrepreneurship in creating economic growth, providing employment and in increasing productivity. Governments seeking to lift their people from chronic conditions of poverty must focus on the conditions that will allow local entrepreneurs to flourish.

The Secretary General said, that in the work for development, the UN has only sporadically tapped the power that can be drawn from engaging the private sector. Of particular interest are examples of new and effective approaches being developed and implemented by the private sector itself—by companies, civil society, organisations and labour unions.

The report outlines steps governments in developing countries can take, including making a strong and unambiguous policy commitment to sustainable private sector development and improving the rules and processes for registering the fitting of land.

Developed countries and multilateral financial institutions need to help by increasing the flow of development aid and reforming the global trading system to provide fair economic opportunities to producers from developing countries which are essential for promoting rapid growth in domestic private investment, the report says.

Rather than seeing multinational corporate interests as at odds with domestic private sectors, the commission sees them as partners in promoting domestic entrepreneurs. "There is not a conflict between the domestic private sector and the multinational sector. When we talk about multinationals we are talking about them in due context of helping the development of the local private sector" said the co-chairman of the commission.

The report recommends multinationals assist local businesses by training local business people and by buying goods and services from local businesses.

2. (A) As a pioneering step in due debt securities market in Sri Lanka, a Central Depository system and a Scripless Securities Settlement Systems were introduced on 3rd February, 2004 by the Central Bank of Sri Lanka.

This system facilitates the entire government securities market by providing a computer based electronic data recording system for security holdings and a securities settlement system for security transactions for trading in government securities.

- (i) Investors can buy scripless Treasury Bills and Treasury Bonds from participants in the system, namely primary dealers and licensed commercial banks. These primary dealers and licensed commercial banks have online connections to the Central Depository System and they act as custodians for their customers. They open a separate account for each investor in the Central Depository System registering details such as name, address, national identity or passport number etc. Ownership of the securities and the outstanding position of investors are electronically recorded in these accounts. If an investor wants to discount, transfer or surrender the bill or bond at its maturity, instructions should be sent to the Central Depository System through a Primary Dealer or a Licensed Commercial Bank with whom the investor maintains his security account.
 - (ii) Scripless securities are identified by 'International Securities Identification Numbers' (ISINs), which contain basic information on scripless securities. Securities holders have to quote ISINs when they initiate a transaction.
 - (iii) The following statements are issued by the Central Depository System to an account holder.
 - (i) A monthly statement indicating transactions taken place during the month.
 - (ii) A bi-annual statement confirming the outstanding balance held by each investor as at a date.
 - (iv) A statement indicating the maturity proceeds and / or interest payments whenever such payments are made to an investor. These statements are issued directly to the name and address of the investor as required in the Central Depository System.
 - (v) Generally, government securities are free of credit or default risk. Under the new system, since the records of transactions and holdings are maintained electronically in a centralised database, the risk of technical failure is minimum. Furthermore, account holders can view their positions of holdings in the system at any time through the 'browser workstation' made available to the system's participants.
- (B) Languages are in a metaphorical sense, like beings: they are born, they grow, they face extinction and ultimately die. Thus languages have been broadly classified as 'living languages' and 'dead languages'. On what basis do linguists classify languages as 'living' and 'dead'? Broadly a living language is one that is used in daily interpersonal communication. It grows by changing its form and structure.

A 'dead language' on the other hand, is one that is not used in interpersonal communication. It may however, be used for specific purposes such as religious ritual. Latin, Sanskrit and Pali are generally labelled as 'dead languages', but they are used even today in religious ritual.

Languages face extinction and then die because of several factors. Some of these factors are related to the structure of the language itself: its inability to cope with the changing needs of its users. Some factors relate to social forces such as westernisation and urbanisation. Still others relate to the power exerted by other languages that enjoy political authority and social prestige.

The most important linguistic factor that causes a language to 'die' is its inability to adapt itself to the changing needs and aspirations of its speech community. As Charles Darwin mentioned in his Theory of Evolution, plant and animal forms change over long periods of time through the workings of natural selection – a process by which only those most suited to their conditions survive while the others die.

Language, being a living medium, also subjects itself to the principle of natural selection. Those languages that fail to adapt themselves to the changing needs of their speakers will cease to exist.

A second factor that may cause a language to die is the influence of another language which enjoys more political power and social prestige. One language may acquire more political power than another because of the status accorded to the former as the state language or official language. Many nations in which a language other than the national language or the language of the majority was made the state language had to face a linguistic crisis of one sort or another.

A language may also die due to certain attitudes of its users. These attitudes spring from the social prestige attached to the language in question. For instance, if Sinhala speakers feel that the use of Sinhala lacks social prestige, in comparison to English, they will resort to one of two alternatives. They will either reject Sinhala completely and use English in its place or use a great deal of English in their Sinhala usage.

These attitudes are found mainly among three segments of the Sinhalese society. Of these, the commercial sector is the most prominent. Sign boards are mostly written in English, even though their clientele is mainly Sinhalese. The second sector includes advertisers. Many large advertisements and bill boards are seen in the streets carrying messages in a mixed language. Practitioners of electronics media constitute the third segment. Some programmes in Sinhala have been given English titles either because such programmes are found in the West or because the Sinhala title is felt to lack social prestige.

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