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 முழுப் பதிப்புரிமையடையது]
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Open Competitive Examination for Recruitment to Class III of the
 Sri Lanka Administrative Service – 2011 (2012)

(02) Essay and Precis

Two hours

Answer **both** questions.

1. Select **one** of the following topics and write an essay in **250 - 300** words with analytical and logical presentation of facts.
 - (i) Problems and challenges that may be encountered by the officers of the Sri Lanka Administrative Service in providing an impartial and people friendly service
 - (ii) Standard, reliability and appropriacy depicted through electronic media advertising in Sri Lanka
 - (iii) Impact of sanctions and enjoining orders of world powers on developing countries
 - (iv) Strategies suitable to be adopted in conflict resolution and building up co-existence in the countries with multi-ethnic, multi-religious and multi-lingual societies
 - (v) Opinions and protests that may arise between the administrators of States and general public in the face of economic inflation and financial crises prevailing in certain countries in the world
 - (vi) It is a natural phenomenon that new trends emerge in relation to the culture and values even in any country due to the industrialization and commercialization.
2. Read the following passage and summarize it reducing to **about one third** of its present length and suggest a suitable title to it. (Write the number of words you used at the end of the summary)

Sri Lanka was granted GSP+ tariff concessions for the period of July 2005 - December 2008. Sri Lanka is among the 16 beneficiary countries and the only South Asian country that qualified to receive additional preferences offered under the GSP+ incentive arrangement.

Given the renewable nature of the GSP+ concessions, all stakeholders have been aware that there is an inherent uncertainty regarding the continuation of the facility, particularly since around the second half of 2008. Nevertheless, the GSP+ concessions initially provided an opportunity for Sri Lankan exporters to reach out to the EU market to showcase the high quality of their products and their commitment to timely deliveries. Therefore, the experience and goodwill gained from their participation in these international trading arrangements would have strengthened and prepared them to develop their products further, and fine-tune their methods of capturing new markets in their paths towards greater market penetration and productivity.

In the event the concessions are discontinued, it could impact industries in different ways. Some industries, which relied heavily on concessions and did not effect any changes in the manner of carrying on their businesses, may be affected to a greater extent. However, those industries which have prudently taken measures to adjust to an environment sans GSP+ benefits, by increasing the efficiency of the production processes through better management practices as well as through the adoption of new technologies, would be now well positioned to meet the above challenge. The apparel industry, in particular, has made significant strides in establishing itself as a competitive apparel sourcing base with world class facilities and infrastructure.

It is likely that the possible discontinuation of the GSP+ concessions would prompt industrialists and exporters to be more productive by increasing the efficiency of the production processes to retain their competitive advantages, as well as compel them to diversify their range of products, and seek new markets, thus making Sri Lanka's exports more competitive in the long run.