



UNIVERSITY OF PERADENIYA
CENTRE FOR DISTANCE AND CONTINUING EDUCATION



ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී උපාධි (බාහිර - නව නිර්දේශය) පරීක්ෂණය 300 මට්ටම - 2023
இளங்கலைமாணிப் பட்ட பரீட்சை (வெளிவாரி-புதிய பாடத்திட்டம்) 300 வது
தேர்ச்சி மட்டம் 2023

Bachelor of Arts (External-New Syllabus) Examination 300 Level - 2023

ECNE 301 – Sri Lankan Economy

Instructions:

1. This paper contains **06** questions. Answer **FIVE (05)** questions only.
2. Marks will be deducted for illegible handwriting.
3. Time: Three (03) hours only.

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1. (i). “The over-dependence on the state sector is one of the key issues that the agricultural sector has faced during the post-independence period”. Discuss. (10 Marks)
 - (ii). Outline the main issues and prospects of services sector in Sri Lanka. (10 Marks)
 2. (i). Critically evaluate the following statement: “When compared to other neighboring countries in the region, Sri Lanka has performed poorly in attracting Foreign Direct Investments (FDI).” (12 Marks)
 - (ii). Suggest possible policy recommendations to attract more FDI in to the country. (08 Marks)
 3. (i). Outline the main composition of the industrial sector in Sri Lanka during last 25 years. (05 Marks)
 - (ii). Critically examine the following statement: “The post-1977 economic reforms have not led to a significant industrial development in Sri Lanka.” (15 Marks)
 4. (i). What is the evidence for diversification of exports after the economic liberalization reforms which began in 1977? (07 Marks)
 - (ii). How has the import structure changed after 1977? Explain the reasons. (05 marks)
 - (iii). “Sri Lanka’s trade deficit has decreased after economic liberalization reforms of 1978”. True/False? Justify your answer using suitable evidence. (08 Marks)

5. (i). “The impact of Sri Lanka’s high welfare expenditure reflects in high record of Human Development Index (HDI).” Do you agree? Why/why not? Justify your answer using suitable evidence. (10 Marks)

(ii). “The transformation of existing State-Owned Enterprises (SOEs) from ‘fiscal burdens’ and into ‘value creators,’ through privatization reforms, is vital for them to emerge as facilitators of Sri Lanka’s socio-economic development in the long-run”. Discuss. (10 Marks)

6. (i). Determine the root causes of the current economic crisis in Sri Lanka. (10 Marks)

(ii). Draw possible solutions to overcome the present foreign exchange rate crisis in Sri Lanka. (10 Marks)
