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Puducherry Assistant

**Previous Year Paper
1997**



GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

THE ASSISTANTS LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

PAPER-I: NOTING, DRAFTING AND PRECIS-WRITING

Time: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

- Note: 1. Candidates should attempt all Questions.
2. The number of marks carried by each Question is indicated within brackets.
3. Each answer should be restricted to the number of words indicated against each Question.
4. Each Question must be started on a fresh page.

1. The bridge over Sankarabaran on the National Highway between Pondicherry and Villupuram serves both Pondicherry and Tamilnadu areas. It is in great disrepair and it got damaged further in the recent incessant rains. The Principal Engineer, P.W.D., has sent his estimates for a cost of Rs.7.5 crores. He has also worked out the portion of expenditure to be borne by Tamil Nadu Government.

Put up a note for circulation to the Administrator for obtaining his approval to address the adjoining Tamil Nadu Government for getting their consent for sharing their portion of expenditure so that the bridge is repaired for the benefit of both the States without any inordinate delay. It may be explained to Tamil Nadu Government that on getting their share of funds the work will be executed by the P.W.D., Pondicherry, with the periodical inspection by their Engineers.

(300 words)
(25 Marks)

2. The Inspector General of Police, Pondicherry has sent proposals to the Government for the raising of two more Companies of Pondicherry Armed Police.

Draft a note, based on the request made by the I.G.P. to the Chief Secretary, Government of Pondicherry, pointing out that there is an approximate increase of 10% in the crime rate of the Territory; law and order problems arising out of various kinds of agitation should be tackled effectively' due to the spurt of population, the present outposts do not satisfy the immediate needs of the security of the people. In view of the inadequacy of the present strength of police force, it is high time that two more Companies are raised. The note should highlight above points.

(300 words)
(25 Marks)

3. Write a Precis of the following passage.

India's share of world tourism

In 1951, there were about 17,000 tourists who visited India; in 1982 the number went upto 8,60,178. To this total, if we add visitors from Pakistan and Bangladesh, India had 12,88,162 visitors in 1982. But Pakistan and Bangladesh figures are always fluctuating depending upon India's political relations with the two countries. It is in this context that the Department of Tourism, Government of India have been showing the tourists arrivals from these two countries separately. While in 1983, the number of international visitors was 287 million, visitors to India including Pakistanis and Bangladeshis were about 1.3 million. India received only 0.3 per cent of the international tourist traffic in 1982.

As pointed out in an earlier chapter, eighty per cent of international tourist traffic is confined to seventeen developing countries of the world. In 1983, the developing countries of Asia and Africa received less than ten per cent of the tourist arrivals and their share of international tourism receipts was fifteen per cent.

India's official target for tourist arrivals laid down by the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation in the late seventies was 3.5 million visitors by 1990. This is unrealistic and we may be lucky to receive 1.2 million visitors--not including Pakistanis and Bangladeshis by 1990.

Tourist traffic essentially moves from one developed country to another both for pleasure as well as for business. The developing countries are not receiving the maximum benefit from tourism due to various reasons, including their poor image as a holiday destination and inadequate facilities.

The number of tourists visiting a country need not always be the norm by which a country's tourism traffic should be assessed. It is the duration of stay that matters. An American tourist visiting Europe may stay for eighteen days in nine countries. Every time he crosses the border of a country in Europe, he is counted as a tourist. Such tourists may even not be spending any money. They cross borders in cars and trailers; bringing their own camping equipment. They fill up fuel in cars and trailers from their side of the border, bring their own sandwiches and food; pitch their tents at some camping ground in one country, and eat their home-made sandwiches. After a couple of days stay, they go back to their own country again filling up petrol in their tanks from their side of the border. Tourism in Europe is more or less like domestic tourism in India -- people of Punjab going to Kashmir or people of Tamil Nadu travelling for a holiday to Karnataka or Kerala. Thus, numbers can be misleading. If the average stay of a tourist in Hong Kong is three days compared to the average stay in India (twenty-seven days), surely India is deriving greater economic benefit from tourism.

The following are the reasons why tourists in millions do not come to India:

1. Distance: India is located far from the affluent tourist markets of the world. High air-fare is a major constraint.

2. Image: India is not yet known abroad as a holiday country. Its image is essentially that of an exotic country with an ancient history and civilisation as the two main attractions.

3. Facilities: Tourist facilities in India are not adequate and well-developed. There is low hotel capacity, inadequate domestic air-transportation, ground transportation, etc.

4. Non-affluent neighbours: India's neighbours are not rich. Their citizens cannot, therefore, afford to travel abroad. European tourism is basically travel to neighbouring centres.

A country may be host to a large number of thrifty visitors, or a small number of high-spending visitors. But no country (except totalitarian regimes like China and USSR) can determine the kind of tourists it would prefer to welcome. While the number of visitors may be a test of the success, or otherwise, of promotional and marketing efforts of a country, in economic terms what matters is the volume of tourism and foreign exchange receipts derived from them. The volume depends on the average length of stay which, in the case of India, is twenty-seven days, one of the highest in the world.

(300 words)
(25 Marks)

22/6/87

GOVERNMENT OF PONDICHERRY

LIMITED DEPARTMENTAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO THE POST OF ASSISTANT

PAPER-II (without books)

Time: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 100

PART A

(Procedure and Practice in the Government of Pondicherry
Secretariat and Non-Secretariat Departments/Offices)

I. Answer the following:

Marks: 5x2=10

- (i) Differentiate between Head of Office and Head of Department.
- (ii) Define a Holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.
- (iii) Describe the Filing System based on Subject classification in Non-Secretariat Departments.
- (iv) Who in the Administration is the Joint Secretary to the Council of Ministers?
- (v) Who has the powers to relax the conditions of Recruitment Rules in this Administration?

II. Write short notes on any 4 of the following:-

Marks: 4x5=20

- (i) Classification, Preservation and Disposal of Records.
- (ii) Deputation appointments.
- (iii) Procedure for imposing Major Penalty.
- (iv) Termination of services of Temporary Government servants.
- (v) Ad-hoc appointment.

III. Answer any 2 of the following:-

Marks: 2x10=20

- (i) Describe the procedure in dealing with proposals for Legislation, Resolutions, etc. in the Legislative Assembly.
- (ii) What are the steps to be taken for treatment and custody of classified documents.
- (iii) Describe briefly the procedure for Constitution of Committee.

PART B

(Constitution of India, Union Territories Act and Practice
and Procedure of Pondicherry Legislative Assembly).

Marks

1. What is the meaning of 'Prorogue the Assembly'?
What is the effect of prorogation? (5)
2. Explain the following terms:
 - i) Starred Question
 - ii) Half-an-hour discussion
 - iii) Secret Sitting
 - iv) Calling Attention Motion (8)
3. What are the powers and privileges of members?
Enumerate the type of punishment for breach of
privileges. (6)
4. a) What is the composition of Legislative Assembly
of the Union Territory?

b) What is the qualification prescribed for
membership of the Legislative Assembly? (6)
5. Enumerate the salient features of Article 311 (5)
6. Answer any four of the following: (5x4=20)
 - i) Give brief note on Directive Principles of State
Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India.
In what way it is different from Fundamental
Rights?
 - ii) Write short notes on any two:
 - a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
 - b) Administrative Tribunals
 - c) Seventy-fourth Amendment
 - iii) a) What is the qualification prescribed for
election of a President?

b) What are duties and powers of Comptroller and
Auditor-General of India?
 - iv) Enumerate the Fundamental Duties as enshrined in
the Constitution.
 - v) Briefly discuss when a member of either House of
Parliament will be disqualified.
