PRÉCIS Central Superior Services Examination (CSS) 1976

Passage.

The present-day industrial establishment is a great distance removed from that of thelast century or even of twenty-five years ago. This improvement has been the result of a variety of forces-government standards and factory inspection: general technological and architectural advance by substituting machine power for heavy or repetitive manual, labour, the need to compete for a labour force; and union intervention to improve working conditions in addition to wages and hours.

However, except where the improvement contributed to increased productivity, the effort to make work more pleasant has had to support a large burden of proof. It was permissible to seek the elimination of hazardous, unsanitary, unhealthful, or otherwise objectionable conditions of work. The speedup might be resisted-to a point. But the test was not what was agreeable but what was unhealthful or, at a minimum, excessively fatiguing. The trend toward increased leisure is not reprehensible, but we resist vigorously the notion that a man should work less hard on the job. Here older attitudes are involved. We are gravely suspicious of any tendency to expand less than the maximum effort, for this has long been a prime economic virtue. In strict logic there is as much to be said for making work pleasant agreeable as for shortening hours. On the whole it is probably as important for a wage-earner to have pleasant working conditions as a pleasant home.

To a degree, he can escape the latter but not the former—though no doubt the line between an agreeable tempo and what is flagrant feather-bedding is difficult to draw. Moreover it is a commonplace of the industrial scene that the dreariest and most burdensome tasks, requiring as they do a minimum of thought and skill frequently have the largest number of takers. The solution to this problem lies, as we shall see presently, in driving up the supply of crude manpower at the bottom of the ladder. Nonetheless the basic point remains, the case for more leisure is not stronger on purely prima facie grounds than the case for making labour-time itself more agreeable. The test, it is worth repeating, is not the effect on productivity. It is not seriously argued that the shorter work week increases productivity that men produce more in fewer hours than they would in more. Rather it is whether fewer hours are always to be preferred to more but pleasant ones.



Final Draft

Industrial Revelation Revolution The existing industrial revelation has removed the backwordness of lost century. This is the result of factory ineption. The establisment of industries have brought technology and the concept of Jobs along with wages. Further, the industrial perelation has increased productivity and eliminated the fraditional methods of working Consequently, it led the pesistance of labours who vulse short working hours rather those oppression day and night. Moreover, the pesistance the workers wso value pleasant working copdition like home. Also, ascribes that the industrical scene require expertses nother than un-skill workers to work with super human efforts. Thus, the hesistance of labours value short weekly working hours in inclustries rather than four hours. (Total words 434 Subject verb disagreement found (words in Precis 130)



Mastering Précis for PMS, CSS

Remarks by Examiner In main précis Yes Titlestort fordeting No Main idea is picked 1. Main aspect(s) of an idea is/are covered Written in student's own language structure 3. Cohesion/rhythm/orgnization needs improvement Spelling(s) mistakes are found Need for improvement in grammar Is length per Requirement? 7. In Title No Title matches with précis/main idea 1. Language of title is weak/incorrect 2. Length of title as per standard 3. Marks Main Précis: ____/15 Title: Remarks