

... accurately the main theme of the original. The précis in this passage has been avoided.

## SOME SPECIMEN

### 1. ORIGINAL PASSAGE

<sup>1</sup>For long after independence, the Civil Service attracted the country's best brains, but bureaucracy became a dirty word - it was held responsible for all that went wrong in the areas where the Government's role mattered. Was it the sinner or was it sinned against? Perhaps both.)

<sup>2</sup>Bureaucrats did not function in a vacuum or in lofty isolation. They were part of the new milieu, where the state machinery was concerned not only with law and order and revenue collection, as was the case in the colonial days, but also with vastly expanded activity ranging from social welfare to economic development and from conducting external relations to deal with Centre - State relations, apart from looking after the general administration. The democratic polity that we gave unto ourselves accorded a dominant position in the government to the large tribe of elected representatives. This was a new situation, challenging and exciting. It called for a readjustment of roles, and the establishment of new equations. With some shinning exceptions, the bureaucracy did not - or could not - rise to the occasion. But let this generalisation not convey impression that the administrative services were totally devoid of uprightness.)

title is written at the top not the end and word count is written at the top

After the independence, Bureaucracy ~~became~~ <sup>was</sup> the ~~didn't~~ <sup>was</sup> considered good but <sup>the</sup> civil service. ~~Anything~~ <sup>was a</sup> went wrong in government, the blame was shifted <sup>but</sup> on the bureaucracy. Bureaucracy was differ from the colonial system because bureaucrats were not working in <sup>the</sup> isolationist like colonial methods and they carrying out the activities to maintain the law and order from social welfare to economic development. The elected representatives were ~~the~~ holding dominant position in the government. This diverse evolution wanted a serious concern regarding law and establishment. But ~~all these~~ thought of school ~~not deterring~~ <sup>But</sup> in conclusion, the Bureaucracy was not totally bad or corrupt.

# "Bureaucracy"

precis exceeds word limit  
and there is no word count  
there is issue of  
coherence and clarity  
read the passage again  
and write clear sentence s  
need improvement  
6/20

3. Non-violence does not seek to defeat or disgrace the opponent. It seeks to arouse a sense of moral shame in the opponent. It thus seeks to achieve a friendly compromise rather than a lasting bitterness. It is persuasive, not cohesive.

### EXAMPLE 7

✓ Long ago Emerson wrote, "A man's task is his life-preserver." This seems to be remarkably correct in our modern life. The man without a task is like a ship without ballast and anchor; he is all too often merely a drifter. Few men seem to have initiative enough to choose a task for themselves if they do not need to work. When the inevitable disappointments come, as they assuredly will, they are completely overwhelmed. But the man who has his task has no time for vain regrets; he escapes the disastrous fate which overtakes his less fortunate brothers. Work is one of the greatest safety-valves which was ever invented, and youth especially needs it.

We sometimes pity the man, who is a slave to his task, and perhaps we are right; but a man who has no task is a slave to his ennui, which is very much worse. Even a disagreeable task is better than none; the man who does work which is disagreeable to him will yet live more happily, than if he had had no task at all.

And the man with the task is easier to live with, and will prove a more contented citizen, and a more valuable one, than the one who lacks such a task. Even so-called invalids are often the better for some task which is suited to their powers, they often live all the longer if they work hard. The man who starts life with a solid task which taxes his powers had better thank God, and do his best, for this is one of humanity's greatest boons.

### Questions

1. What disadvantages will a man without a task suffer?
2. Why is even a disagreeable task considered better than none?
3. In which ways is a man with some task the better for it?

Q1:- A man without a task is like a <sup>ship without</sup> ballast

and anchor. A man who ~~has~~ has direction to do some thing and he expects it to do, only because he has no need to do any task.

But when it comes disappointing situations, he regrets on his laziness.

what are you trying to say????

Q2. A disagreeable task is better than none, the man who does work which is disagreeable to him will yet live more happily, than if he had no task at all. Because something is better than nothing.

Q3 The so-called invalids are often the better for some task which is suited to their power they often live all the longer if they work. The man who starts life with a solid task which taxes his power had better thank God, and do his best, for this is one of humanity's greatest boons.

none of the answers make sense

you are unable to explain it in your own words 0/20