

Precis writing

In the modern age, the progress of any society is largely measured not by the mere abundance of its material wealth, but by the degree of harmony it maintains between economic growth and human well-being. Historically, societies have often been propelled by the pursuit of industrial expansion, technological innovation, and commercial dominance. Yet, as nations advanced economically, it became increasingly evident that development divorced from ethical grounding and social justice only led to deep inequalities, alienation, and unrest. The twentieth century witnessed unprecedented industrialization, urbanization, and globalization. These phenomena were initially viewed as harbingers of prosperity and engines of modernization. However, they gradually unfolded a more complex narrative. While the industrial revolution brought affluence and scientific breakthroughs, it also led to labor exploitation, environmental degradation, and a widening gap between the affluent and the impoverished. As cities expanded and skyscrapers rose, slums mushroomed in their shadows. Technological marvels coexisted with the erosion of traditional values, creating a paradox of progress. Globalization, though celebrated for integrating markets and cultures, introduced a new dynamic where local identities often found themselves under threat. The commodification of culture, driven by global marketing giants, diluted indigenous traditions and languages. In striving to compete in the global marketplace, many developing nations adopted policies that prioritized economic indicators over human development indices. The result was a system that measured success in terms of GDP while ignoring critical aspects such as access to education, healthcare, justice, and environmental sustainability. The limitations of this growth model became particularly evident with the financial crises of the early 21st century. The 2008 global recession exposed the fragility of an economy driven by speculative ventures, unregulated banking, and consumption-based prosperity. It became increasingly clear that a society built on unrestrained capitalism was inherently vulnerable. The crisis did not just destabilize economies; it disrupted lives. Millions lost their jobs, homes, and sense of security. The myth of trickle-down economics was shattered, and the need for systemic reform became glaringly apparent. In parallel with economic disillusionment, the world faced mounting ecological challenges. Climate change, once dismissed as a distant threat, emerged as an urgent crisis. Rising global temperatures, melting glaciers, erratic weather patterns, and frequent natural disasters underscored the environmental cost of relentless industrial activity. Scientists and activists emphasized the need to transition to renewable energy sources, reduce carbon emissions, and embrace sustainable practices. However, progress in these areas was slow, hindered by political reluctance, corporate lobbying, and public apathy. The convergence of economic, social, and ecological crises prompted intellectuals and policymakers to revisit foundational questions: What is the true purpose of development? Can societies achieve prosperity without compromising equity and sustainability? Should growth be an end in itself, or a means to enhance the quality of human life? In answering these questions, a growing school of thought emerged around the idea of "inclusive development." This concept emphasized the need to ensure that the benefits of growth reach all sections of society, particularly the marginalized. It advocated for policies that prioritize education, healthcare, gender equality, environmental protection, and participatory governance. Inclusive development recognized that people are not just economic agents, but individuals with dignity, rights, and aspirations.

Moreover, the notion of "gross national happiness," popularized by Bhutan, gained attention as an alternative measure to traditional economic indicators. It focused on holistic well-being, incorporating psychological wellness, cultural preservation, environmental balance, and good governance. While critics questioned its applicability in larger, more complex economies, it offered a valuable reminder that human contentment cannot be quantified merely by income levels or consumption patterns. Education emerged as a cornerstone in this transformative vision. Not just any education, but one that nurtures critical thinking, empathy, creativity, and civic responsibility. The role of educational institutions was seen not merely as job-preparation centers, but as spaces for shaping informed, conscious citizens. Similarly, healthcare was reimagined as a fundamental right rather than a privilege, with emphasis on universal access, preventive care, and mental well-being. The digital revolution added another layer to this complex landscape. On the one hand, it democratized information, empowered social movements, and connected individuals across borders. On the other hand, it gave rise to new challenges: data privacy concerns, the spread of misinformation, cyberbullying, and the mental health impact of excessive screen time. Artificial intelligence and automation promised efficiency but also threatened traditional employment structures. The need for digital literacy, ethical tech use, and fair digital governance became pressing. Amidst all these shifts, the role of leadership gained renewed attention. The need was not just for technically competent administrators, but for visionary, empathetic, and morally grounded leaders. Leadership in the 21st century demanded the ability to listen, to bridge divides, and to take difficult decisions for the greater good. It required a shift from transactional politics to transformational governance. Civil society, too, was recognized as a vital player in shaping equitable futures. NGOs, community groups, youth networks, and independent media contributed by highlighting grassroots realities, holding power accountable, and fostering civic engagement. In many regions, civil society acted as a counterbalance to state and corporate excesses, pushing for transparency, inclusivity, and justice. Ultimately, the challenges of the modern world demand integrated responses. Economic growth, social equity, environmental sustainability, cultural preservation, and technological advancement cannot be pursued in isolation. They are interdependent elements of a larger ecosystem. Policies must be informed by data, driven by values, and designed with long-term impacts in mind. As humanity moves forward, it must choose between two paths: one that perpetuates inequality, ecological harm, and shallow materialism, and another that nurtures shared prosperity, ethical progress, and human dignity. The choice is not merely a technical one; it is deeply moral and philosophical. The societies that will thrive in the future are not necessarily those with the tallest buildings or the fastest internet, but those that cultivate compassion, resilience, wisdom, and justice.

~~Title:- Dilemmas of Modern Age~~

Development is measured by economic growth and human well-being. Development which main idea is picked and discussed over all content is fine basic grammar and sentence structure need attention word count is missing you must write it work on presentation skills 8/20

~~does not align with ethics and social justice leads to inequality. Twentieth century on one hand, introduced globalization, industrialization, and urbanization, while on the other hand it brought labour exploitation and climate issues. Nations prioritize economic success over human development which led to global recession. During this time the concept of inclusive development emerged that benefits of growth should reach all sections of society. Gross national happiness index was introduced by Bhutan, which focuses on holistic well-being used to measure progress, although its workability was questioned in more complex environments.~~

rewrite this sentence
break it into 2

Education produced well informed citizen and healthcare became a basic right. Digital revolution and AI gave rise to connectivity but also brought challenges like data privacy, mal-information etc. Traditional Politics was transformed due to NGO's, civil society, and leadership required greater vision, empathy, and morality. Challenges of this century can be dealt by integration of economy, politics, and governance. We can either walk on path of inequality or harm or progress and prosperity. Future belongs to wise, just, compassionate and resilient societies not to the ones with tallest buildings

(words - 192)

COMPREHENSION WRITING

In the 21st century, the most defining characteristic of global civilization has not been its technological prowess, nor its economic might, but rather its collective moral ambiguity. As humanity advances in nearly every quantifiable domain—medicine, communication, artificial intelligence, logistics, and infrastructure—it is increasingly confronted with ethical dilemmas that technological evolution alone cannot resolve. From climate change and genetic engineering to data privacy and artificial intelligence, modern progress has created a landscape of unprecedented complexity that challenges the traditional foundations of morality, governance, and identity.

One of the most critical areas where this tension is evident is in environmental policy. As global temperatures rise, ice caps melt, and sea levels threaten coastal populations, the question is no longer whether climate change is occurring, but rather how humanity will choose to address it. Despite overwhelming scientific consensus and observable data, significant segments of political and corporate leadership across the world continue to act with inertia or outright denial. This inertia is not born solely out of ignorance, but often from short-term political and economic calculations that prioritize electoral success or shareholder profits over planetary survival. Thus, environmental degradation becomes not a matter of insufficient knowledge, but of insufficient will.

At the same time, globalization—hailed in the late 20th century as a promise of interconnected prosperity—has had dual effects on societies. On one hand, it has lifted millions out of poverty, enhanced cultural exchanges, and facilitated international cooperation. On the other hand, it has deepened inequalities, eroded local identities, and concentrated power in the hands of multinational corporations that often operate beyond the regulatory reach of nation-states. As supply chains extend across continents, ethical labor practices become difficult to monitor, and developing nations, desperate for investment, often undercut labor and environmental standards to attract multinational enterprises. The result is a form of development that is economically dynamic but morally uncertain.

The rise of artificial intelligence and automation further complicates this moral terrain. While these technologies hold great promise in areas such as healthcare, education, and transportation, they also threaten to displace millions of workers, widen social inequalities, and automate human decision-making in ways that are neither transparent nor accountable. For example, algorithmic decision-making in judicial sentencing or job recruitment has already been shown to reproduce racial and gender biases present in historical data. In such contexts, the neutrality of technology becomes a myth, and societies are forced to grapple with whether efficiency should trump equity, or whether convenience should override accountability.

Equally troubling is the commodification of human attention and emotion in the digital age. Social media platforms, which originally emerged as tools of connection and expression, have evolved into profit-driven ecosystems that monetize user engagement through targeted advertisements and algorithmically optimized content. These platforms are now primary sources of information for billions, yet they operate without the editorial standards or ethical frameworks of traditional journalism. Misinformation, polarization, and addictive behavior are not side effects—they are embedded in the business model. This

raises profound questions: Who is responsible for shaping public discourse in digital spaces? Can truth compete in a market driven by virality?

The ethical void in modern civilization is further exacerbated by a growing disconnect between political leadership and public trust. Across democratic and authoritarian regimes alike, the 21st century has seen a crisis of legitimacy. In many countries, politics has become transactional, performative, and increasingly divorced from the lived experiences of ordinary people. Political campaigns are crafted with precision data analytics, and public relations strategies often outweigh policy substance. Corruption scandals, policy reversals, and ideological opportunism have bred a culture of cynicism where citizens no longer expect integrity but merely competence. In such a climate, populism finds fertile ground, promising simplistic solutions to complex problems, often at the cost of minority rights and institutional independence.

Simultaneously, the traditional sources of moral authority—religion, philosophy, academia—have seen their influence diluted or co-opted. In some regions, religious rhetoric has been politicized to serve exclusionary or regressive agendas. In others, academic institutions have become embroiled in ideological battles that prioritize conformity over critical thought. Meanwhile, the consumerist ethos of the modern world reduces ethical reflection to branding—where personal virtue is often expressed through purchasing decisions rather than meaningful civic engagement. In a culture dominated by speed, convenience, and spectacle, the space for slow, thoughtful, ethical deliberation is shrinking.

Despite these troubling trends, there remain glimmers of hope. Around the world, youth movements are emerging with renewed energy and purpose. From climate activism to social justice campaigns, younger generations are increasingly aware of the interconnectedness of global challenges and the moral urgency of addressing them. These movements are not without their flaws—sometimes lacking in strategy or cohesion—but they represent a vital reawakening of moral consciousness in public life. Similarly, some institutions—be they local governments, nonprofits, or socially responsible corporations—are attempting to recalibrate their missions to align profit with purpose, growth with equity, and innovation with inclusion.

The path forward requires more than technological innovation or economic planning. It demands a reinvigoration of ethical imagination. Societies must ask themselves not only what they can do, but what they ought to do. This involves rethinking the goals of education to foster critical empathy, reimagining governance to prioritize long-term common good over short-term partisan gain, and restructuring economies to serve human flourishing rather than mere accumulation. Above all, it requires a shared sense of responsibility—a recognition that in a world as interconnected as ours, no individual or nation can flourish in isolation.

The question facing the global community is not whether it will progress, but what kind of progress it will choose. Will humanity pursue a path of shallow advancement driven by material gain and technological dominance? Or will it dare to envision a deeper progress—one rooted in justice, sustainability, compassion, and collective well-being? The answer lies not in our machines or markets, but in our values.

Comprehension Questions:

1. According to the passage, how has globalization impacted societies both positively and negatively? Provide at least two effects for each side.

Globalization has impacted societies both positively and negatively. On the positive side, it has lifted millions out of poverty and enhanced cultural exchange. On the negative side, it has deepened inequalities, eroded local identity, and concentrated power in the hands of few.

2. What is the central ethical concern surrounding artificial intelligence and algorithmic decision-making, as discussed in the passage?

The ethical concerns surrounding artificial intelligence and algorithmic decision-making include widen social inequalities, threaten to displace million of workers, automate human decision in ways which are not accountable and transparent, and racial and gender discrimination.

3. How does the author describe the evolution of social media, and what moral dilemmas does it present in modern society?

Social media platforms emerged as tools of connectivity and expression but they evolved into profit driven ecosystems. They operate without editorial standards. Misinformation and polarization is embedded in their business model.

4. Why does the passage suggest that traditional sources of moral authority have weakened, and what are the consequences of this decline?

The traditional sources of morality have weakened because religious rhetoric has been politicised, educational institutions are involved in ideological battles, and ethical reflection has been reduced to branding. Due to this the space for slow, thoughtful and ethical deliberation is shrinking

5. Summarize the author's view on the kind of progress humanity should pursue in the future. What are the values he believes should guide this progress?

SATISFACTORY 8/20

The progress humanity should pursue in future requires more than technological innovation and economic planning. It requires a shared sense of responsibility. It demands reinvigoration of ethical imagination, rethinking goals of education to foster critical empathy, and reimagining governance to prioritize long term common good.

PUNCTUATION

1. if a nation fails to invest in the intellectual and moral development of its youth then it must be prepared to face a future where neither innovation nor integrity can be relied upon as pillars of sustainable progress

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be prepared to face a future, where neither innovation nor integrity can be relied upon as pillars of sustainable progress.

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- the philosopher argued that true freedom is not merely the absence of external constraints but the presence of self-discipline moral clarity and the ability to act in accordance with one's conscience even when it contradicts public opinion

The philosopher argued that, "True freedom is not merely the absence of external constraints, but the presence of self-discipline, moral clarity, and the ability to act in accordance with one's conscience even when it contradicts public opinion."

- while the digital revolution has provided unprecedented access to information and transformed communication across borders it has also facilitated the spread of misinformation encouraged superficial thinking and undermined meaningful human interaction

While digital revolution has provided unprecedented access to information and transformed communication

across borders, it has also facilitated the spread of misinformation, encouraged superficial thinking, and undermined meaningful human interactions.

5. in societies where justice is delayed or denied the citizens often lose faith not only in the legal system but also in the very idea of fairness accountability and the rule of law which can eventually lead to civil unrest and institutional collapse

In societies where justice is delayed or denied, the citizens often lose faith not only in the legal system but also in the very idea of fairness, accountability, and the rule of law, which can eventually lead to civil unrest and institutional collapse.

6. no matter how advanced a civilization becomes if it fails to protect its most vulnerable members including the poor the sick the elderly and the displaced then it has failed to uphold the basic principles of humanity

No matter how advanced a civilization becomes, if it fails to protect its most vulnerable members including the poor, the sick, the elderly, and the displaced, then it has failed to uphold the basic principles of humanity.

7. he who constantly seeks validation from others will forever remain a prisoner of external expectations and will never experience the quiet strength that comes from genuine self-acceptance and inner peace

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Comes from genuine self acceptance and inner peace.

8. as the debate around artificial intelligence intensifies with advocates highlighting its transformative potential and critics warning of ethical dilemmas it becomes imperative to establish regulatory frameworks that ensure transparency accountability and human oversight

As the debate around artificial intelligence intensifies with advocates highlighting its transformative potential and critics warning of ethical dilemmas, it becomes imperative to establish regulatory frameworks that ensure transparency, accountability, and human oversight.

9. although education is widely regarded as a key driver of economic growth and social mobility its true purpose lies in cultivating empathy critical thinking civic responsibility and the courage to challenge injustice in all its forms

Although education is widely regarded as a key driver of economic growth and social mobility, its true purpose lies in cultivating empathy, critical thinking, civic responsibility, and the courage to challenge injustice in all its forms.

10. in a world dominated by speed consumption and digital distractions individuals often forget the value of solitude reflection and deliberate living which are essential for nurturing wisdom and emotional resilience

of self

In a world dominated by speed consumption, and digital distractions, individuals often forget the value of solitude, reflection, and deliberate living, which are essential for nurturing wisdom and emotional resilience.