

- ① To solve the problems of present we must always look to future

1:25

Test - 4

Section - A

- ② If you get freedom from someone else's will, then there is bondage
- ③ The loudest voice in choir don't always make the best harmony
- ④ Mankind has to get out of violence only through non-violence

Start writing from the below line:

- ① "To solve the problems of present we must always look to future"

In mid-1950, newly independent India was trying to optimise whatever little resources it had after 200 years of colonial rule. Dr. P. C. Mahalanobis, father of statistics in India emerged as ~~one~~ of the main architect of Indian policy domain.

apt took I well expressed!

Dr. Mahalanobis was instrumental in advocating towards rapid industrial growth in second five year plan. He knew the future lie in industries and developing domestic capability into it will solve the problem of growth, unemployment and overall development.

This vision for future allowed India to develop large scale industries and domestic capability highlighting how keeping future in conscience can bring large scale solution to current problems.

deconstruct
core
argument

^a Broadening the horizon of it from individual to societal and ultimately to global level, it is imperative to have an eye on future and how our action or omission of such outlook is necessary to solve contemporary problems.

However, in action towards any problem should also look into the past experiences and the present realities, while ~~striving~~ towards the desired future.

The modern society suffers from a variety of challenges from food crisis to environmental degradation, from drought to floods, from border tensions to war, we need to look for not just solving them ~~temporarily~~ but for once and all the future.

In continuation of this idea, we can look at how Bhutan have tried to achieve a balance between growth and environment. While it emphasised on developing with the world in terms of ~~enviro~~ technology, ~~infrastructure~~, it also focused on ~~clear~~ and safe environment which

future
Part is
not
clearly
highlighted

contributes to high level of
happiness among its citizens. L

However, merely looking
at future does not always
lead to success or change
for both present and future.

A lot of present problems
have their roots in the past
and we need to account them
in our decision making. apt

The communal divide
between Hindus and Muslims
in India can be resolved
by dialogue and peace for some
time but we need to root out
the deep seated ideologies forced
upon both groups by the
English under divide and rule
policy. apt

Does this mean that
learning from past and vision

for future will solve all our problems? No, merely day dreaming about results will not yield anything.

We need conclusive and extensive will to decide and continue on chosen path towards the destination, the future we want. The little ant climbing the well story we all hear since childhood inculcate this same value of perseverance in action.

Use
a
better
substantiation!

But sometimes, not having any destination might result into good solutions for both present and future. Most innovations were not planned from fire to light bulb, it was the man who was working to his/her duty and the results came.

This same idea of non attachment to result and future is also preached in "Niskam karma".

apt The focus on result sometimes take away the pleasure of ~~present~~ and enjoyment to solve and deal with circumstances

link to the topic is missing This brings to the next question, are result an end in themselves, does it have any moral reasoning behind our actions? Kant's approach toward decisions and ^{their} application suggest equal correct in both means for the results.

Mahatma Gandhiji also talks about it when he said, "you take care of means and end will take of itself"

One another approach on looking onto future is the

future is uncertain, you always do not get what you want.

apt! World war one is perfect example for this when USA president ~~wilson~~ woodrow called it war to end all wars.

The intention and the efforts were all about building global peace but it was what we can call it just the spark, as we can reflect back upon how ~~devastating~~ world war two was and the events that followed.

In the contemporary time, we all are facing the ill-impact of climate change, 2023 was the warmest year on record humanity has seen, doesn't it reflect that we especially, the developing world failed to look at ~~future~~ while acting towards development and industrial revolution.

could
be
expressed
better!

Now, we need to accept our mistakes and change our trajectory collectively, building an adaptation and mitigation plan for present and future. Our ~~present~~ action should have intergenerational equity.

This could be spoken about earlier

→ structure it better!

Continuing with our discussion on change and action towards future, we require both the will of people and political masters to oversee the change and ~~mend~~ the trajectory as and when required.

Such large scale change can be seen in Turkey after First world war when kamal mustafa pasha with a vision for modernising the social outlook transformed an

apt example

entire nation.

To summarise, it is imperative to have an eye on our goals while taking any decision at any level, in individual capacity, within an organisation, or in a society and even at national or international level.

India's government have shaped its action for present scenario toward a developed India by 2047. With an eye on future we are calling upon every aspect of society to contribute towards this Amrit Kaal under the motto

"Sabka sath, sabka vikash, Sabka vishwas, sabka prayas".

The focus is on tackling the issues related to housing, sanitation, education ~~to~~ and even the increased climate vergies, we ask for a sustainable action framework that makes our present beautiful and keep the future even more bright and beautiful.

G.S way forward type conclusion

Essay Elgeby Farees Rahman

Essay Edge by Farees Rahman
Essay Edge by Farees Rahman

⑤ India: A viable Host in 2036?

⑥ Violence against women is a shadow

Test - 4

Section - B

caste by a society that still doubts the capabilities of its power

⑦ can India tame the turbulent neighbourhood beast

⑧ Building a just Bureaucracy: challenges and solutions.

Start writing from the below line:

⑧ Building a just Bureaucracy:
challenges and solutions

Why the young and new recruited civil servants often end up being part of traditional, ~~rather~~ ^{rather} flawed bureaucracy ~~than~~ ^{rather} change it?

Many new recruits often seen in media end up getting caught in corruption, while some

enter the race of line light,
show casing the privileges they
have got to serve the people
and not to act as the one.

Some become part of
the systemic corruption for
example (Rakesh Kumar Jain,
IAS officer involved in 7.5
crore of corruption as Director
of commerce) while some
continue to face frequent
transfers for their uprightness
and action like Ashok
Khemkar.

But the Bureaucracy
at large remain the same, hardly
change even a bit with
at people entering, working
and retiring ^{steel}

The iron frame of
Indian administration have
indeed rusted over the period,

but now is the time to paint and polish it, ^{into} ~~for~~ a sustainable organisation for the national development.

The conventional notion of bureaucracy is considered to of regulator and mere implementor of the policies of the political authority.

Modern Indian bureauacy was established by colonial masters but the idea of Bureauacy is as old as Mauryan times who had amatyas equivalent to modern day district collectors.

The Bureauacy has been active in almost all the rules from decentralised administration of Gupta to Medieval sultanate and mughal rule who had even a formal system of bureauacy

in form of Mansabdari system.

However, modern bureaucracy having its roots in colonial legacy have been more of regulator and asympathetic towards its subjects and actions

One of foremost issue in bureaucracy is the attitude of being master of people. Civil servants consider themselves as master of both people and public property which violates even weberian model of Bureaucracy.

Another challenge is the collusion and corruption. Corruption does not mean merely accepting bribes but it includes any action or inaction which allow a Bureaucrat to use public resources

for individual gains.

Focus
more
on
Present

The corruption and collusion is not new in bureaucracy, since Mauryan time it is prevalent. One can see it from how Kautilya describe it in his Arthshashtra.

"Like the way, you can not stop the fish from drinking water, you can not stop corruption".

Directly
jumps
to
this!

He highlighted the role of espionage and efficient deterrence system to stop the corruption.

Deterrence in modern bureaucracy seem the missing link as even with stringent laws like prevention of Corruption Act, Lokpal bill, and organisations like CBI, CVC, Lokpal and Lokayukta the corruption continues to prevail.

apt
dimension

Another reason of the continued flaws in systems derive from regulations and discretion given to officials. In a largely developing country with wide socio-economic disparity, it is necessary to provide the autonomy to deal with local circumstances and challenges.

The exact autonomy and discretion bring in the scope of leakages in the benefits ought for general public.

apt
Former prime minister Rajiv Gandhi, highlighted how only 15 paise reach final people of every rupee spent by government.

In continuation of our analysis, we also need to look at how political functionaries who are to regulate

and foster a people-oriented environment are hindering the change.

The highly politicised nature of bureaucratic attitude can be reflected in the large scale administrative reshuffling after change of government. This highlight partiality and huge partisanship among the officials.

link
this
all to
injustice

These flaw also emits from certain flaws in our overall rule frame and high amount of protection provided to bureaucrats.

As second ARC highlighted that provisions under Article 311 of constitution which allow only appointing or ^{it's} above authority to remove Bureaucrates has contributed to unnecessary safety net

even in case of grave misconduct.

well written! At we navigate further we see the role of society in accepting the bureaucracy as it is. It often bow to the one who are not doing their duty properly. The social media attention culture fundamentally violates the anonymity principle, yet society continue to shape itself and accept these flaws.

To address above challenges and different facets of them, government have regularly formed committees and commissions to evaluate the reasons and suggest measures to solve. Lets look into some of them in following part of this essay.

To address the corruption, Sathanam committee was formulated and it reported political corruption

is root cause of all the corruption in Indig. It even went on to say to reduce the corruption clearing the politics is first step of any change in system.

On similar lines 2nd ARC also suggested measures like 360° appraisal and dedicated civil service organisational framework to reduce the role of political functionaries in Bureaucracy.

Add
Persuasion!

Moving on towards resolving and changing the attitude of bureaucrats, we need training both in skill and ethical conduct to signify the trusteeship model of Gandhiji and turn them into servants of people, not the masters.

To ensure this Mission kam yogi and iGOT kportal are key innovations in the recent times ensuring regular training, evaluation and feedback mechanism.

This also indicate a new shift towards specialisation in bureaucracy.

apt Lateral entry from Director level in central government ministries, where UPSC chooses people from both private and public sector people who are both specialised and ~~experience~~ to work for government on contract basis.

Continuing with changes required, we need to empower the main stakeholders "people" who are getting served. The novel steps like Social audit, citizen charter etc ~~allow~~ people participation at different levels of governance.

In a similar direction, role of internet and e-governance can be game changer in ensuring both accountability and transparency. open and inclusive systems creating

robust governance system.

Direct Benefit Transfer in PM UJALA yojna, PM KISHAN scheme and many other has reduced the unwanted leakages and turned the officials as more of facilitator than earlier role of arbitrator.

To summarise, yes the bureaucracy is struggling with numerous challenges and we need comprehensive long term changes for a true democratic

Bureaucracy

nice!
As they say to solve the problem of present we need to look at the future, the Indian government vision for a transformation in bureaucracy to serve the best of people will be crucial in dealing with present and future challenges.

India now in its Amrit
kaal, need to paint and polish
its iron steel frame to transform
the aspirations of both people
and the motto for which was
envisaged by ~~Kabir~~ Sardar
✓ Vallabh bhai Patel.

decent conclusion! Not impactful

cluding →

To solve problems of present we must
always look at future

Space for rough work

~~Society~~
~~Turkey under~~
~~Kamalzamstafa~~
~~party~~
~~e-governance~~

individual level
goal setting

Honi jahangir badg
2nd Fyp - P.C. Mahalanobis
industrialisation

if not all
But we want to get there.

not always success
can't play

✓ solve problem - future → day dreams

✓ solve problem → need to have - eg Indig path
past also.

patience

wise

science invention

not planned

not patient in process

understand present also

can we ask
a small farmer
to think big & go to city for skill

Wishkan

Buddha
remain
wander.

Wishkan kaung

not looking at future
don't work

conclude

Amrit kaal

2047

action looking
at future

-SSSV susp

industrial growth
& climate change

To thrive in any field target setting
and action towards a goal is necessary
stone stepping stone. However, we must
also reflect on past and current situation
to mould our actions towards that future.

Building a just Bureaucracy: challenges and solutions

2nd ARC
Kantilya

19th century model
for 20th Law
21st century

Minions (anglo s)

santhanam

Europe

Timeline

(evolution) →

eg singapore

iron frame of
Ludwig

→ Amf lead

Challenges

society → social structure
→ socio-economic

Solutions

(LBD) (we)

✓ Master of people → ~~slave~~ servants of people

✓ collusion - santhanam

✓ corruption - Kantilya

✓ led tapism - innovation

engage people
social audit

✓ websterian

take responsibility

✓ regulation & discretion

- egovernance account

✓ Rule and end

→ reduce regulation

✓ expensive looking

→ (EI) spirit

lateral entry

in body
discussion
b/w new

✓ accountability

✓ (A311) → pred

Telegram: @fareesrahman

The iron frame of
Indian admin. has not
doubt been noted due to

how it evolved from colonial time to regular,
now it evolved from time to time, from a developer

Test-4 observations:

Parameter	<u>Section A</u>	<u>Section B</u>
Content and relevance	Average	Above Average
Thesis statement and core argument	— 11 —	Poor
Structure and organisation	Poor	Good
Concise writing and coherence	Good.	— 11 —
Use of evidences and examples	Average.	Above Average
Originality and creativity	Needs more uniqueness	Average
(.) Persuasion and arguments	Above Average	Poor
Observations on introduction	Good. well written	Unclear, Over elaborated
Observations on body	write more impactfully	written well.
Observations on conclusion	Poor. G.S way forward	Decent but needs to more impactful
Score	45-47	51-53

Overall observations and improvements suggested:

ESSAY EDGE - S.W.O.T ANALYSIS TEMPLATE:

STRENGTHS	WEAKNESSES
1. Introduction ↑ 2. Generating dimensions. 3. Presentation 4. writing concisely 5. Creativity	1. Conclusion ↓ 2. Examples (unique) 3. Spelling mistakes 4. Linking to the topic
OPPORTUNITIES:	THREATS:
1. Persuasive writing. 2. Impactful examples & conclusion 3. More effective expression	1. Time management X 2. Not doing justice to the topic 3. Silly mistakes.