Title: File Noting & Drafting

Subtitle: A Guide to Efficient Documentation and Communication

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What is File Noting?

- A written record of decisions, actions, and discussions within a file.
- Essential for administrative processes and accountability.

What is Drafting?

- The process of writing structured, clear, and concise documents.
- Used in creating official letters, memos, legal documents, and reports.

Importance of File Noting:

- Accountability: Provides a trail of decisions and actions taken.
- Transparency: Ensures clarity in communication and decisionmaking.
- Record-Keeping: Maintains a formal record for future reference.
- Efficiency: Helps in seamless coordination and follow-up.

Elements of a Good File Noting:

- Clarity: Notes should be clear and easy to understand.
- Brevity: Keep it concise while capturing all essential details.
- Objectivity: Focus on facts rather than opinions.
- Completeness: Ensure all necessary information is included.

Best Practices for File Noting:

- Use Bullet Points: To improve readability.
- . Date and Time Stamp: Every entry should be appropriately dated.
- . Reference Documents: Attach or refer to relevant documents.
- ▶ Avoid Jargon: Use simple language to avoid confusion.

ANSWER ALL POSSIBLE QUESTIONS ABOUT THE MATTER UNDER CONSIDERATION

A note can be interpreted on its own:

- What is the Issue/Problem?
- How has it originated the case?
- What is the nature of the case?
- Does any part involve any other Department/ agency?
- Is there any rule/policy/guideline/precedent available?
- What are possible alternative solutions?
- What should be its implications?
- If not worth detailed examination, is there any standard format?
- Who will finally take the decision?

ORGANIZE YOUR NOTE/DRAFT:

- > Start with your most important and move to less important
- > Arrange paragraphs into blocks of information rather than
- Scattering ideas throughout the note
- > Keep your sentences short- 20 to 25 words
- Use headings, if necessary
- > Use bullets or other lists
- > Allow for plenty of white space visual break for the reader
- Underline important steps or dates

BE CONCRETE, NOT ABSTRACT:

- ► A large number of respondents believe that a majority of road accidents are caused by drivers with poor driving skills(Abstract).
- ▶ 75% of respondents believe that 55% of road accidents are caused by drivers with poor driving skills (Concrete).

How can you be concrete:

- ▶ Use "such as" or Make comparisons between two variables
- ► Check Accuracy of facts, figures, and words

LINKING SENTENCES AND PARAGRAPHS TO EXPRESS INTENDED MEANING:

▶ Use transitions and connectors:

Transitions:

signposts help to follow your logic, your flow of ideas

Ex: however, accordingly, therefore, provided that, so that

Sequence: First, second, third etc.,

- ▶ Use reference words to connect new ideas with points made earlier
- ► Ex: this, that, these, those, etc

SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS

- > Time: when, while, before, after, till, since
- > Place: where, wherever
- > Reason: because, since, as
- > Condition: if, unless
- > Concession: though, although
- > Consequence: so....that, that
- > Purpose: that, lest
- Comparison: than

INTRODUCTION TO DRAFTING

Definition: Crafting written communication in a formal or structured format.

- . Types of Drafting:
 - **Official Letters**
 - . Memos
 - 。 Reports
 - Legal Drafting

Principles of Effective Drafting:

- . Accuracy: Ensure correctness in facts and figures.
- . Clarity: Use plain, straightforward language.
- Structure: Follow a logical format.
- Conciseness: Be brief while including all necessary information.
- . Tone: Use a professional tone suitable for the context.

Steps in Drafting:

- 1. Understanding the Purpose: Clearly define the objective.
- 2. Research & Gather Information: Collect all necessary data.
- 3. Organize Content: Arrange the information in a logical order.
- 4. Write the Draft: Start drafting with a clear structure.
- 5. Review and Edit: Proofread for errors and clarity.
- ► Finalizing: Ensure all approvals are obtained before sending.

Structure of a Good Draft:

- . Introduction: Clearly state the purpose.
- Body: Detail the subject matter, including facts, reasoning, and supporting data.
- Conclusion/Action: Summarize the points and provide any required actions or requests.
- ▶ Attachments: Mention if any documents are attached.

Common Mistakes in Drafting:

- . Ambiguity: Avoid unclear statements.
- Overcomplicating: Stick to simple language.
- Incomplete Information: Ensure no key information is missing.
- Poor Formatting: Maintain professional and consistent formatting.

Review & Approval Process:

- . Review: Ensure the document is accurate, clear, and concise.
- Approval Chain: Identify who needs to approve the draft.
- ▶ Final Proofing: Conduct a final review before submission.

Conclusion:

- Summary: File noting and drafting are critical skills in administrative efficiency.
- . Key Takeaways:
 - File noting ensures documentation of decisions and processes.
 - Effective drafting leads to clear, professional communication.
- Final Thought: Mastering these skills enhances professional credibility and operational efficiency.

Forms of communication	Target Group
✓ Letter	✓ Foreign governments, state governments like UPSC, Election Commission, etc, public Enterprises, statutory authorities, public Bodies, attached / Subordinate Offices, Members of public
✓ Demi-Official Letter	 ✓ Officers of equivalent level and of one or two levels above the sender ✓ Non officials
✓ Office Memorandum	✓ Attached / Subordinate Offices, Other Ministries / Departments, Other Sections / Units Within the same Ministries / Departments and Officers & Employees.
✓ Inter-Departmental Note	✓ Others Ministries / Departments

THANK YOU