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ESSAY COMMENT SHEET

Name of Candidate	Khushboo									
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English				Registration Number	887006				
Test Code	1754				Date					

INDEX TABLE				INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
				1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
				2. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
				3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
				4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
				5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
				6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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Section - B

Q7. Women in leadership: Achieving an equal future in a COVID-19 world

A woman is considered a full circle in herself. She has the power to give birth and create a new generation.

Since ancient times, Indian society has worshipped different forms of goddesses - Be it Lakshmi (for wealth); Saraswati (for knowledge) or Kali (for courage).

However, the flip side of the same coin shows the grim reality of how women are treated in reality. The discriminatory, patriarchal mindset and unequal access to resources hinders the development of an equal future.

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न लिखें
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Historically, it can be observed how women lost their equal status and respect. Practices like Sati pratha, child marriage, ostracisation of widows and no education for girls was a common sight.

Even Jyotibharas Phule and Savitri Bai Phule who tried working for female education were thrown mud at on their way to school.

However, eventually the work of reformers like Phule, Ishwarachandra Vidyasagar and Raja Rammohan Roy helped provide justice. Acts like 'Widow Remarriage Act' and 'Sati Abolition Act' were passed.

Post-independence, further work was done by government to promote female development. However, the time has now come that we

move from 'women - development'
to 'women - led development'.

Nowadays, women can be
seen as leaders and making
their mark in almost every
field.

In the political sphere,
Indira Gandhi inspired many young
girls and women that politics
is not meant to be male -
dominated sphere. Similarly,
Pratibha Patil became India's
1st female president.

The economic field is
full of inspirational women like
Indira Nooyi and Kiran Mazumdar
Shaw. Recently, Nykaa Chair and

founder, Falguni Nayar became the newest entry to India's billionaire club.

There are shining examples of women achievers in science & technology sphere. Recently, INSV Tarini became the first all-women led Indian expedition to circumnavigate the globe. Astronauts like Kalpana Chawla and Sunita Williams made India's name shine amongst the stars.

Women are not behind even in realm of sports, which is evident by winners like Sania Mirza, Saina Nehwal, Mary Kom and Hima Das.

The Covid-19 pandemic only highlighted the role of women leaders in the society.

As soon as the pandemic started wreaking havoc in India, ASHA workers acted as the first line of contact in community.

Nurses and female doctors led as Covid warriors to selflessly serve patients.

Education was continued even in such trying times with help of teachers, who provided constant support and guidance.

Most importantly, the leading role of women in the house as homemakers cannot be

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forgotten. With lockdowns and work-from-home situations, women faced huge burden of catering to everyone's needs at home. They served as a 24x7 leader in such environment.

However, various impediments still exist before path of equal future for women.

Socially, ~~the~~ India has always had a culture of patriarchal attitude and a male-dominated society, where women were considered as the weaker sex.

Economically, female labour force participation rate (FLFPR) stands at a meagre 18.5%. (Periodic Labour Force Survey). This is combined with lower wages

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than men, discrimination and harassment at workplace and lack of security and safety measures.

Even politically, female legislators only make up 14% in current Lok Sabha, which is an all-time highest in itself.

Moreover, the onset of Covid has led to further challenges for women in every which way.

They faced less access to digital education, evident from the suicide of a Maharashtra girl due to not being able to attend online classes.

They have also been

forced into helping mother in household work. Child marriages have risen, to be able to transfer responsibility of girl from ~~mother~~ father to husband.

United Nations has also termed increased violence against women during covid as 'Shadow Pandemic'!

These challenges reflect how ~~women~~ the reality is that women are not the weaker sex.

Rather, they have been subjected to a weaker infrastructural framework; weaker legislations; and weaker protection against societal harms.

This has grave consequences not only for women as individuals,

but for the whole society.

Thus, in this regard, government has tried to take various measures.

In the law and order front, legislations like 'Prevention against Domestic Violence Act' and

Prevention Against Sexual Harassment at Workplace (POSH Act) have been formulated. Women helpline and one-stop centres provide further protection.

In order to promote behavioural change and women participation, schemes like 'Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao' and Right to Education Act are provided. Maternity Benefit Act ~~ensures~~ and Equal Wages Act ensure equity

at workplace.

Health protection is provided by Mahu Vandana Yojna and ICDS scheme. Similarly, economic welfare is done through Self-Help groups and Mudra Yojna.

However, the road ahead is still very long. There is a foremost need to provide behavioural change at the grassroot levels. A value-driven and ethical education framework needs to be set up to promote gender parity.

As per International Monetary Fund (IMF), equal participation of women in labour force can increase India's GDP by almost 30%..

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Legislators can begin ~~from~~ change from their own sphere by passing 102nd Amendment Bill, which provides for one-third women reservation in Lok Sabha.

Similarly, law and order needs to be strictly implemented, by involving community participation as well.

A brighter and better future is only possible when the society makes an effort to push women into leading positions, help ~~break~~ ^{shatter} stereotypes and glass ceilings so that the nation can progress as whole.

One must remember

the wise words of Swami
vivekananda :

'There is no chance of welfare
without improving the condition
of ~~for~~ women. It is not
possible for a bird to
fly on one wing.'

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in this part)

Intro - ♀ full circle herself.
god, etc v/s real life.

Historic - Sati, child marriage,
~~no~~ no ♀ educⁿ to today.
Savitribai Phule & couple thrown mud @ for ♀ educⁿ.

Egs { Pol → IQ, PP
Eco → Falguni Nayan
~~Security~~ → INSV Tarini
Kalpana Chawla
Sports
Covid = ASHA workers
Tele - educⁿ
Health Homemakers } Sci & Tech } 3-4
5

>< Covid:
historic - discriminⁿ ← patriarchal mindset
- weaker sex.
- ↓ FLPR ✓
- pol 14% ✓ } 6

covid - led access
- home labour
- child marriage
- shadow pandemic } 7-7.5.

8-9

{ IMF report → equal participⁿ GDP ↑ 30%
→ not weaker sex, but weaker infra. }
Govt { LBO = ~~machina~~ One stop centre; PDVA;
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, POSH act.
MDM sch, RTE, MBA, ~~incentive~~ }
way fwd { 102nd Bill resown
beh^r Δ; ethics & values.
LBO Participatory govt. }
⇒ ♀ debt to
2 red dent.

(12)? Vinckananda → ~~without~~ No chance for
welfare w/o improve ♀ condition. Not possible
for mind to fly on one wing.

Section A

Q2 In the face of adversity, we have a choice : we can be bitter, or we can be better.

At the age of 10, she was sexually harassed by close relatives. She soon ~~became~~ got pregnant, and gave birth to a premature child, who later died. From that moment, she decided to dedicate her life to rising above her circumstances. However, she was soon fired from her job ~~as~~ giving vague excuses. However, she took her loss as a sign for something better. She began her career as a television show host, working with utmost dedication. And soon, she became the queen of television talk shows, while CNN called her the 'most powerful woman.'

This is the story of Oprah Winfrey

and how she fought the adversities in her life to reach huge heights.

Her story is such that reflects how life keeps throwing challenges and adversities in our path. It is us who have the choice : to be better or bitter.

As one grows up, he realises the fact that 'Life is the biggest teacher.' Life is never supposed to be predictable and a smooth ride. It is like the rollercoaster, with its own shares of ups and downs.

This cannot be stressed more at this point when the entire world has been shook by the coronavirus pandemic. This acts as the biggest reality check that

anything can happen anywhere.
It is one's own attitude and
willingness to choose to make
the worst or best of it.

Covid 19 brought stories
of various people who bowed
down before the virus. Stories of
migrant and farmer suicides were
painful to hear. Many people lost
their loved ones, and found it
almost impossible to get over such a
loss. Education of many students was
affected as well.

However, at the same time,
inspiring stories made headlines
as well. New technology like
tele-education and tele-health
was used to serve even in such
times. Doctors and other medical
staff did not lose hope, and

selflessly acted as Covid warriors to treat patients. Similarly, scientists and researchers worked day and night to provide Covid vaccination as soon as possible. Thus, they were able to make 'better' out of such an adverse situation.

However, the question that arises is - why some people choose the bitter path?

Firstly, a person with weak moral or ethical values would always look towards the unethical or bitter way out.

Secondly, lack of mental strength and a strong willpower also deter a person from finding the light in darkness. Such a

situation may result due to an individual's personal nature and attitude towards life in general. It may also be due to result of conditioning or socialisation done by the society. Lack of a supportive framework may result in decreasing mental health. This also causes harm to nation as a whole. This can be seen in WHO's report calling India 'the most depressed country in the world'.

For example, world history provides us with situations where adversities were tackled in a bitter manner.

Hitler, faced with growing want for communism and

having anger against the harsh treaty of Versailles, chose to go down the bitter path of upholding his nationalism in a negative manner. This led to World War II, which caused huge destruction.

Similarly, USA chose to fight off rival Japan in world war by dropping fatal atomic bombs at Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

This bitter response ~~is~~ has resulted in generations of children being born with various defects due to mutations.

Thus, a bitter response or a negative mindset can never help result in positive outcomes.

It is harmful for the individual, society, nation and world as a

whole.

However, inspiring examples of people from all walks of life exist, who chose to rise above their challenging situations and fears, and tried to look at the better side.

While leading India's national movement, Mahatma Gandhi faced numerous challenges like violent protests, being jailed and many times being criticised. However, he stuck to 'his better path' of non-violence and Satyagraha, which was eventually a success to achieve Indian independence.

Similarly, when Kapil Dev led his team for the World Cup in 1983, no one believed in the strength of Indian cricket

team. However, his resolve did not waver. ~~and~~ Even when the game was going against him, he took the challenge in the positive light and delivered his best to rise above it. This led to India's victory in the world cup, and what led to increased respect and love for Indian cricket team.

In the field of administration, Alex Paul Menon's efforts need to be highlighted. His posting in Chhattisgarh's naxal-affected and poverty-stricken district saw many migrations. This adverse situation was tackled by him by ~~providing~~ enabling the community to use rainwater.

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harvesting to build a pond - which could be used to irrigate the fields as well as for irrigation.

His positive efforts helped 75% of the population come out of poverty in just 2 years.

Manipur's Armstrong Pame (IAS) also rose above bureaucratic hurdles and used crowdfunding for building 100-km long road - thus giving him the title of 'Miracle Man'.

Such motivating and shining examples raise the question - How can one be more like these people and choose the better side?

At the individual level, there is need to have strong will and dedication to stick to one's principles. It is

important to have a 'Never Give Up' attitude, while also choosing ethical means to reach one's goals.

At the societal level, there is need for a value-driven educational framework.

Society and its people must be focused to keep marching forward to achieve self-goal alongwith societal welfare.

More focus needs to be given to protecting and betterment of people's mental health and peace of mind, by provision of supportive framework.

As Mahabharat illustrated, both Pandavas and Kauravas faced adversities and

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competitions. However, Kauravas chose the bitter path of 'Adharma', while Pandavas ~~sto~~ stuck to the better path of Dharma, which eventually led to Pandava's victory.

Thus, the next time one encounters challenges and roadblocks, he must remember the saying -

'when the going gets tough,
the tough get going'

==

Q2. ~~Gandhi~~

Intro - Oprah Winfrey.

Thus, her story shows how life throws adversity in our path - we decide --

Why adversity faced?

Because life is unpredictable & never a smooth path.

Roadblocks expected, so as to keep moving fwd.

Ppl always have a choice

Covid 19

Ques arises why some people choose the bitter path?

→ Hitler

→ WWI

→ cold war

→ ethical & morals weak

→ lack mental strength

→ conditioned in such a way that unable to tackle such pressure.

~~Raises the ques of how people~~

However, inspiring exs of ppl rising above fears & challenges

to choose better path exist

Gandhi ② ✓

Mahabharat ①

world cup ③

admⁿ ④

Raises the quesⁿ of

how one can be more

like these ppl

APJ Kalam quote

ethical & value-based educⁿ
strong will & determinatⁿ
to learn from failures & challenges.

Never give up attitude

motivational talks; Role models
+ mindset & workie towards ppl

→ Intro

→ exs

→ why ppl choose bitter.

→ how to be better

→ peace in soul...
conclude

• Gandhi

• Mahabharat

• Hitler

• Laxmibai

- Lokpal bill

- Nirbhaya?

• world cup '83 →

Kapil Dev ⇒

no one believed in Ind^a we won.

• Covid 19

• Oprah Winfrey

• Administrator ⇒

Dr DM,

Alex Paul Menon

world wars
cold war.