



ESSAY

Test - 2

Roll No. _____

Time Allowed: 3 Hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

Remarks

- Attempt both essays
- The test carries 250 marks.
- Write each essay in about 1000-1200 words.
- Any page left blank in the answer-book must be crossed out clearly.

(Examiner will pay special attention to the candidate's grasp of his/her material, its relevance to the subject chosen, and to his/her ability to think constructively and to present his/her ideas concisely, logically and effectively).

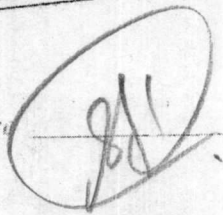
*60/55
May*

Name DIKSHA

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature *Diksha*

1. Invigilator Signature 

2. Invigilator Signature _____

1. *One is not born but rather becomes a woman.*
2. *India vs. Bharat: Is it still relevant?*

1. One is not born but rather becomes a woman

Rani Lakshmi Bai grew up with her uncle Nana Sahib who taught her ~~the~~ combat, statecraft, and other activities then considered appropriate for boys. As she grew up to become a commendable woman, who had to take up the mantle after death of her husband. She led the charge to valiantly defend her throne against British. As is famously known, "khorb ladi mardani, wo ton shansi wali Rani thi" ("She bravely fought like a man, she was Rani of Shansi")

For millenia now, women have become ~~a~~ 'the other sex', recent developments notwithstanding relegated to safe, indoor homemaking or to 'less important' works. A definition of 'womanhood' has emerged out of societal orders that is not natural. Rani Lakshmi Bai defied this box and so have many others.

A woman, ~~is~~ as per a ^{mainstream} social definition, possesses certain physical aspects and with them embodies a motherly, caregiver role.

Should've provided more focused analysis of the story - mentioned in the introduction

Before beginning the analysis should be highlighted that -
 is the category female refer to the biological make-up whereas gender is a social construct 100%

But can we say that possession of certain biological features make women very different? Do they all really fit in one type of definition? Who is a typical woman and how does one become one? Is it really not natural but nurturant difference? Then can the other body types also be "women"?

Let us explore the nature versus nurture debate first.

John Locke has posited that we are all born as "Tabula Rasa" ("Blank slate") on which our experiences and environment ^{are} written over time. He is an ~~inst~~ empiricist and like him many behaviorists also believe that we are, and so our behavior is, the product of our learnings.

This is in contrast to nativists who propounded that our genes, i.e., nature, inheritance has big role to play in our behaviors. Therefore a woman is born with the XX Chromosome, along with it come various physiological, neurochemical and brain differences.

Remarks

So, this biology assigns women different developmental roles as they grow up through life stages. A girl undergoes puberty and becomes woman. She can hereafter bear children, care for them and nourish them.

But the biological view does not account for differences in personalities, cognitive abilities, motivations, and social adjustment. Every girl is different in herself and is beyond ^a mere cog in reproduction cycle. As humans, the most intelligent species on earth, we have evolved complex social, political and economic systems. Where do girls fall in these systems?

Many studies have revealed brain differences in men and women. For example, women have more neural connections between the hemispheres and thus have ^{more} integrated processing, compared to ~~tot~~ lateralized male brains. But these differences have not been found ^{as} not ^{having} significant when it comes to Behavioral differences. So what explains the very different masculine and feminine behaviors?

Remarks

Content is rich in information and has been adequately explained.

This is where nurture come into play.

A typical woman:

Society, family, peers, i.e., the environment shapes women behavior by creating certain expectations. These expectations are rewarded and consolidated vicariously through role models.

For example, while growing up a girl is told to behave "like a lady", to observe how older women behave and is praised for her innocent, polite demeanor.

The society has evolved with different roles, assigned for men and women to ensure harmony and stability. Women have been delegated to homemaking, cooking, caring, in most societies. The more 'powerful' men would go out and 'make a living' (work in farms, fight battles etc.)

To ensure that all women follow this set pattern, the socialisation becomes a strong force. Constant reminders of "Beti toh Paraya Dhan hoti hai" (daughter is ~~not~~ an other's asset), "Acche ghar ki lachkriyan" (girls from good families) etc. are meant to keep girls docile, with low aspirations and confidence. ~~This~~ ^{Thus} thrives the patriarchal order.

The woman's psyche gets shaped by a self-fulfilling prophecy where expectations and stereotypes lead to behavior that is congruent with them leading people to stronger attitudes. For example, being constantly told girls can't do well at maths leads to lower performance, lesser number of women opting mathematical branches and thus stronger attitudes. But this is a false notion. Girls in Shanghai perform just as good, even better, at maths.

Thus, as a girl grows up with lesser attention, less resources, or even ~~even~~ with ~~colorful~~ pink colors and barbie dolls. She grows up looking up to teachers, caregivers, nurses as women. She plays "Teacher-teacher" or with dollhouses. This is not because she naturally desired to but because she was expected to. The lack of women as police, as fighters, as engineers, as judges predisposes them to not aim for such aspirations.

But many women have historically and even today defied the restrictions placed on them by society. Ms. Hima Das is a case in point. She hails from a region without proper facilities to support such sporting talent. There were no role models and of her community was not very

Remarks

?

Focus in point
① & ② →

Conditioning of women can also be better addressed through

socio-economic & Political dimensions

What has been covered is adequate but it

doesn't cover the impact.

For it the above suggestion

should be included.

supportive of an uncertain career. But buoyed by her family she is now conquering tracks across the world.

There have been many stellar examples of girls outperforming boys in boards exams of many states. Many girls have gone on to become successful IAS officers coming from humble backgrounds. Their grandmothers had told them it's useless for a girl to study. They made their parents proud and changed attitudes of many around them.

But the best examples remain of sportspersons, Air force pilots, conductors, police and the likes. They became the women they are by refusing to kowtow to social customs. Had they been born as ^{per} the social social conception of women they could never become Mary C. Kom, Indira Nooyi, Nirmala Sitharaman or Kiran Bedi or Kalpana Chawla or anyone else.

Why should any woman have to conform to limited perceptions of womanhood? Every girl is a dynamic force of nature in herself, ~~that~~ ^{who} will go on to become her individual self. With every new life arise new opportunities, new hope.

MEN AS WOMEN: To Become **ES SCORE**

Even men should not be limited to business "women". They too can take on responsibility in the home, be caring for children and chores. A boy should not be restricted from exploring his emotional range and be his best self. He can play with dolls, become nurse or homemaker. The 'becoming' must not be restricted.

It's a good and insightful point.

Many schools in Ireland are now giving gender neutral education and play environments to the children. Israel has mandatory military duty for both girls and boys. Gender neutrality can be transformative step towards engineering development.

The effects of such gender neutral learning are yet to be researched by scientific community. 'Identity confusion' can be a ^{possible} side effect. But that should not restrict governments from trying gender equal interventions. Equality in education, nutrition, job opportunities, safety, wage payment, inheritance and marriage choices can effect gender justice.

For long women have been relegated to lower caste, at the level of Shudras by Hindu ~~practices~~ & customs. Contrasting with the goddess images of Durga and Kali, women were considered and thus made weaker. Razia Sultan defied them, Rani Lakshmi Bai did too, but the

Before giving suggestions should also covered what steps have been taken to improve women's condition. ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
→ Renovation of local level.

Remarks

Larger community did not pay heed.

The Amazonian warriors of Greek myths and the strong goddesses of Indian myths should be a guide that a girl can become whoever she wants to be. For a progressive, developed nation the women are the driving force. The half of population should be an equal complementary half.

It's a good intro duction for its ⇒
 as hopeful and reasonable

* Under ^{females} ~~sexism~~ ^{a woman's} becomes due to societal expectations → should also factored in the
 → impact of biology {
 Masturbation
 Child bearing
 Comparatively less testosterone

→ Also need to include the explicit mention of Patriarchy.

* ⇒ Also highlight the steps taken by the government

* Also should've also covered the impact of subjugation of women across low-economic & political

59
 125

Remarks

Point.

India vs. Bharat : is it still relevant?

[Scenario 1]: The Birthday party of a now 10 year old Indira is scheduled in the ~~sweet~~ hotel of the nearby mall in Coimbatore. Her friends from school are to wear pink frocks and the princess themed party will attract all the ^{pink balloons} ~~little girls~~. They are looking for gifts from a nearby mall and ranting about their favorite cartoon characters.

[Scenario 2]: Indira sits on a pavement waiting for foot light to ask the drivers of expensive cars to buy her pink balloons. She used to go to school in her hometown and had registered today as her birth date all by herself. But her parents sent her away and now she is here in a big scary city looking for chump change.

These two contrasting images of two Indiras are representative of the decades old distinction between India and Bharat, where one little girl goes to a posh school and speaks English all day, the other is relegated to earn for herself and her family without any knowledge of herself or her surroundings.

India has been conceptualised as the modern, educated, urban, economic powerhouse while Bharat is the rural, agrarian, struggling, manually working.

Can also add
modern vs traditional

Introduction is brief and has properly set the stage for the main body of the essay.

Meaning not clear

~~pass~~ nation. But this distinction has also evolved over the decades since independence.

During the struggle for Indian independence the congress, which initially comprised of educated elite were disconnected from the masses. Over time the Bhartiya mass was brought into the fold with efforts of Mahatama Gandhi. Gandhiji is the epitome of bridging of India - Bharat gap.

Gandhiji went from a rural Dewan's son to ^{english} educated lawyer in Portswain, South Africa. ~~and~~ then he returned to India and donned the Swarajist uniform. ~~and~~ he connected with the Bharat and enabled the nation to do so as well.

But then after independence the debate again rose to prominence with PM Jawaharlal Nehru advocating modernisation and technology as panacea. The "commanding heights of India" were to transform Bharat into a modern nation state.

The tussle between the two natures of India continued till 1990s when India again received a boost. After Indira Gandhi's nationalisation and JP Narayan's efforts at bringing back Bharat, PM Rajiv Gandhi ushered in new age India. A Young India of new aspirations, new technology and new opportunities.

Since then Bharat has been struggling

Remarks

to keep up with the rapid advancement of India and the distance though unbridged facing to out of collective consciousness.

Yet time and again, news from Bharat struggling to overcome caste discrimination, gender injustice, farmer unrest, communal violence, keep surfacing. These serve as reminder of the incomplete integration.

So we need to examine whether the distinction remains valid today? Whether these ~~her~~ attempts to integrate the two identities have borne fruits? and what can be the future of such dichotomy?

India vs Bharat: The current scenario

India and Bharat were the two names adopted for the country in the constitution. They represent the ~~different~~ diversity of the nation of many identities. In different areas of life, for different sections of people, the disparity is manifests variously.

Most prominently, culturally, the 'Indians' have a modern outlook, seek to uphold the constitution. They thus try to be secular, with scientific temper and strive for excellence. The western culture has had a prominent effect on 'India'. The 'McDonaldisation' of urban food and ~~the~~ "denimisation" of the urban attire are as case in point.

The historical underpinning of the topic has been adequately done.

It's a good practice to highlight the course of the essay.

Remarks

This contrasts with the 'Bhartiya', the rural or the traditional section of the Indian society. The culture for them still abhors the western clothing, fast food, individualistic actions. They are wary of the 'distortion of 'Sanskars'' (cultural habits) among the urban youth. The religious customs and rituals are held in the highest regard.

'Bhartiya culture' is believed to be rooted in Vedas and Puranas, and this has grown over the years for social harmony and kept in place by the 'elders' of families and community. Any deviation for example, intercaste marriages or education of girl child, are seen with high contempt and shunned by the community.

Politically, too, the two conceptions of the nation see a contrast in ideologies. The oft cited conservative Right wing, vs the left and liberals. Never has this distinction been as clear as the Indianness of the polity is rooted in constitution, western ideals and notions of some individual liberty. The Bhartiya ~~to~~ insists on ~~its~~ traditional symbols, collective action and religious law.

For the economy, the Indian stresses on western economic models for corporate ~~and~~ private sector dominance, while the agrarian and

•Remarks

traditional economy of Bharat lies resisting the corporate influences. The Bharatiya economy was based on personal connections, community interaction and familial professions. These were supported by Gandhiji as his "Village Industries".

This has makes it implicit that the society has seen transformations towards Indianness away from the Bharatiya mode of living. Nuclear families are increasingly becoming common. Women are becoming more independent and educated as compared to the docile, dependent, religious 'Bharatiya Nari' (Bharatiya women) the caste bondages are also getting weaker with more opportunities economically and socially. Social mobility has been possible with secular education, urban life and new jobs.

Bharatiya society still has many demons to tackle. Women empowerment, caste equality, secularism, democratic liberty still elude it.

India vs Bharat: declining Relevance?

But within all this ~~we~~ ^{one} can "begin accepting" the notion of irrelevance of such distinction in present times? There are many developments that have changed the dynamics of the dichotomy.

The ~~sp~~ advent of the digital age is one such radical development. With

③
From Point 1 to 3
Difference between India & Bharat
have been exhaustively covered.

Should's also highlighted the plight of Bharat in terms of social distress - Proliferation of slums - Soaring Income inequality (refer of Jan report)

Remarks

- Poor health & Education facility for Bharat.

the ushering in of the Information and Communication Technology Bharat can now access the unlimited information from across the world. The greater connect with the urban citizenry and their cultural tastes has changed rural landscapes tangibly.

The oversubscription of Punjabi songs is equal for all sections of India. The Bollywood movies, Youtube streaming, TikTok (video sharing application on phones) have percolated to the remotest areas. This was made possible by 4G connectivity delivered cheap with competitive service providers. Cell phones are gradually becoming a staple for all sections alike.

The interconnectedness has been further emboldened by cheap transport linkages and better infrastructure. With travel, migration and ~~business~~ tourism picking up, India and Bharat are physically assimilating. Communicating closely, observing vividly, the two are subconsciously becoming one.

Economy of India and Bharat are gradually aligning too. Efforts by government for 'Make in India' and support to MSMEs, tribal enterprises, handlooms, local artisans, are bringing Bharat to mainstream.

Remarks

Before talking o

But most importantly, education coverage and health facilities have mushroomed all over the country. Development of all regions will gradually blur this distinction entirely.

India and Bharat: The future

Before giving suggestion should've checked what steps have been taken by the govt.
 → Rambar mission
 → Ayush man Bharat
 → Skill India Program

The future of nation is built in its classroom. The children, all the Indians, the youths make the future of the country. Their experiences, their education and learning will shape India and Bharat.

The ^{children} youths of the country need good quality education, healthcare, opportunities and role models to realise their full potential. Fractured curriculum, biased teachers, prejudiced ^{misery} parents can turn the hope into disaster.

The most apparent marker of the dichotomy lies in the English language. English education should not be a privilege of the urban, or rich. If the ^{Indian} economy demands English speaking as a pre-requisite then 'Bharat' is bound to be left behind.

Linguistic integration even after linguistic recognition of states can most certainly bridge India (English speaking) and Bharat (as conservative language speakers). The digital divide can also be addressed by linguistic focus.

Keywords:

Also should've covered how India & Bharat can learn from each other. E.g. traditional practices like festivals, yoga & yoga can be

The children of all regions are not privy to the best facilities. Inter-state, inter-district disparity in educational indicators like attendance, school infrastructure, gender equality, pupil-teacher ratio is high. So is the case with healthcare indicators. Malnutrition among Bharatiya children is a big hindrance to proper development.

The youth need appropriate skills, opportunities and realistic aspirations. The 'demographic dividend' is fuelled by the energy of the youth. Economic, political and social problems can all be overcome by channelising the young energy. ^{etc}

Well-integrated youth, with an independent confident identity, will give India its identity. To reconcile this dual personality of India, the youth need direction. The dichotomy affects their self-concept the most. Pride in Indian past and hope for future will trigger new motivation.

Therefore, to script ~~an~~ India's destiny India cannot be left struggling with dissociative identity. Picking the best elements from both, India and Bharat must become one unique reality. Without forcing ~~on~~ any one standard on the diverse beauty, India must accept and nurture its unity. This will be India's tryst with destiny. There

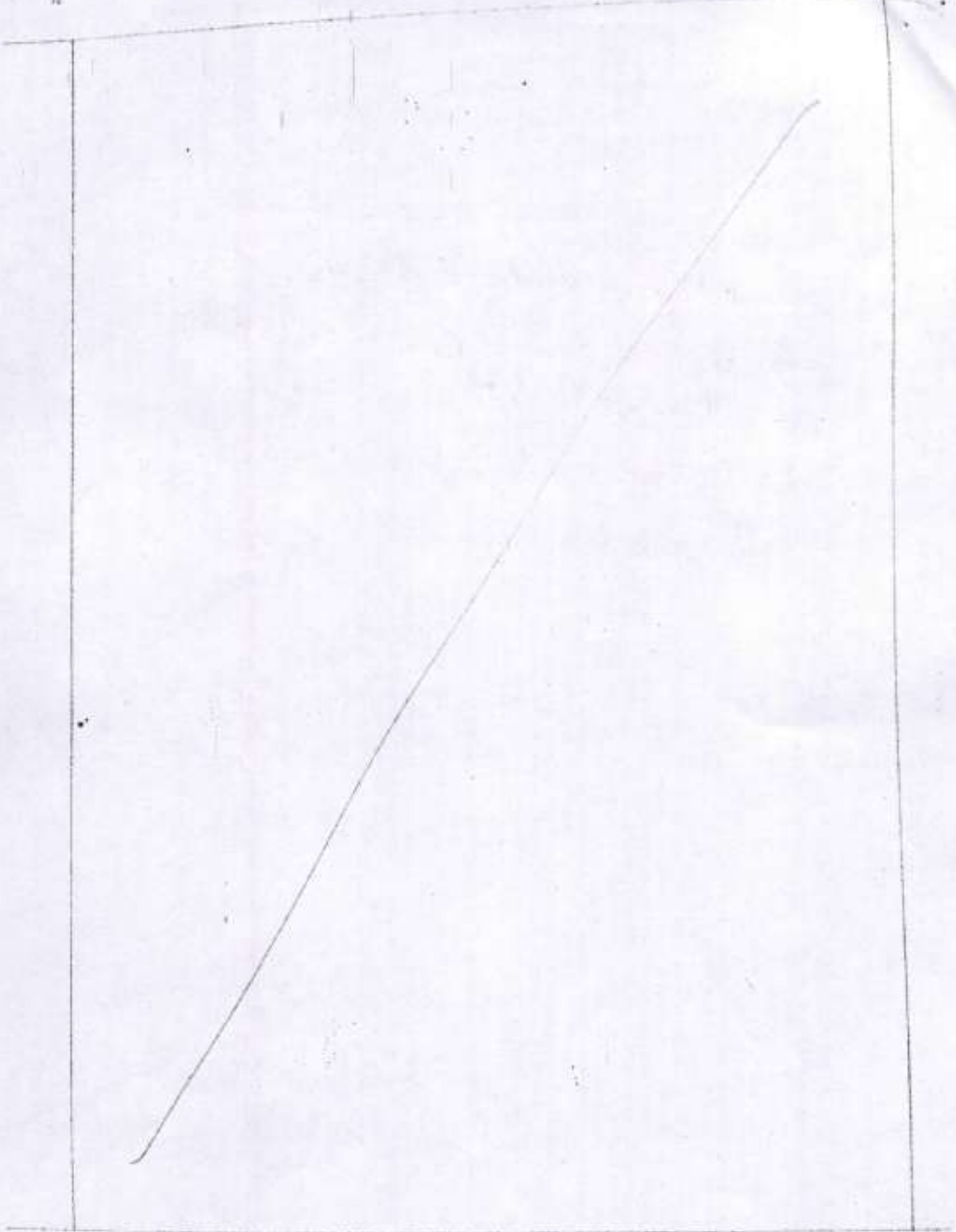
Conclusion
is well balanced
& in line with the topic

is still a dichotomy we ought to reconcile.

Need to incorporate the following -

- 60
724
- The present condition of Bharat & what impact can it have for the country.
 - How Bharat & India can be useful for each other
 - Steps taken by the government.

Remarks



Remarks

Example

Remarks

India's element is of the system
 2. Government of India -
 The state is the primary source of
 investment in infrastructure
 development of infrastructure today is

Infrastructure -
 roads, bridges, ports, airports, water supply, electricity, etc.
 for different sections of society - children, youngsters, etc.
 ICT, digitalization
 travel, transportation
 infrastructure development

Bill of Rights -
 fundamental rights, etc.
 economic, social, cultural rights

Bill of Rights -
 fundamental rights, etc.
 economic, social, cultural rights
 cultural distance
 distinct economies

Remarks

not born — but becomes woman

gender identity
gender constancy

who is a woman?

to become woman

a man also as woman.

Biology
Society
school
family
media

lifecycle of girl

arguments against: one is born a woman.

(types of woman)

what type of woman to become?

Patriarchy and woman.

social
eco.
pol.

historical

femininity

intro a young girl growing up

not born but becomes : nature vs nurture
genes & environment

great women :

Kosa Paules, Lalchumi Bai, Mother Teresa
Indira Gandhi, Kalgi, Meera Bai,
Razia Sultan, Mary C. Kom, Pratibha
Patil
Narayani Sakharaman.

arguments :

John Locke - Tabula Rasa.

Predispositions - learned - over temperament

gender roles and expectations

priming effect