



VISION IAS

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SUBJECT:	ESSAY - 2.			Test Code:	1	4	5	7
Name of Candidate	Divya. S. Gunde.							
Medium Hindi/Eng.	English.	Registration Number	2	5	3	0	8	
Center	Pune	Date	1	7	1	1	2	0

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।
Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks :				

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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

Section - A

There are some things you learn best in calm, and some in storm

The 2008 film that won several academy awards "Slumdog Millionaire" is a story of Jamal who learnt so much about life from all the "storms" he faced and all the adversities that eventually became a story of a millionaire. Similarly, on the other hand, another movie "Taare Zameen Par" tells us about Ishan Awasti who requires a "calm" learning environment, a patient teacher and encouraging parent to learn simple things in life.

Both the narrations hint at an underlying fact that one

learns from both the situations of "calm" as well as "storm".

The word "calm" symbolises a situation at peace, where the person has safe and secure environment. It also represents the right and progressive initiatives and encouragement that helps a person learn at best. This can be reflected with in the initiatives one takes so that learning is furthered. The story of Badminton champion P.V. Sindhu and her parents shows the efforts her parents took to secure her the right training and guidance. It is this learning during the calm that brought laurels at 2016 Olympics and 2019 Badminton World Championship.

On the similar lines, some things are learnt best in "storms" which symbolises the hardships and adversities that one faces in life, and these turn out to be not failures but valuable lessons. In the words of Albert Einstein, "out of clutter, find simplicity. From discord find harmony. In the middle of difficulties, lies opportunity"

Here, the storms are not to be considered obstructions but opportunities. The story of South African freedom fighter Nelson Mandela tells us how the storms of apartheid, colonialism made him stronger, in fact, it further strengthened his belief in freedom and equality for his nation. The journey of India's first IPS women officer Kiran Bedi is not without her

storms. she faced obstruction right from securing her post to training to facing internal strife. But like it is said "what does not kill you, makes you stronger". The storms are like deserts hiding huge oasis of learning in it.

In this analogy, question arises: who is a better teacher? and whose learnings are more important?

The things learnt in the calm are the foundation that promotes actions during the storm. The Indian medical and health system showcased its ability and strength amidst the COVID-19 Pandemic. The system could hold ground because of the learning during the

calm. Indian doctors and nurses are highly skilled and always in demand from their proficiency not only in India but across the world. This learning during the times of calm promoted valuable lesson during the storm that the world is facing in the form of pandemic.

The lessons & learnt during adversities are different from that of secure situations. Lessons during the challenging situations are more ~~is~~ experimental, ~~situa~~ coherent and long lasting. Things like bravery and leaderships come to surface in times of crisis. Mahatma Gandhi in his early life had a different path chalked out for himself. But when faced with adversities learnt about his

own leadership skills, "things" & like strength of the masses, powerful weapon of satyagraha. These lessons are not taught in schools but are permanently lasting in one's mind.

Sometimes things learnt during the calm leads to a better action during the storm. It avoids learning from one's mistakes and prepares us better for adversities and challenges in life. The life of Steve Jobs was famous for the up-hill tasks but few know that he took a calligraphy course at Reed College which reflect in the apple's beautiful typography. Similarly, the movie Super 30 where a batch of 30 students taught by Anand Kumar apply their learning from classrooms to real life challenges and demanding

situations.

Even at national level,
4 When one faces adversities even if unprepared for it teaches us to avoid a situation later on in life. Although one was not ready and failed miserably when struck with a calamity. The lessons will not go in vain but prevent any destruction later when faced with similar situation again. The state of Odisha was frequently faced with cyclones and torrential rains. But today by leveraging technology and ~~following~~ shifting focus from disaster mitigation to disaster risk reduction is now ready to handle natural hazards better.

at the national level as well

India learnt lessons from the unwarranted sudden Chinese aggression in 1962. Today, the strong position showcased by India during the Doklam stand off and recent Galwan stand off has proved as a deterrent to China. Thus, some things which are learnt during a storm prevents further ensuing storms to come.

But the ones that do not learn in both situations are destined to lose. ~~Area~~ The world is grappling with a "slow onset storm" in the form of Climate Change. But many countries like the USA, Brazil continue to deny its existence. This projects a grave situation where neither ~~the~~ lessons ^{were} learnt during the calm nor the on-going storm.

Thus, both the situations of peace and tranquility along side adversities and challenges are great teachers but one has to be ready to learn and mould accordingly. Like Jamal and Ishaan we must be ready to learn and make the most out of any given situation.

Just like P. V. Sindhu the dedication during the calm ~~leads~~ promotes a guiding light during the storm. And just like Odisha one must learn ~~to not repeat~~ one must learn from every storm and add to your learnings. As it is said,

If you want to see the calm,
you have to weather the storm"

Section - B

5.] Legislative measures alone are not Enough to ensure Women's safety

The Times of India
Mumbai: Struggling women actors face casting couch situations as explained.

The New York Times
Calcutta: witch hunting case in the village of Gorba

The Indian Express
• Unnati rape victim succumbs to injuries. Father dies in judicial custody.

The Hindu
• National Commission for Women report on the rising domestic violence during lockdown.

... have done. Cyber stalking rampant in major developed countries.

The above newspaper cuttings bring chills to the reader. The ever rising cases of violence against women and the abuse of women's safety bring several questions to the mind. Are women really safe?

Why have not several institutional and legal measures prevented this? What have the laws failed the women?

Safety of women refers to the secure atmosphere in the society, where women can exercise their freedom to the fullest. Women are provided bodily integrity, safe environment and thus furthering safety in other dimensions as well. Such as economic safety, social safety, psychological safety and the like.

Safety of women has a "Dominio Effect" on women empowerment. Safety promote better learning at school, more access to jobs, increased mobility to work outside their

homes, work in night shifts, etc.

But women safety is poisoned with grave concerns. Every three minutes a girl goes missing in India. Everyday two women face sexual abuse. Women safety is abused even in secure environment of their homes. As 93% of sexual violence are acts by "known persons" which at times include even brother, fathers, or "Casting Couch" or demand of sexual favours especially in movie industry also hamper women's bodily integrity. This was highlighted in the #MeToo movement.

Similarly, witch-hunting, dowry deaths, domestic violence are not more commonly seen in rural areas, although cases from affluent classes are not uncommon.

Consequently lack of economic and social safety in the form of earning, employment avenues also make matters worse. In addition, patriarchal notions and women as "weaker sex" dampens women's safety and position in the society.

In the Eyes of the Law

Several legislative measures are put in place to promote women's safety. Downy Prohibition Act, Prevention of Domestic Violence Act promote safety at home. While Sexual Harassment at Workplace Act promotes safe work culture. In addition, government has also set up Nirbhaya Fund for rehabilitation of rape victims. The Ministry of Home Affairs also maintains a Nation Database

of sexual offenders. The Information Technology Act deals with cases of cyber-stalking, cyber-bullying, identity theft, etc.

As it is seen there are sufficient legislative measures. But somewhere these have not translated into changing ground realities.

Laws : Promise on Peril?

Laws alone are insufficient because of several reasons. Unsatisfactory implementation, lack of awareness among women are basic issues. Similarly, social stigmatisation of victims and lack of prospects for normal future life prevents reporting. Laws are merely the tip of the iceberg while the base lies somewhere else.

The Base of the Iceberg

The basis of women safety lie in enculturation. In the words of sociologist André Beville, " laws only decide the direction in which a society moves, but the actual path is traversed by culture". Thus, a "culture of women's safety" will lead to true safety. Children are to be taught from formative ages about gender sensitisation towards the other genders.

In a popular gender-sensitive advertisement highlights a beautiful message says "Do not teach your sons not to cry, but teach them to not make "her" cry". Thus, attitude building is the important linchpin of promoting women's safety.

Similarly, women are to be made aware of the already existing protections that are available to them. Swareness and education could turn out to be a gamechanger. Mumbai Police recently conducted seminars on "Good touch - Bad touch" along with NGOs in schools. This is a proactive step that will help create deterrence as well as promote information to women in early age.

On the same lines, several schools have focused on "Self-Defence Training" to ~~women~~ girls. These can be replicated at workplaces, offices, rural areas, etc.

Safety of women is will demand involvement of all stakeholders including women themselves. Women leaders like IPS Rashmi Shukla, has

initiated a project "Buddy Cop" in Pune to attach 10 girls with one police constable of nearby police chowki. Such exemplary initiatives promote women involvement in women safety.

In addition, reliance of technology can prove to be a pathbreaker in women's safety. Use of CCTV cameras, in public places, GPS tracking on public vehicles, use of Artificial Intelligence and machine learning to observe anti-social behaviour. AI can predict tendencies in humans on the basis of their web searches, chats, etc.

But all these measures are curative in nature. It caters to solutions when abuse of women's safety are on-going. But the need of the hour is reforms in the

value system. There is a hope for women safety when sensitisation of the entire society takes place. From the legislators to administrators to police personnel to judiciary, handling the cases and to ~~us~~ the men. The myths of women as "weaker sex" needs to be shunned.

A women's right to bodily integrity is a basic fundamental right that needs to be upheld in all circumstances. Value-based teaching needs to be inculcated; ~~example~~ the role played by parents and teachers is crucial here. The culture of safety for women is incomplete without legislative measures. But reforms are needed in peripheral aspects as well.

Formulation of laws to involve women representatives from diverse sections. This will provide more women-centric laws. This should be ~~women~~ coupled with proper implementation. Implementational discrepancies are a major problem why legislative measures cannot reach its aims. Involvement of NGOs, social leaders, local leaders to as they constitute ~~option~~ "Opinion makers" of the society. In this regard the "She for She" campaign of Telangana Government is laudable which promote women leaders to take charge of women's safety and women empowerment.

Although safety concerns are majorly faced by women. The cases of sexual violence against transgender, intersex and even males are too visible. This also is an area where legislative measures are needed.

Thus, legislative measures along with value-based education, sensitisation of gender, popularisation of best implementational models could help create a safe and secure environment for not only women but also for all sections of society. As a society cannot hope to progress if half of the society feels unsafe. As per manusmriti -

"Yatra Narayastu Pujayante
Ramante Tatra Devta"

[“When women are honoured,
divinity blossoms; and where
women are dishonoured no
matter how noble the action
be, they remain fruitless”]

calm teaches more

4.) who is a better teacher?

↳ calm for teachers; school.
skill training.

but storm teaches ...

Albert E "Education is ... "

5.) ~~Not antagonistic but symbiotic~~

A symbiosis

↳ Steve Jobs : famous for his learning in
hardships but what he learnt as a
student calligraphy ... etc

↳ Super30 : the children taught by
Anand kumar apply their knowledge

↳ The journey of P. V. Sindhu shows
the beautiful blend of learnings

6.) ~~Not~~ all storms come to disturb
your life some come to clear your path.

7.) End : Just like Jaisal ,

Learning is not the product of teaching.
Learning is the product of activity of learner.

VISION IASTM

John Holt

Don't write
anything this
margin
(इस मार्ग में
कुछ ना लिखें)

There are some things you learn
best in calm and some in storm.

• Peaceful situation

→

→ storm teaches more

→ calm teaches more

→ learning in calm
actually helps
during a storm.

→ Raazi movie.

→ Super 30

→ Shun dog millionaire.

→ Steve Jobs.

1] Intro: ~~Hicki movie~~ to Super 30 movie Anand Kumar
who teaches

~~Story of Steve~~

2] Some valuable lessons are learnt in
calm → which represents a undisturbed.
eg: a child learning in school.

3] But some things are learnt in storm
which means an adversity. ...

Quote: "Out of clutter
these hidden opportunities teach us."