

Test - 2

Section - A

Q.No Worst form of injustice is pretended justice.

Start writing from the below line:

A bright, young, 21-year old Shalini, brought up in a conservative household is being convinced and eventually coerced to get married. She however is educated, knows her ~~rights~~ and points out the injustice meted out to her.

While she is being forced to marry, her 24-year old brother is pursuing his PhD to get his dream job. He is allowed to live his dreams, fulfill his aspirations without being pressured into the societal obligations.

Her parents eventually agree to let her study further with the conditions that she would have a curfew time of 6 PM, would have to dress modestly, have no male friends and be married right after completing her post-graduation.

→ **Pseudo Justice**

Shalini felt delighted on being 'allowed' to study, not realizing, she was a victim of the patriarchal bargain. While she was given freedom with one hand, the conditionalities imposed took it away with the other hand.

The above story highlights the inherent irony in pretended justice that manipulates and deceives. It is the worst to deceive something into believing that they are being treated fairly, however sometimes, pretended justice could be the first step on the path for true justice in the long-run.

→ **very balanced core argument well written!**

"We can easily forgive the children who are afraid of dark, the real tragedy of life is when men are afraid of the light."

- Plato

apt
concept!
well
written!

The above quote by Plato highlights the need for knowing the real truth that is laid bare by the light. Pretended justice aims to dupe an individual with a chimera. It prevents an individual from taking action against falsehood and lies being fed to him in the garb of justice.

~~the~~

To substantiate ^{the} above, Karl Marx in his theory of 'Class Conflict' shows how the proletariat in capitalism have 'false consciousness' about their socio-economic position, failing to realize that the true beneficiaries are only the bourgeoisie and all the labourers are placed similarly, irrespective of their skills.

↳ aptly put

Pretended justice prevents one from unlocking their true potential, wholly realising their legitimate rights and rather rejoice in the piecemeal benefits they have been offered. It results in compromise and settlements rather than true justice.

→ **Motion from Dr Ambedkar!**

It can be illustrated in the case of Poona Pact of 1932. While the pact between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R Ambedkar was to reduce divisions, it was used by caste Hindus to use the Scheduled Caste members as their proxies, ~~by~~ denying them true representation in the decision-making processes.

Does it mean that one should prefer injustice? Is injustice better than pretended justice? Should all the ices and consequences of injustice be neglected?

well, not always. However, injustice shows the real picture of a situation.

It fuels emotions providing energy for action.

It helps analyze and understand one's true enemy. It enables revolutionary social change ~~and~~ complemented with social mobility for individuals.

Exposes
mode

effectively.

To corroborate this, the case of the American Revolution rightly fits here. The injustice meted out to Native Americans by the British in social, economic, political and cultural terms, helped them fight imperialism and ~~and~~ charter their own Constitution giving fundamental rights to citizens.

Moving on, is State the only agency that gives justice? The answer is no. Injustice ~~can be done~~ at various levels. ~~justice can be seen~~ at various levels across time and space.

Pretended justice is observed between two individuals ~~as~~ gaslighting in a relationship, patriarchal bargain in families, incompetent laws like Anti-Defection Act in politics, using 'religion as an opium' for masses to prevent a rebellion (Karl Marx) and many more, highlighting how it is a part and ~~parcel~~ of our daily routine.

Can be both!

However, does it signify that pretended justice is 'all too bad'? Is it that undesirable? Can it not be a beginning to ~~justice~~ or is it just 'too little'?

The answer is no. Pretended justice is not always bad. While it leads to a false sense of truth, sometimes it can be the necessary first step. It can be the 'beginning of the end of injustice'.

apt Counter dimension!

Affirming the above, the case of 1/3rd women's reservation in Panchayats fits right. While it led to problems like 'Pradhan Pati' where husbands used their wives as their proxies, it also empowered women like Chhori Rajawat who is the paradigm of a successful woman Sarpanch. It also culminated into 33% ~~women's~~ reservation in Parliament, giving them greater autonomy and representation. → good!

The above example rightly highlights certain advantages of pretended justice. Firstly, it can raise awareness about the issue. Secondly, it helps in mobilizing masses towards the cause. Thirdly, it provides a 'ray of hope' amidst the 'darkness of injustice', to march against the injustice.

↳ good analysis

Fourthly, it also energizes the individuals in the form of small successes. Fifthly, the limited rights enable the individuals to gain knowledge and greater wisdom for further decision-making. apt

The most apt example for this are the 'Moderate' leaders of the Indian freedom movement who believed in the 3Ps of Prayer, Petition and Protest. While the constitutional reforms given were often termed as 'benevolent despotism', it certainly laid the grounds for a more ferocious, mass-based struggle in the years to come. Good Substantiation

Amidst all this discussion, the pertinent question is that, 'Is true justice achievable?'. Is there any decision that could be fair to all parties and stakeholders involved?

The answer is ~~so~~ 'rarely'. The sense of justice often differs from one person to another, from one family to another, from ~~apt~~ one nation to another. As it often said, 'One man's terrorism is another man's revolutionary.' Similarly, justice to one could be injustice to another.

~~More Clarity needed~~
The long-pending litigations, ever-growing family disputes, cynical wars, the recent assassination attempt on Former President of USA Donald Trump, the long-standing Russia-Ukraine war, all of the examples point to the 'subjective sense of justice' that prevails.
→ ~~lost explanation!~~

Well, does it mean that we should stop striving for justice? Should we not fight against wrongdoings and falsehood? Are all actions for justice futile?

The answer is a clear and definite 'NO'. While it is utopian as an ideal, we must still strive for it. It is necessary to move ahead and forward towards the path of ~~justice~~, even if it is the ~~the~~ road to infinity'. apt

Striving for justice should be based on values of equity, inclusivity, tolerance and respect for all individuals, professions, communities and even nations. This shall ensure that ~~the~~ everyday, ~~we~~ reach closer to our goal of a just society'. apt

In a nutshell, the essay explored various dimensions throwing light on how pretended justice along with negative consequences, can also stimulate change, and ~~how~~ the real, holistic justice achievement is utopian.

Thus, pretended justice certainly 'prohibits actions', but and gives a false sense of satisfaction, however in some circumstances, it can also 'propel change.'

What we must strive for is justice based on values, of integrity, compassion, equanimity and humanity. Justice should drive inclusive growth. It must not be based on malice, prejudice or power. It should rather foster trust and build social capital.

good
conclusion

"Justice is a continuum that includes accountability, change towards preventing further injustice, strategic hope, etc.

Justice at its best is,
love correcting everything
that stands against love."

— Bernice King

Thus, justice is a continuing process and it should come without restrictive ~~conditionalities~~ like for Shalini, to achieve its ~~true~~ objective.

→ Environmental Justice, Legal,

→ well written essay

→ introductions part well highlighted

→ good number of dimensions

→ Impactfully written.

→ Always inter-link to topic.

Score : 60 - 61

Test - 2

Section - B

Topic

F

Already

Q: A burnt child loves fire.

Start writing from the below line:

An infamous 23-year old "Man of Steal" was arrested 46 times by the New York Police Department on multiple accounts of theft and shoplifting, however, he showed no remorse or repentance.

While it is famously said, 'Once bitten, twice shy', it is not true for everyone as seen above in the case of Isaac Rodriguez. He considered stealing as a way of life, needed to fulfill his needs and wants.

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127

Start with

→ Something +ve

While one may learn from their mistakes, Isaac did not. He continued his stealing that fed his ego and believed that only jail could protect him, highlighting that sometimes, 'a burnt child loves fire'.

The above story highlights the classic dilemma of 'nature v/s nurture'. An individual may often go back to the same things that hurt them, rather than course-correcting. However, one may in many cases also rectify their actions and turn their life around. apt

The above given quote by Oscar Wilde in his novel 'The Picture of Dorian Grey' depicts an individual who returns to the hurt and pain she gets from the same relationship, time and again and is yet, willing to continue, ~~is~~ unable to detach. and there could be multiple reasons for the same.

Firstly, a lust individual may return to the same people or actions due to the familiarity with the situation.

apt Secondly, it may ignite within them some thrill and excitement despite knowing the negative consequences. Thirdly, it may just break the monotony of life, giving them something to 'feel', even if painful.

To substantiate the above, we often find examples of men and women who continue to live with their abusive partners, cheating partners, while experiencing all the anguish again and again. It may be due to their habit and a sense of comfort with their ongoing life, not ready to break the chain.) → write better!

However, the reasons may not always stem from individual ideas. They could also be rooted in societal norms and cultures often exercising constraint on the activities of individuals.

Firstly, the primary socialization of individuals in their homes may stimulate lustful behaviours. Secondly, a subculture of negative events, be it poverty or delinquency, may fuel repeat offences despite getting punished. Thirdly, the rewards mechanism in a society shall also fuel wrongful actions.

apt
Analysis
but
nooooo!

To corroborate the above, Albert Cohen's Status Frustration Theory can be understood. He highlights that the working class, when denied status in society, violates socially acceptable values and patterns of acceptable behaviours, thus rejecting both the 'means' and 'ends' established by society.

apt
Substantiation

However, the famous idiom goes completely opposite to the opinion above, saying that 'A burnt child dreads fire.'

apt An individual often learns ~~and~~ from his faults and blunders, being more cautious in the future, not to repeat the same errors. After gaining knowledge about the right and wrong, one attains greater wisdom for correct decision-making. They follow the saying, 'Fool me once: shame on you; fool me twice: shame on me.' → Needs better substantiation!

Proving the above case is that of the famous actor Robert Downey Jr.

apt After being convicted for drug possession, going battling substance abuse, he underwent a remarkable transformation during his time in rehabilitation, with a current net worth of about \$300 million.

Adding to the above, mistakes help an individual ~~arrest~~ themselves. It offers opportunity for improvement and self-realization.

offering a chance to move up in the
Marlow's hierarchy of needs. It stimulates
~~growth~~, if accompanied with the 'courage to
continue'.

Does it mean that all individuals
learn only after erring? How long would
it take to course-correct if one committed all
the errors on their own, right! And thus,
one does not always need to be burnt to
broad fire.

It is thus rightly said that one must
learn not try to figure out everything by
themselves and learn from others' mistakes
too. Certain basic values of honesty,
respect, truthfulness, duty are naturally taught
to children and thus, their behaviour is
synthesized accordingly.

↳ Substantiation is lacking!

Thus, corroborating behaviour is found in the form of honest taxpayers, loyal partners, joint families with respect for elders, happy societies with negligible delinquency like Finland and Sweden, highlighting that 'one does not always need to err to be human.' I - could be highlighted!

Moving on, the question arises that do happy individuals not love fire? Do innocent individuals not feel the itch to violate norms? Are they ardent followers of rules and laws and do they never lapse?

The answer is NO. Sometimes, even unburnt children love to play with fire.

good demonstration!
The curiosity of the unknown and the inquisitiveness about the oblivion may propel them to commit delinquency.

Sometimes, discipline and rule-following breeds monotony and monotony breeds boredom. To merely break this chain and experience the thrill of plunging into the mysterious, ^{apt} individuals may commit mistakes. These actions are rather intentional questioning the rational nature of humans.

Affirming the above is the recent Pune Porsche case where a speeding car hit a bike killing two innocent individuals. Despite knowing that ^{the} city traffic, the 17-year old Vedant Agrawal gave into his temptations of overspeeding. —

The above case also highlights another dimension of how some individuals would 'play with fire', also because they

know they will not get hurt. They know they will be saved due to money, political power, inefficient administration, lack of laws, etc.

Having said that, one must question, is the fire always bad? Is it should it be always avoided?

Well, the answer is NO. The nature of fire is neutral. It is up to the individual to determine its direction. A fire that burns, also cooks. A fire that alights, also entertains. A fire that hurts, also ignites. Thus, it is not the stimulus of the fire, but the response of the individual that matters.

Very well written!

Substantiating the above, the case of Santribai Phule seems right. She played with fire while educating thousands of girls and people from lower castes, however she is facing social ostracization and casteist slurs, however she with her husband Jyotirao Phule resolutely fulfilled what they saw as their duty. → **good example**

Looking back, the essay explored various aspects of how past trauma can further fuel similar actions, how trauma may also heal and reform and how sometimes the ~~irresponsible~~ need for stimulation can fuel negative repercussions.

Thus, an individual may often repeat offensive and detrimental behaviour due to their pattern, however cases of amelioration and ~~rectification~~ are also not less.

A burnt 'child' may love the fire but the knowledge from the fire and wisdom from the experience must turn him into an 'erudite man' who understands the nature and objective of the action and is guided by positive values in his decision-making.

apt

One must be sensible and pragmatic to take responsibility of their actions and realise that ~~it is~~ between stimulus and response, there is a space. In that space, lies our freedom and power to choose our response. And in our response, lies our growth and happiness.

"When I let go of what I am,
I become what I might be."

- Lao Tzu

Good Conclusion!

- keep the scope broad.
- unique dimensions well written
- Explore further
- structure it better.
- Intro can be better -
- Thesis ^{is} ~~is~~ goal.
- Conclusion can be more inter-linked with the topic

Score : 59 - 60

- Your current weakness is Substantiation
 - ↳ work on it.