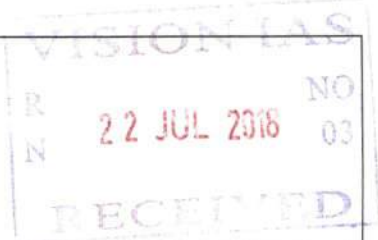




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SUBJECT:	ESSAY	Test Code:	1075
Name of Candidate	ADITYA BANSAL		
Medium Hindi/Eng.	ENG	Registration Number	36962
Center	DRN (KB)	Date	22/07/18

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:				

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Alignment Competence
2. Context Competence
3. Content Competence
4. Language Competence
5. Introduction Competence
6. Structure - Presentation Competence
7. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

In Contemporary world politics, smart power is neither hard, nor soft - it is both.

The conventional wisdom as reflected in Kautilya's words is "The arena of world politics is like a jungle where the strength of lion alone prevails". While it is true at the core even today but one dimension that has got added is - the strength / power must also establish legitimacy - that is, acceptance of one on whom it is used.

While hard power - military strength, economic, technological strength provides the essential muscle power, soft power - power of values, culture, ideology, history, civilisation helps establish legitimacy.

Smart power - the power to maximise rational interest in any given situation, in

Contemporary world order ~~is~~ comes from both hard power and soft power.

Salience of Soft Power

Soft power, a concept given by Joseph Nye, is the power of attraction. It has gained importance because of globalisation, growing spread of liberal democracy, rise of geoeconomics over geopolitics and most importantly - coming up of a multi-polar world order where no single country is in a position to govern the world.

It has become valuable due to the growing prominence of people to people ^(P2P) and business to business (B2B) contacts in foreign policy.

Ideological soft power played a very important role in Cold War. A large number of newly independent Third World countries were attracted to Communism due to

prevalance of mass poverty which contributed to Soviet power.

In contemporary world USA has a marked soft power arising out of its successful democracy, human freedom and protection of human rights. This soft power has helped USA in achieving foreign policy goals by supporting rebels in authoritarian regimes in name of protecting democracy and human rights.

Further value of ~~democracy~~ ^{soft power} can be understood by concern in some section of Chinese establishment regarding success of India as it will generate attraction towards democracy and can potentially threaten Chinese regime.

Soft power is important in maintaining thrust in ties as in democracies various lobbies as well as public opinion plays an important role. For example, an important backbone in India-US relation is strong

favourable public opinion and an influential Indian-American Community in USA.

India has considerable soft power in world community - owing to our rich civilisational history, cultural values, spiritual treasure for a harmonious and joyful life. In recent times, it is due to Bollywood, Yoga, Indian food and the phenomenal success of Indian IT professionals.

India's soft power has helped attract tourists, investments and has also helped our emigrants receive warm hospitality and acceptance in diverse parts of world. Indian origin people are today in board rooms of all major corporate houses of the world besides being successful politicians, judges, administrators, scientists etc. Some have even become part

of government in powerful countries like USA, UK, Canada etc.

Indian doctors are a trustworthy brand in themselves abroad. The success of Indian IT industry has transformed the image of India.

Today there is a marked interest in knowing India. Indology as a discipline is growing day by day. The attraction of Yoga and spiritual values in today's stressful world is ever growing across the world.

Its benefits have been manifold - Nearly all major countries want to strengthen ties with India both due to vast opportunities as well as everyone sees rise of India as good for world. Except for Pakistan and probably China, whole world sees rise of India as positive. This is evident from the range of strategic partnerships and defence partnerships we have today. Israel sees India's

friendship invaluable to gain acceptability at world stage.

Secondly, it has helped us in fulfilling national interest in UN. International Yoga Day proposal was accepted with widest ever support in history of UN. Recently due to strength in UN GA we were able to defeat UK in elections to International Court of Justice.

Due to our neutral and principled attitude, various conflicting countries like Turkey-Cyprus, Israel-Palestine, N. Korea-S Korea have seen us as arbiter.

Neighbouring countries like Sri Lanka, Maldives, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Nepal in crisis have always called India first as they know India's aid comes without terms and conditions and hence consider us as a reliable partner.

The invaluability of hard power

Diplomacy is essentially an emotionless transactional business where different interests are reconciled by trade-offs in light of the power-balance.

So practically matters of national interest are ultimately decided by military, economic, technological, geo-strategic power - be it border dispute or trade dispute or investment or intellectual property dispute.

The principles in international politics are followed only till the time they serve the interest of the strong. The recent decisions

of Trump Administration in US like trade war, pulling out of Paris deal, Iran nuclear deal, US leaving UNHRC and UNESCO are good examples. It is only hard power of economy that comes in

defence in these times.

Similarly, soft power of India may help boost our acceptability but it does not guarantee security and bring about leadership.

People to people ties do not deter the Pakistani deep state to fuel terrorism and separatism in India. They only have to be answered with strength in the language of arms so that they know that war is not an option. This is the only way to bring Pakistan on talking table which believes proxy war to be a cheap way of furthering national interest. It was only the threat of use of nuclear force by US that brought North Korea to negotiating table.

Further it is only a strong economy and latest technology that can bind South Asian neighbours in particular ~~to India~~ and

Asian and Indian Ocean nations in general to India. The drift of these countries towards China is because of their big purse and the willingness to lend and capability to execute rather than any cultural resonance.

China's attitude towards India is directly linked to our national power. In early 2000s when ~~China~~ India was widely believed to be the next China, China was willing to treat India as equal and grant concessions. Sikkim in 2003 was recognised by China as part of India.

Incidents like Doklam are symbolic of China's refusal to treat India as equal but as a junior partner. The only option to maintain peace and harmony between India and China is matching economic and military power so that

Conflict is not an option and Cooperation is the only way out.

Only a strong military Capability will enable us to be a net security provider in Indian Ocean region.

Only with a growing economy Can we truly be a development partner in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Only with a robust indigenous defence industrial complex, Can we emerge as a defence provider.

Our indigenous R + D base will help us cope with the technological revolution (4th Industrial Revolution) and not be dependent on technology import from the F West.

Thus, for any meaningful smart power hard power is indispensable. The history of international politics and US foreign

policy in particular is a telling example.

Need for India

It is widely accepted that 21st Century belongs to Asia. India is geographically, naturally, demographically, economically well positioned to play a leadership role in the world affairs. India's leadership has potential to create a harmonious, Cooperative globalised world order as envisioned by Sri Aurobindo, Swami Vivekananda, Jawahar Lal Nehru etc.

While we have natural soft power attraction, it can be further developed by promoting tourism, student exchanges, cultural Connect with Countries through projects like PROJECT MAUSAM (Ministry to Culture: to Connect with West Asian Countries) besides Capitalising ~~upon~~ our Indian diaspora which is a huge

Opportunity.

To be effective,

~~Aside~~ it must be founded on military strength, economic power and technological advancement. Fundamental is economic growth and innovation. It will automatically create strength in other areas.

Thus, smart power in contemporary world politics is both hard and soft. A proper mix of the two and ^{their} ~~its~~ proper application through skilful diplomacy produces smart power.

Is Democracy the best setting for Economic Growth?

Some like Lee Kuan Yew, former Prime Minister of Singapore, have argued against the usefulness of democracy in achieving economic growth. They rather treat democracy as an obstacle that causes indiscipline, slow decision making and populist decisions. Lee Kuan Yew called India Country of "unrealised potential" due to our democracy.

However, this assessment is not correct as proved by India's recent performance after the economic reforms of 1991.

If economic growth is to be inclusive, sustainable, balanced, enduring in the long term and that too in a country as diverse as India, democracy is certainly the best setting. Or, to say in words of Winston Churchill - "Democracy is the

Worst form of government except for all those that have been tried so far in the human history".

Democracy is not a barrier in economic growth

Usually the co-relation of democracy and economic growth is put in context of India and China. China's authoritarian state is believed to be reason behind its economic success. However such analysis is superficial.

There have been so many authoritarian regimes in post colonial states like Pakistan, Maldives, Saudi Arabia, African nations etc that have ~~been~~ miserable on economic front and depleted all energies in political and inter-state conflict issues.

China's success is to do with the vision of Chinese leaders as rightly said by Prof. Amartya Sen.

Chinese leaders hid their capabilities on international front (Deng Xiaping), focussed on ^{revolution} economic reform and industrial ~~issues~~ without letting China be embroiled in political struggle by strictly following the two-term limit on presidential tenure. They did not let political Communism come in way of economic liberalization and market oriented economy. Thus Chinese polity was development oriented.

Authoritarian state a democratic state differ in the amount of power state has. But what matters more is how and in which direction is the power used. More power used in wrong direction may actually be more harmful.

Thus, what matters is the orientation of polity — economic development a power struggle.

Indian polity in early decades due to being strongly development oriented produced significant economic fruits - like dams, infrastructure, institutions like IITs, ISRO, DAE etc.

Once again since 1991, India is witnessing a shift from ascriptive politics to development politics.

Importance of democracy for economic growth

One of the most important conditions for economic growth is political stability - which is the main strength of democracy especially in the long run.

Democracy provides assured rights, an independent judiciary and a system based interface rather than individual based.

This provides predictability, security and assurance to investors.

~~First~~ Safety of property, assets and investment is much more in a democratic system. A democratic country is also more responsive to international law and international safeguarding mechanisms.

This is an important advantage for India. Investors in China have always been concerned by these risks but have stayed on in China due to attractive returns. Democracy can be an added advantage for an investor friendly India.

Further democracy is based on participation and deliberation. Democracy is responsive to various interest groups and pressure groups. This may take time but is ultimately produces better policy ^{with} more acceptance, compliance and lesser resistance. It is rightly said by

Aristotle that "Common people deliberating can arrive at a better decision than an expert acting alone".

Further economic growth is humane and meaningful only when it is inclusive of all. Inclusive economic growth makes the growth process sustainable and also ensures social harmony and political peace. Even when a decision on majority basis has to be taken, ~~minor~~ minority interest must be safeguarded to the extent possible. This is a beauty that only democracy offers.

Forceful land acquisition and displacements may fasten growth but breed discontent and make the process inhuman.

Further, with rising economic prosperity demands for liberty, democracy are bound to come which makes the achieved

growth vulnerable. China is considered by some experts as house of cards which may collapse some day. Democracy is in this sense slow but steady.

Democracy ensures just distribution of economic growth. As Prof Amartya Sen has shown that there has never been a famine in a democracy.

In a democracy, due to public pressure, focus of government is on removing poverty is more, thereby actually accelerating economic growth.

Also, democracy by ensuring transparency and accountability provides good governance - important for economic growth.

Indispensability of Democracy for economic growth for India

Some like Lee Kuan Yew question India's decision to adopt liberal democracy and to provide the whole population (even propertyless and illiterate) the right to vote.

In reality, it is only through democracy and universal adult franchise that a country as ~~the~~ geographically and culturally vast and diverse as India can survive, be stable and achieve economic growth.

It is only democracy that provides all groups a share in power and a mechanism to reconcile their interests / opinions / cultural sensibilities in a mutually beneficial way.

Any other system ~~would~~ than a liberal, secular and federal democracy would have made some group or the other feel alienated resulting in continuous

leakage of energy in political / power struggle than focussing on economic development.

~~Any~~ Any other system than universal adult franchise would have resulted in concentration of voting (and political) power in few geographical areas and among few caste / ethnic groups again causing instability.

Democracy has provided mechanisms for shock absorption and collective effort in achieving developmental goals.

Challenges posed by democracy and

their solutions

There are obvious challenges in fulfilling the developmental goals in a democratic framework. This is reflected in a constant tussle between Fundamental Rights ^(FR) and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

At this stage of development, economic growth is a priority for which state has to play an active role. In maintaining balance between democracy and development, a slight priority needs to be given to development as development automatically leads to strengthening of democracy.

Democracy itself is meaningful when there is equality and justice in social and economic sphere (B.R. Ambedkar).

This priority has been recognised by our forefathers in ~~the~~ introducing Articles 31A, 31B and 31C to Part III of the Constitution in the very early years of our Republic. These articles allow state to place welfare and developmental policies above fundamental rights in a reasonable manner.

Further in the same context, Right to Property was abolished as a fundamental right ~~under~~ ^{by} 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978.

Also, Tenth Schedule of the Constitution which provides for anti-defection aims to provide political stability which is one the most essential requirements for ~~demo~~ economic growth.

Simultaneous Elections as proposed will further add to political stability, ~~and~~ thus must be implemented.

CONCLUSION

Democracy and development go together - they are inseparable. One strengthens the other. ~~But~~ Thus the two virtues, besides having intrinsic value in themselves are also complementary to each other. However in a fine balance in practical

sense development in a democratic context must be given primacy and priority because it ~~only~~ gives and sustains life in a democracy. Whereas, democracy makes development meaningful and inclusive.

Thus, to conclude, democracy is the best setting for ~~to~~ economic growth especially for India.

