

Make a précis of the given passage. Suggest a suitable title. (20)

Most champions of democracy have been rather reticent in suggesting that democracy would itself promote development and enhancement of social welfare—they have tended to see them as good but distinctly separate and largely independent goals. The detractors of democracy, on the other hand, seemed to have been quite unwilling to express their diagnosis of what they see as serious tensions between democracy and development. The theorists of the practical split—‘Make up your mind: do you want democracy, or instead, do you want development?’—often came, at least to start with, from East Asian countries, and their voice grew up in influence as several of these countries were immensely successful—through the 1970s and 1980s and even later—in promoting economic growth without pursuing democracy. To deal with these issues we have to pay particular attention to both the content of what can be called development and to the interpretation of democracy (in particular to the respective roles of voting and of public reasoning). The assessment of development cannot be divorced from the lives that people can lead and the real freedom that they enjoy. Development can scarcely be seen merely in terms of enhancement of inanimate objects of convenience, such as a rise in GNP (or in personal incomes), or industrialization—important as they may be as means to the real ends. Their value must depend on what they do to the lives and freedom of the people involved, which must be central to the idea of development. If development is understood in a broader way, with a focus on human lives, then it becomes immediately clear that the relation between development and democracy has to be seen partly in terms of their constitutive connection, rather than only through their external links. Even though the question has often been asked whether political freedom is ‘conductive to development’, we must not miss the crucial recognition that political liberties and democratic rights are among ‘constituent component’ of development. Their relevance for development does not have to be established indirectly through their contribution to the growth of GNP.

Indent the paragraph.

DATE: 1/1

## Democracy vs development.

Most of the people have idea that democracy is linked with development and social welfare. But, some of the people ~~oppose this~~ <sup>oppose this</sup> idea. ~~And~~ <sup>Also</sup> shows it two ~~different~~ <sup>separate</sup> ideas, and support separation on the basis of economic development in 1970s and 1990s. <sup>A</sup> at that time, there was no democracy. For better understanding, the interpretation of democracy and development is must. ~~The~~ <sup>D</sup> development is not only the growth but <sup>also</sup> happiness and freedom of the people. <sup>These are</sup> ~~are~~ <sup>linked</sup> directly linked in broader sense, which is also a part of democracy. It has been often called the importance of democratic ~~rights~~ <sup>rights</sup> and political freedom to <sup>the</sup> development. These are the "constituent components" of development which ~~are~~ <sup>are</sup> directly connected to the GDP.

write its full form.

Spelling and structural mistakes found.

Avoid cutting.