



# UP-PCS

UPPSC Combined State/  
Upper Subordinate Service Exam

**VOLUME-II**

**INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS AND GOVERNANCE**





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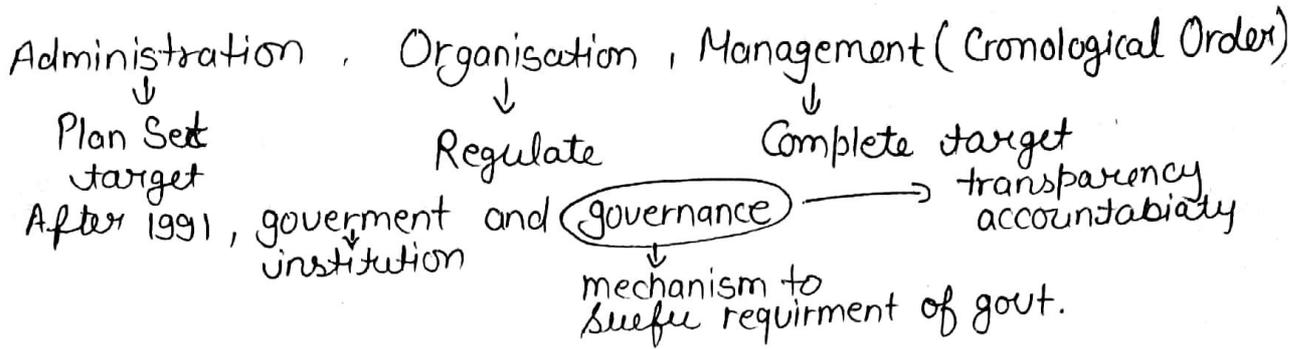
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# **GOVERNANCE**



Mechanism - Traditional, Monopoly

Governance - Rule by People

1215 - Britain - democracy (Magna Carta)

Before governance - administration
After emergence of democracy - people's participation governance
Industrial revolution (19th century) - by this people got to know about democracy.
↓ migration (joint family → nuclear family)
Union law; (due to exploitation of labourer)
labour law; trade union
govt. - regularity. (private participation ↑)
1940s - PSU's were opened
1970s - great jobs.
1980s - Economic reform (Britain)
deep bureaucratization - bureaucrats will work in limited field. (all works to be given to private)
Roll back of govt.
Elements of governance :- (Structural aspect)
→ Media
→ civil society → NGOs, voluntary org.
→ Legislature
→ Executive

- Judiciary
- Private
- Social Organisation
- Political parties

1950 - 90 : State control body - dissatisfaction among people  
(govt. monopoly)  
(no transparency and accountability)

Expenditure ↑ Revenue ↓ - Good for economy.  
(↑ developing area)

Good governance is contradictory to democracy.

Governance :

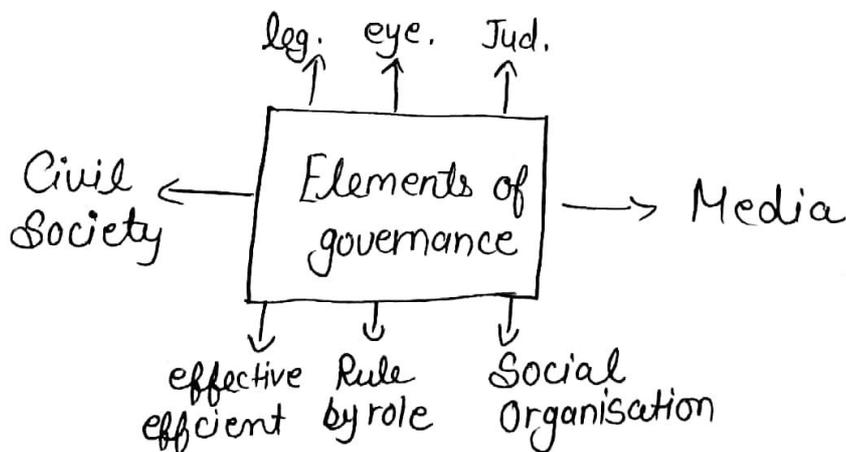
In recent past, issue of governance has received serious attention from researchers, policy makers, and development communities. The concept of gov. has begin in use in 14<sup>th</sup> century. It was used in France during that period & employ seat of govt. The modern concept of gov. evolve in 1970. It was Harland Cleveland in 1972 who first used word gov. in alternative to admin. It was in opinion that what people want - "Less govt., more gov."

Evolution of governance :-

What exist before gov. ? why did gov. come to be .

Welfare of people was not always the goal of govt. or state  
In medieval time, there was little or no awareness of social class among general public.

There was no limit on ruler and king was the govt. The prominent role of king was to expand his territory and maintain law and order. There was less awareness of welfare activities done by king. England's great charter of 1215 sets major limitation on English monarchy and strengthened the concept of power sharing in decision making. Slowly by the end of 1800, numerous gradual reforms started and right to vote had spread across class interest. In 19-20 century, 2 form of govt. emerged, capitalist and socialist but by 1960-65, entry of first post war generation voters brought with them change in demand and outlook. They were not as satisfied by govt. justification of using tax money or ineffective public undertaking so people were not happy with govt. The intellectuals of <sup>the</sup> day identified reason for this disillusionment as bureaucratic apathy and poor service delivery. The govt. was too big they claimed. People were getting tired of huge govt. and discontent with bureaucratic inefficiency was at its peak. The response of govt. of UK and USA differed. Margaret Thatcher & her policy were more focused on admin. reform while Ronald Reagan followed economic reform. This change marked shift of govt. from admin. to governance. It was from this shift from welfare centric maximalist state towards minimalist state, focused on more governance less govt. which ultimately came to be known as concept of governance.



## GOOD GOVERNANCE :

concept given by world bank (1991-2)

In India, 1991 - good governance (by LPG)

not successful in country, (lack of awareness)

Transparency & accountability - RTI, citizen charter

making  
functioning  
effective

Participation - 73<sup>rd</sup>, 74<sup>th</sup> CAA.

responsive - citizen charter

efficient & effective - PSUs - navratna (1997)  
 miniratna-I  
 miniratna-II

In practice, good governance involves promoting Rule of law tolerance of minority and opposition group, transparent political process and independent judiciary and impartial police force, a military that is strictly subject to civilian control.

A free press and vibrant civil society institution as well as meaningful election, above all, good gov. means respect for human rights. So, good governance is about process for making an implementing decision. It is not about making correct decision but about best possible process for making those decision because citizens are core of good gov.

The 4 pillars of which good gov. rest are -

- Ethos of service to citizen
- Ethics, honesty, integrity & transparency
- Equity, treating all citizen alike with empathy for weaker section
- Efficiency, speedy and effective delivery of service without harassment and using ICT.

Evolution of good governance :-

The failure of structural adjustment programme, ineffective utilization of public fund increased corruption, collapse of centrally planned policy mounting fiscal debt etc. raised critical question about govt. system.

Elements of G.G. are -

- |                           |                 |
|---------------------------|-----------------|
| → Transparency            | → Rule by law   |
| → Accountability          | → Consensus     |
| → Responsive              | → Participation |
| → Effective and efficient | → Equity        |

Critical Appraisal :-

GG has long being a topic of discussion in international arena and particularly in field of development assistance. GG require good institution, set of rules governing the action of individual & organization and negotiation of diff. b/w them.

GG require high degree of transparency and accountability in public process. A participatory approach service delivery is imp. for public service to be effective. So, GG is based on establishment of representative and accountable govt., whether GG is ideal for all countries is now being questioned on many count.

Criticism to GG stems for nature of its definition. Of these dimensions, most problematic for this work are those of civil society voice and participation and public accountability.

## Civil Society :-

Civil society whom exactly represent has been matter for debate for long, especially, with involvement of civil society for protest against govt. or overthrowing it.

Allegation that many of these were funded & helped by western country has seriously dented image of CS organization. Promotion of CS organization through GG is hence today looked at suspiciously by govt. of both countries. In fact in India, home minister has cancelled more than 15,000 license of CS because of western funding.

## Participation :-

What and how to measure extend of participation ?

Does participation always lead to the outcome ?

Part. has also being shown to be possible without effective & true outcome. Ex. of tribal people where everyone participate & khap panchayat stands testimony to this. There also exist chance of participation being for name sake without any active involvement in genuine democracies. So, endow stress on concept of participation by proponent of GG has been criticized by many on this ground.

The universal nature of element of GG has been questioned.

Doubt has been raised about suitability of singular model of diff. country going through diff. politico-econ. admin. period of That's why a single hat does not fit all head they argue.

GG is also being criticized as being undemocratic as it does not give country's choice to determine their own system. In this context, GG is criticized as artificial construct thrust upon aid giving agencies for perpetuation of their own needs.

Although, critics attack GG for its very basis for its existence & its suitability. GG today is accepted model for development world over. <sup>almost all major development institution</sup> Today says that promoting good governance is imp. part of their agendas and most country has incorporated principle of GG in one way or other.

## E-GOVERNANCE :-

"Service to your doorstep"

to ↑ efficiency, and effectiveness. (using ICT)

"Redtapism" - delay in work

### SWOT analysis

Strength	Weakness	Opportunity	Threat
quick & efficient	electricity ↓ transport ↓	govt is closer to citizen.	social religion economic cyber
			<u>Weakness</u> → lack of infrastructure → lack of awareness → lack of skilled labour.

Basic theme - TAPE management

(transparent accountable paperless electronic)

to conserve environment

E-waste management - major issue.  
no dumping areas.

Admin. Reform Commission → 2nd - 2005  
(ARC)

G2G - govt. to govt.

G2B - govt. to business (PPP model)

G2C - govt. to citizen. (non stop shopping)

G2E - govt. to employee (3 way interaction)

## 4th. Ethics in governance

comm.

The advance in info. & tech. and internet provide opportunity to transform relationship b/w govt. and citizen in new ways that contribute to be attainment of good gov. They provide oppor. to for people and business to involve them in process of gov. at all level. So, e-gov. refers to the use by govt. agencies of info. tech. that have an ability transform relation with citizen, business & various arm of govt. resulting in better delivery of govt. services

To Citizen improving, interaction with business & industry  
Citizen empowerment through access info. or more  
efficient govt. management. That's why E-gov.  
refers to TAPE Management.

E-gov. comprises decisional process and use of ICT for wider participation of citizen in public affairs. Citizens are participants in e-gov. Purpose of implementing e-gov. is to improve gov. process and outcome with view to improving <sup>delivery of</sup> public services to citizens.

Admin. reform comm. (ARC) have recomm. following potentiality of e-governance - ARC has listed out 4 types of interaction should take place in its report entitled "Promoting e-governance smart way. Forward (2003)". These interactions are -

→ Govt. to citizen - interface is created b/w govt. and citizen which enables citizen to get benefit from efficient delivery of larger range of public services. This expands availability and accessibility of govt. on one hand & improve quality of service on other. It gives choice to citizen when to interact, where to interact & how to interact with govt. So, primary purpose of govt. is to make citizens friendly.

→ Govt. to business : e-gov. tools are used to <sup>aid</sup> ~~add~~ business community provides goods & services to seamlessly interact with govt.

Objective is to cut down red tapism, save time, reduce operation cost & to create more transparent business envir. when dealing with govt.

→ Govt. to govt. - ICT is used not only to restructure govt. process involved in functioning of govt. entities but also to ↑ flow of info. and service within and b/w diff. entities.

These kind of interaction is only within sphere of govt. & can be both, horizontal or vertical level. It's main objective is ↑ efficiency performance and output.

→ Govt. to employee - govt. is by and far biggest employer like any other organization. It has to interact with its employee on regular basis. This interaction should not be a 2 way process i.e. b/w employee & organization but b/w employees also.

Critical Appraisal of e-governance :-

Although e-gov. is gradually becoming reality in India but it can't be visualized as achievement because global info. teen-report has not rated India as per its satisfaction, which shows that benefits of fruits of e-gov. in India to reach the masses. If govt. investment for e-gov. is seen its shows phenomenal growth but implementation portion is lacking where govt. has to think & govt. is working for it.

Accountability & Control :-

↓  
Formal  
Written

responsibility - Moral  
informal

Accountability without responsibility - dangerous (exploitation)

Responsibility without accountability - Meaningless

To fulfil accountability & responsibility

- control

- internal
  - done by system
- external
  - outside dept., leg. con
  - jud., exec. control, citi
  - cont

Lord Acton - germany

" power corrupt and absolute power corrupt absolutely "

For bureaucracy controls - ACR, promotions, disciplinary actions

Citizen control - <sup>social</sup> Society Audit

Lokpal

RTI - whistle blower act-2014

CBI

CC

CVC

pressure group

Civil society

SHG

Lokayukts, etc.

**SOCIAL AUDIT :-**

on recommendation - Ashok Mehta committee (1977) of

govt. audit and social audit / public audit

internal

gram Sabha,

in municipalities

only at bottom level i.e. local self gov

MPLAD, MLALAD.

Lack of awareness, illiteracy

The word accountability was first used in english in 1853 in financial context. Even today, financial account is so imp- that many public servant either forget or ignore other vital component of accountability.

However, its app. today is in wider space encompassing all aspects of governance. The misuse or abuse of authority on part of admin. may assume various form such as overriding laws & constitution, violation of established procedure, lack of integrity, favouritism and nepotism, unethical and unproper conduct, misuse of discretion, gross inefficiency & above all encroachment on FR of citizens. In order to minimize and eliminate the misuse & abuse of authority, accountability, responsibility and control over admin. becomes very much essential.

Accountability v/s Responsibility :-

These are often used interchangeably, but there are some fundamental differences b/w these two. Main diff. is that resp. can be shared while acc. cannot. Being accountable <sup>does not</sup> means being resp. for something but ultimately answerable for one's action. That's why acc. is written and formal always whereas resp. is informal and moral always.

Control :-

In word of Lord Acton - "Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely." So, there should be a check mechanism on them. There are 2 types of control mech. that is external & internal control.

Internal control :-

It refers to control exercise by mechanism internally to admin. It is exercised by tools of executive control & hierarchical control process known as supervision. Tools of executive control are :-

→ Power of appointment and removal.

- Rule making power, ordinances etc.
- Civil service code
- Budget, ACR (Annual confidential report) etc.

#### External control :

It is not as direct as internal, they are indirect in nature. They are of 4 types - leg. control, executive control, jud. control and citizen control. Among all, citizen control is more prominent. Though CC is indirect but it has sound meaning.

#### Social Audit :-

Who will carry out social audit ?

Social audit by defn is carried out by community of stake holders. This will include beneficiaries participants implementing agencies, gram panchayats, representative etc. So, entire GS is expected to participate in SA.

A SA is process by which final beneficiary of any scheme, prog. or law are empowered to audit such schemes, prog, policies or law. It is ongoing process by which potential beneficiary <sup>and</sup> another stake holders of an activity or project are involved from planning to monitoring and evaluation of that activity or project. So, SA covers quantity & quality of work in re<sup>n</sup> to expenses incurred or disbursement made no. of works or material used for development of local area