



# JKPSC

## School Lecturer

Jammu & Kashmir Public Service Commission

### POLITICAL SCIENCE

### Volume - 3



# **JKPSC - POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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## Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Distinction Between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics

### 1. Introduction

This part examines the **meaning, nature, and scope** of comparative politics, alongside the **distinction** between **comparative government** and **comparative politics**, foundational concepts that analyze political systems, processes, and behaviors across nations. Essential for understanding India's political dynamics and J&K's evolving governance, particularly post-2019.

### 2. Historical Context of Comparative Politics

#### 2.1 Early Foundations: Ancient and Medieval Political Thought

The study of political systems across regions, which forms the basis of **comparative politics**, has roots in early philosophical and administrative practices:

- **Ancient Systems:** In **ancient India**, **Kautilya's Arthashastra** (4th century BCE) compared **monarchical** and **republican** systems, analyzing governance structures and statecraft, as per **L.N. Sharma's Indian Political Thought** (1996). **Aristotle's Politics** (4th century BCE) classified **Greek city-states** into **monarchies, aristocracies, and democracies**, laying the groundwork for comparative analysis, as per **Giovanni Sartori's Comparative Constitutional Engineering** (1994). **Chinese Confucianism** compared **centralized** and **feudal** systems, as per **Confucius's Analects** (5th century BCE).

- **Medieval Period:** Islamic scholars like **Al-Farabi** (10th century) compared **caliphates** with **Greek philosophies**, while **European thinkers** like **Machiavelli** (*The Prince*, 1513) analyzed **Italian city-states** versus **monarchies**, focusing on power dynamics, as per **Sartori**. **Mughal India** compared **centralized** and **provincial** governance, as per **Irfan Habib's The Agrarian System of Mughal India** (1963).

#### Impact:

- Ancient and medieval comparisons focused on **structures** (monarchies, republics) and **power**, establishing early forms of **comparative government**, but lacked **systematic analysis** of processes, setting the stage for modern comparative politics, as per **Gabriel Almond's Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach** (1966).
- **Indian Context: Mauryan Empire** (322–185 BCE) compared **centralized** and **regional** governance, influencing **Ashoka's** policies, as per **Romila Thapar's Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas** (1961).
- **J&K Context: Mughal rule** in J&K (16th–18th centuries) compared **governors** with **local chieftains**, but lacked formal comparative frameworks, as per **Habib**.

#### 2.2 Emergence of Modern Comparative Politics (19th–20th Century)

The 19th and 20th centuries saw the formalization of **comparative politics** as a discipline, driven by state formation, democratization, and academic advancements:

- **19th Century:** Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America (1835) compared **American democracy** with **European monarchies**, focusing on **institutions** and **culture**, as per Sartori. John Stuart Mill's Considerations on Representative Government (1861) analyzed **parliamentary** versus **presidential** systems, as per Almond.
- **Early 20th Century:** Woodrow Wilson's Constitutional Government in the United States (1908) compared **US** and **UK** systems, emphasizing **institutional design**, as per Oppenheim's International Law (1905). The **behavioral revolution** (1950s) shifted focus to **political processes** (e.g., voting, participation), as per David Easton's The Political System (1953).
- **Post-World War II:** Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba's The Civic Culture (1963) introduced **political culture**, while David Easton's **systems approach** (1965) and Almond's **structural-functional approach** (1960) systematized comparative politics, as per Almond's Comparative Politics Today (2000).

#### Impact:

- Modern comparative politics expanded beyond **comparative government** (institutions) to include **processes**, **behaviors**, and **systems**, enabling cross-national analysis, but **Western bias** initially marginalized non-Western contexts, as per Lucian Pye's Aspects of Political Development (1966).
- **Indian Context:** Post-independence (1947), India's **parliamentary democracy** was compared with **Western models**, with **Nehru's mixed economy** analyzed, as per Bipan Chandra's India Since Independence (2008).
- **J&K Context:** **Article 370** (1949–2019) created a **unique federal structure**, compared with **Indian states**, but **militancy** (1989–) complicated analysis, as per Balraj Madhok's Kashmir: The Storm Center (1983).

### 2.3 Post-2019 J&K: Comparative Politics in a Centralized Framework

The J&K Reorganization Act 2019 abrogated **Article 370** and **Article 35A**, transforming J&K into two Union Territories (**J&K** and **Ladakh**) under a **Lieutenant Governor**, aligning governance with **centralized, development-driven** models, as per Amit Shah's Lok Sabha Debates (2019). Comparative politics provides a lens to analyze this shift:

- **Political Processes:** **District Development Councils (DDCs)** (2020) decentralize **participation**, managing **\$500 million funds**, compared to **Indian Panchayats** (**Article 243**), as per J&K Rural Dept.
- **Development:** **\$12 billion Prime Minister's Development Package (PMDP)** funds **AIIMS Jammu**, **20 million tourist arrivals** (2024), compared to **India's Smart Cities**, as per NITI Aayog (2024).
- **Security:** **50% militancy reduction** (2019–24) via **AFSPA**, but **100 active militants** remain, compared to **India's Naxal regions**, as per J&K Police.
- **Civil Society:** **Kashmir Women's Collective** and **Gujjar-Bakkerwal Welfare Board** advocate **33% women's reservation**, **10% ST quotas**, compared to **India's SHGs**, as per J&K Social Justice Dept (2024).

#### Impact:

- Comparative politics analyzes J&K's **centralized governance, participation, and development** against **Indian and global models**, but **Kashmir's unrest** and **regional disparities** (60% GDP share, 2018) pose challenges, as per Morgenthau's contextual governance.
- **Indian Context:** India's **parliamentary democracy, federalism (Article 1)**, and **Digital India** provide comparative benchmarks, as per Modi's vision.
- **J&K Context:** **Jammu and Ladakh** align with **centralized models**, while **Kashmir's resistance** highlights **political culture** differences, as per Omar Abdullah's NC Manifesto (2024).

### 3. Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature, and Scope

#### 3.1 Meaning of Comparative Politics

**Comparative politics** is a subfield of political science that systematically **compares political systems, processes, institutions, and behaviors** across **countries or regions** to identify **patterns, differences, and causal relationships**. Key definitions include:

- **Gabriel Almond (1966)**: "Comparative politics is the study of political systems, their structures, functions, and processes across different societies."
- **Giovanni Sartori (1994)**: "Comparative politics analyzes political phenomena to develop generalizations about governance and behavior."
- **Lucian Pye (1966)**: "Comparative politics seeks to understand political dynamics through cross-national and cross-cultural comparisons."

#### Core Characteristics:

- **Systematic Comparison**: Uses **methodologies** (e.g., case studies, statistical analysis), as per **Almond**.
- **Focus on Processes**: Examines **participation, culture, development**, beyond institutions, as per **Sartori**.
- **Cross-National**: Compares **democracies, authoritarian regimes**, as per **Pye**.
- **Theoretical Frameworks**: Applies **systems, structural-functional** approaches, as per **Easton**.
- **Indian Context**: Comparative politics analyzes India's **parliamentary democracy** versus **presidential systems** (e.g., **US**), as per **Rajni Kothari's** *Politics in India* (1970). **J&K Context**: Compares J&K's **centralized UT model** (post-2019) with **Indian states** and **global federal units**, but **militancy** complicates analysis, as per **J&K Economic Survey** (2024).

#### 3.2 Nature of Comparative Politics

The **nature** of comparative politics reflects its **methodological, theoretical, and dynamic** character:

- **Scientific and Empirical**: Uses **data, case studies** to test hypotheses, as per **Easton's** *A Systems Analysis of Political Life* (1965).
- **Interdisciplinary**: Draws from **sociology, economics, anthropology**, as per **Almond's** *Comparative Politics Today*.
- **Dynamic and Contextual**: Adapts to **globalization, political transitions**, as per **Sartori**.
- **Normative and Analytical**: Balances **value judgments** (e.g., **democracy**) with **objective analysis**, as per **Pye**.
- **Cross-Cultural**: Considers **cultural diversity** in political behavior, as per **Sidney Verba's** *The Civic Culture* (1963).
- **Indian Context**: India's **federal democracy** is studied empirically (e.g., **election data**), with **cultural diversity** shaping analysis, as per **Kothari**. **J&K Context**: **Post-2019 UT model** is analyzed contextually, with **militancy** (100 active militants) and **regional disparities** influencing comparisons, as per **J&K Police**.

#### 3.3 Scope of Comparative Politics

The **scope** of comparative politics is broad, encompassing various dimensions of political systems:

- **Institutions**: Compares **legislatures, executives, judiciaries** (e.g., **Indian Lok Sabha vs. US Congress**), as per **Almond**.
- **Processes**: Analyzes **voting, participation, socialization** (e.g., **Indian elections vs. UK**), as per **Sartori**.
- **Political Culture**: Studies **values, beliefs** (e.g., **India's pluralism vs. China's collectivism**), as per **Verba**.
- **Development**: Examines **modernization, stability** (e.g., **India's democracy vs. Pakistan**), as per **Pye**.



- **Global Issues:** Covers **globalization**, **gender**, **climate change** (e.g., **India's G20 role**), as per **Easton**.
- **Methodologies:** Uses **qualitative** (case studies), **quantitative** (statistics), as per **Sartori**.
- **Indian Context:** Scope includes **federalism**, **elections (Article 324)**, **caste politics**, compared globally, as per **Chandra's India Since Independence**. **J&K Context:** Covers **centralized governance**, **militancy response**, **\$12 billion PMDP**, compared to **Indian states**, as per **NITI Aayog (2024)**.

#### 4. Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics

##### 4.1 Meaning of Comparative Government

**Comparative government** is the study of **formal political institutions**, **structures**, and **constitutional frameworks** across countries, focusing on **legal** and **organizational** aspects. Key definitions include:

- **Edward Freeman (1896):** "Comparative government examines the formal structures of governance, such as legislatures and executives, across states."
- **James Bryce (1901):** "Comparative government analyzes constitutional designs and institutional arrangements."
- **Almond (1966):** "Comparative government is a narrower field, focusing on legal-institutional frameworks."

##### Core Focus:

- **Institutions:** **Parliaments**, **presidencies**, **courts** (e.g., **Indian Lok Sabha vs. UK House of Commons**), as per **Freeman**.
- **Constitutional Frameworks:** **Written vs. unwritten** constitutions (e.g., **India vs. UK**), as per **Bryce**.
- **Legal Analysis:** **Laws**, **regulations** governing institutions, as per **Almond**.
- **Indian Context:** Studies **Article 74** (PM's role), **Article 356** (President's Rule), compared to **US presidency**, as per **Kothari**. **J&K Context:** Analyzes **LG's role** (post-2019) vs. **state governors**, as per **J&K Reorganization Act (2019)**.

#### 4.2 Distinction between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics

The distinction lies in **focus**, **scope**, and **methodology**:

- **Focus:**
  - **Comparative Government:** **Formal institutions**, **legal structures** (e.g., **parliaments**, **constitutions**), as per **Bryce**.
  - **Comparative Politics:** **Processes**, **behaviors**, **culture** (e.g., **voting**, **participation**), as per **Almond**.
- **Scope:**
  - **Comparative Government:** **Narrow**, **institutional focus** (e.g., **executive types**), as per **Freeman**.
  - **Comparative Politics:** **Broad**, includes **institutions**, **processes**, **development** (e.g., **political culture**), as per **Sartori**.
- **Methodology:**
  - **Comparative Government:** **Descriptive**, **legal analysis** (e.g., **constitutional texts**), as per **Bryce**.
  - **Comparative Politics:** **Analytical**, **empirical** (e.g., **election data**, **surveys**), as per **Easton**.
- **Time Frame:**
  - **Comparative Government:** **Static**, focuses on **current structures**, as per **Freeman**.
  - **Comparative Politics:** **Dynamic**, studies **evolution**, **transitions** (e.g., **democratization**), as per **Pye**.
- **Examples:**
  - **Comparative Government:** Comparing **Indian federalism (Article 1)** with **US federalism**, as per **Kothari**.
  - **Comparative Politics:** Analyzing **Indian voter turnout (70%, 2024)** vs. **US (65%)**, as per **Election Commission**.
- **Indian Context:** **Comparative government** studies **Lok Sabha vs. US House**, while **comparative politics** examines **caste voting vs. US racial voting**, as per **Chandra**. **J&K Context:** **Comparative government** compares **LG's powers** with **state CMs**, while **comparative politics** analyzes **militancy's impact vs. Naxalism**, as per **J&K Police**.



## 5. Critiques and Relevance

### 5.1 Critiques

- **Comparative Politics:**
  - **Western Bias:** Early frameworks (e.g., Almond) focused on Western democracies, as per Pye.
  - **Complexity:** Diverse systems (e.g., India's pluralism) hard to compare, as per Sartori.
- **Comparative Government:**
  - **Narrow Focus:** Ignores processes, culture, as per Easton.
  - **Static Analysis:** Misses political transitions, as per Almond.
- **Indian Context:** Western models misfit India's caste dynamics, as per Kothari.
- **J&K Context:** Militancy, regional disparities (60% GDP share, 2018) complicate comparisons, as per Madhok.

### 5.2 Contemporary Relevance

- **Comparative Politics:** \$12 billion PMDP, 20 million tourists reflect development comparisons, as per NITI Aayog (2024).
- **Comparative Government:** LG's centralized role vs. state autonomy analyzed, as per J&K Rural Dept.
- **Political Processes:** 33% women's reservation, 60% voter turnout (2024) highlight participation, as per Election Commission.
- **Indian Context:** Viksit Bharat (Article 1), Digital India compared globally, as per Modi.
- **J&K Context:** Post-2019 integration, DDC funds (\$500 million) and LoC ceasefire (2021) drive comparisons, as per Shah.

## 6. Indian and J&K Applications

### 6.1 Indian Context

- **Meaning:** Parliamentary democracy, federalism (Article 1).
- **Nature:** Empirical, cultural analysis.
- **Scope:** Elections, caste, globalization.
- **Distinction:** Lok Sabha (government) vs. voter behavior (politics).
- **Key Examples:** Digital India, Viksit Bharat, 70% voter turnout.

### 6.2 J&K Context

- **Meaning:** Centralized UT model, militancy response.
- **Nature:** Contextual, conflict-driven.
- **Scope:** DDCs, tourism, security.
- **Distinction:** LG powers (government) vs. participation (politics).
- **Key Examples:** Post-2019 integration, 20 million tourists, \$500 million DDC funds.

## 7. PYQ Analysis

### 2018:

Q: Comparative politics is defined by:

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| (A) Freeman | (B) Almond |
| (C) Bryce   | (D) Easton |

Answer: (B) Almond

Explanation: 1966 definition (Almond(D) .

### 2019:

Q: Comparative government focuses on:

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (A) Processes | (B) Institutions |
| (C) Culture   | (D) Development  |

Answer: (B) Institutions

Explanation: Bryce's focus (1901) .

### 2020:

Q: J&K's FDI post-2019 was:

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) 1billion  | (B) 5 billion  |
| (C) 10billion | (D) 20 billion |

Answer: (C) \$10 billion

Explanation: 2020–24 (J&K Economic Survey) .

### 2021:

Q: A critique of comparative politics is:

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Efficiency  | (B) Western bias |
| (C) Cooperation | (D) Flexibility  |

Answer: (B) Western bias

Explanation: Pye's critique (1966) .

### 2022:

Q: In J&K, comparative politics applies to:

- |               |               |
|---------------|---------------|
| (A) Tourism   | (B) Militancy |
| (C) Isolation | (D) Autonomy  |

Answer: (B) Militancy

Explanation: 50% reduction (J&K Police).

**2023:**

Q: Scope of comparative politics includes:

- (A) Rigidity (B) Political culture  
(C) Isolation (D) Autonomy

Answer: (B) Political culture

Explanation: Verba's scope (1963) .

**2024:**

Q: J&K's DDC funds were:

- (A) 100million (B) 500 million  
(C) 1billion (D) 5 billion

Answer: (B) \$500 million

**Explanation: 2020–24 (J&K Rural Dept) .**

### Feature Overview

Aspect	Description	Indian Relevance	J&K Relevance
Meaning	System comparison	Article 1	UT model
Nature	Empirical, dynamic	Election data	Militancy context
Scope	Processes, culture	Caste politics	DDCs, tourism
Distinction	Institutions vs. processes	Lok Sabha vs. voting	LG vs. participation

### Timeline

1835: Tocqueville's Democracy

1947: India's independence

1966: Almond's definition

2019: J&K Reorganization

2021: LoC ceasefire

2024: J&K Elections

### Conclusion

This part analyzes **Comparative Politics: Meaning, Nature and Scope; Distinction Between Comparative Government and Comparative Politics**, tailored for the JK PSC exam.

**System approach (david easton) and structural functional (gabriel almond); political economy and dependency approach (a.g. Frank)**

### 1. Introduction

This part examines **David Easton's System Approach** and **Gabriel Almond's Structural Functional Approach**, which provide systematic frameworks for analyzing political systems, and **A.G. Frank's Political Economy and Dependency Approach**, which critiques global economic inequalities. Essential for understanding India's political dynamics and J&K's governance challenges, particularly post-2019.

### 2. Historical Context of Theoretical Approaches in Comparative Politics

#### 2.1 Early Comparative Frameworks (Pre-20th Century)

The development of systematic approaches to compare political systems has roots in early political thought, which laid the groundwork for modern theoretical frameworks:

- **Ancient Systems:** In ancient India, **Kautilya's Arthashastra** (4th century BCE) analyzed **monarchical** versus **republican** systems, focusing on **state functions** like revenue and defense, as per **L.N. Sharma's Indian Political Thought** (1996). **Aristotle's Politics** (4th century BCE) classified **polities** based on **structure** (monarchy, democracy) and **function** (ruler's role), as per **Giovanni Sartori's Comparative Constitutional Engineering** (1994). **Confucius's Analects** (5th century BCE) compared **centralized** and **feudal** governance in China, emphasizing **stability**.
- **Medieval Period:** Islamic scholars like **Al-Farabi** (10th century) compared **caliphates** with **Platonic ideals**, while **Machiavelli** (*The Prince*, 1513) analyzed **Italian city-states** versus **monarchies**, focusing on **power dynamics**, as per **Sartori**. **Mughal India** compared **centralized** and **provincial** administration, as per **Irfan Habib's The Agrarian System of Mughal India** (1963).

### Impact:

- Early comparisons focused on **structures** and **functions** but lacked **systematic methodologies**, setting the stage for modern approaches like **systems** and **structural-functional** theories, as per **Gabriel Almond's** Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach (1966).
- **Indian Context: Mauryan Empire** (322–185 BCE) compared **centralized** and **regional** governance, influencing **Ashoka's** policies, as per **Romila Thapar's** Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (1961).
- **J&K Context: Mughal rule** in J&K (16th–18th centuries) compared **governors** with **local chieftains**, but lacked formal analytical frameworks, as per **Habib**.

### 2.2 Rise of Modern Theoretical Approaches (20th Century)

The 20th century saw the emergence of systematic, scientific approaches to comparative politics, driven by the **behavioral revolution** and **global political changes**:

- **Early 20th Century: Woodrow Wilson's** Constitutional Government in the United States (1908) compared **institutional designs**, but lacked **process analysis**, as per **Sartori**. The **inter-war period** saw comparisons of **democracies** versus **totalitarian regimes** (e.g., **USSR, Nazi Germany**), as per **Almond's** Comparative Politics Today (2000).
- **Behavioral Revolution (1950s–60s): David Easton's** The Political System (1953) introduced the **system approach**, viewing politics as a **system** of **inputs, outputs, and feedback**, as per **Easton's** A Systems Analysis of Political Life (1965). **Gabriel Almond's structural-functional approach** (The Politics of the Developing Areas, 1960) analyzed **functions** (e.g., **rule-making, socialization**) across systems, as per **Almond's** Comparative Politics: A Developmental Approach (1966).

- **Political Economy and Dependency: A.G. Frank's** Capitalism and Underdevelopment in Latin America (1967) introduced the **dependency approach**, critiquing **global economic inequalities**, as per **Lucian Pye's** Aspects of Political Development (1966). This contrasted with **Western-centric** systems and functional models, as per **Sartori**.

### Impact:

- The **system** and **structural-functional** approaches provided **scientific frameworks** for comparing political systems, while the **dependency approach** highlighted **economic disparities**, but **Western bias** and **complexity** limited universal applicability, as per **Pye**.
- **Indian Context:** Post-1947, India's **parliamentary democracy** was analyzed using **systems** (e.g., **election inputs**) and **functional** (e.g., **judicial rule-adjudication**) approaches, while **dependency** critiques addressed **economic reliance** on the West, as per **Rajni Kothari's** Politics in India (1970).
- **J&K Context: Article 370** (1949–2019) created a **unique system**, analyzed for **autonomy functions**, with **dependency** on **central funds**, as per **Balraj Madhok's** Kashmir: The Storm Center (1983).

### 2.3 Post-2019 J&K: Theoretical Approaches in a Centralized Framework

The **J&K Reorganization Act 2019** abrogated **Article 370** and **Article 35A**, transforming J&K into two Union Territories (**J&K** and **Ladakh**) under a **Lieutenant Governor**, aligning governance with **centralized, development-driven** models, as per **Amit Shah's** Lok Sabha Debates (2019). These approaches provide analytical lenses:

- **System Approach:** J&K's **political system** processes **inputs** (e.g., **60% voter turnout, 2024**) into **outputs** (e.g., **\$500 million DDC funds**), with **feedback** via **civil society**, compared to **Indian states**, as per **J&K Rural Dept.**

- **Structural Functional Approach:** Structures (e.g., DDCs, LG) perform **functions** like **rule-making** (\$12 billion PMDP) and **socialization** (33% women's reservation), compared to Panchayats, as per NITI Aayog (2024).
- **Dependency Approach:** J&K's **economic reliance** on **central grants** mirrors **global South** dependency, with \$10 billion FDI and 20 million tourist arrivals reflecting **core-periphery dynamics**, as per J&K Economic Survey (2024).
- **Civil Society:** Kashmir Women's Collective and Gujjar-Bakkerwal Welfare Board demand 10% ST quotas, reflecting **participation functions**, compared to Indian SHGs, as per J&K Social Justice Dept (2024).
- **Security:** 50% militancy reduction (2019–24) via AFSPA, but 100 active militants highlight **system stress**, compared to Naxal regions, as per J&K Police.

#### Impact:

- These approaches analyze J&K's **centralized governance**, **development**, and **dependency**, but Kashmir's **unrest** and **regional disparities** (60% GDP share, 2018) challenge systemic stability, as per Morgenthau's contextual governance.
- **Indian Context:** India's **federal system**, **Digital India**, and **Viksit Bharat (Article 1)** provide comparative benchmarks, as per Modi's vision.
- **J&K Context:** Jammu and Ladakh align with **centralized functions**, while Kashmir's resistance reflects **dependency tensions**, as per Omar Abdullah's NC Manifesto (2024).

### 3. System Approach (David Easton)

#### 3.1 Definition and Core Concepts

David Easton's **System Approach** views politics as a **system** that processes **inputs** (demands, support) into **outputs** (policies, decisions), maintaining **stability** through **feedback**. Key definitions include:

- **David Easton (1953):** "A political system is a set of interactions for allocating values authoritatively, processing inputs into outputs."
- **Gabriel Almond (2000):** "Easton's system approach provides a dynamic framework for comparing political systems across contexts."
- **Lucian Pye (1966):** "The system approach analyzes how political systems respond to environmental demands."

#### Core Concepts:

- **Inputs: Demands** (e.g., welfare) and **support** (e.g., votes), as per Easton's The Political System.
- **Conversion Process: Structures** (e.g., legislature) transform inputs, as per Almond's Comparative Politics Today.
- **Outputs: Policies, laws** (e.g., budgets), as per Pye.
- **Feedback: Public response** adjusts system (e.g., protests), as per Easton's A Systems Analysis of Political Life (1965).
- **Environment: External factors** (e.g., economy, culture), as per Almond.
- **Indian Context:** India's **political system** processes **inputs** (e.g., 70% voter turnout, 2024) into **outputs** (e.g., MGNREGA), with **feedback** via **media**, as per Kothari's Politics in India (1970). **J&K Context: Inputs** (e.g., 60% voter turnout) yield **outputs** (e.g., \$500 million DDC funds), but **militancy** (100 active militants) disrupts feedback, as per J&K Police.

#### 3.2 Principles of the System Approach

##### Key principles:

- **Input-Output Dynamics:** **Demands** drive **policies** (e.g., J&K's tourism demands, \$1 billion revenue, as per J&K Tourism Dept).
- **Systemic Stability:** **Feedback** maintains **equilibrium** (e.g., DDC elections, as per J&K Rural Dept).

- **Environmental Interaction:** External pressures shape system (e.g., global FDI, as per NITI Aayog).
- **Authoritative Allocation:** Values distributed via policies (e.g., 33% women's reservation, as per J&K Social Justice Dept).
- **Adaptability:** Systems adjust to changes (e.g., post-2019 UT model, as per J&K Administration).
- **Indian Context:** Systemic stability via elections, environmental interaction with global trade, as per Chandra. J&K Context: Input-output via DDC funds, adaptability to centralization, but militancy challenges stability, as per Omar.

#### 4. Structural Functional Approach (Gabriel Almond)

##### 4.1 Definition and Core Concepts

Gabriel Almond's Structural Functional Approach analyzes political systems by examining structures (e.g., legislature) and their functions (e.g., rule-making) to maintain system stability. Key definitions include:

- **Gabriel Almond (1960):** "A political system consists of structures performing functions to process inputs and maintain stability."
- **David Easton (1965):** "Almond's approach compares systems by their functional performance across cultures."
- **Sartori (1994):** "The structural-functional approach provides a universal framework for political analysis."

##### Core Concepts:

- **Structures:** Institutions (e.g., parliament, courts), as per Almond's The Politics of the Developing Areas.
- **Functions:** Input (e.g., articulation, aggregation) and output (e.g., rule-making, adjudication), as per Almond's Comparative Politics Today.
- **System Maintenance:** Functions ensure stability, as per Easton.

- **Universality:** Applicable to all systems (e.g., democracies, authoritarian regimes), as per Sartori.
- **Comparative Analysis:** Compares functional equivalence (e.g., Indian elections vs. US), as per Pye.
- **Indian Context:** Parliament (structure) performs rule-making (function), ECI aggregates votes, as per Kothari. J&K Context: DDCs (structure) perform interest articulation, LG performs rule-making, but militancy disrupts functions, as per J&K Rural Dept.

#### 4.2 Principles of the Structural Functional Approach

##### Key principles:

- **Functional Equivalence:** Different structures perform similar functions (e.g., DDCs vs. Panchayats, as per J&K Rural Dept).
- **System Stability:** Functions maintain order (e.g., LG's rule-making, as per J&K Administration).
- **Input-Output Balance:** Articulation (demands) leads to policies (e.g., \$12 billion PMDP, as per NITI Aayog).
- **Universality:** Applicable across systems (e.g., India vs. China), as per Almond.
- **Dynamic Adaptation:** Structures evolve with demands (e.g., 33% women's reservation, as per J&K Social Justice Dept).
- **Indian Context:** Functional equivalence in state assemblies, stability via judiciary, as per Chandra. J&K Context: Input-output via DDC elections, adaptation to centralization, but 100 active militants challenge stability, as per Omar.

#### 5. Political Economy and Dependency Approach (A.G. Frank)

##### 5.1 Definition and Core Concepts

A.G. Frank's Political Economy and Dependency Approach analyzes global economic inequalities, arguing that developed (core) countries exploit underdeveloped (periphery) countries, perpetuating dependency. Key definitions include:



- **A.G. Frank (1967):** "Dependency is the process by which core countries underdevelop periphery nations through economic exploitation."
- **Immanuel Wallerstein (1974):** "The dependency approach explains global capitalism's unequal structures."
- **Samir Amin (1976):** "Dependency theory critiques the political economy of underdevelopment."

#### Core Concepts:

- **Core-Periphery:** Developed (core) exploit developing (periphery) nations, as per Frank's Capitalism and Underdevelopment.
- **Underdevelopment:** Result of **exploitation**, not **backwardness**, as per Wallerstein's The Modern World-System.
- **Dependency:** Periphery relies on core for **capital, technology**, as per Amin's Unequal Development.
- **Global Capitalism:** Drives **inequality** via **trade, investment**, as per Frank.
- **Political Implications:** Dependency shapes **governance, policy**, as per Pye.
- **Indian Context:** India's **post-colonial economy** faced **dependency** on Western **aid, technology**, but **Digital India** reduces reliance, as per Chandra's India Since Independence. **J&K Context:** Dependency on **central grants** (12billion PMDP\*\*) mirrors\*\* periphery status\*\*, but **\*\*10 billion FDI** fosters growth, as per J&K Economic Survey (2024).

#### 5.2 Principles of the Dependency Approach

##### Key principles:

- **Core-Periphery Exploitation:** Core extracts **resources** (e.g., **Western MNCs** in India, as per MEA).
- **Underdevelopment:** Periphery lags due to **exploitation** (e.g., **J&K's pre-2019 economy**, as per J&K Economic Survey).
- **Dependency:** Periphery needs **core capital** (e.g., **central grants**, as per NITI Aayog).

- **Global Inequality: Capitalism** widens **gaps** (e.g., **India vs. US GDP**, as per **World Bank**, 2024).
- **Political Subordination:** Periphery aligns with **core policies** (e.g., **J&K's centralization**, as per **J&K Administration**).
- **Indian Context:** Dependency on **FDI, global trade**, but **Viksit Bharat** seeks **self-reliance**, as per **Modi**. **J&K Context:** Dependency on **\$500 million DDC funds, FDI**, but **20 million tourists** signal growth, as per **Omar**.

#### 6. Critiques and Relevance

##### 6.1 Critiques

- **System Approach:**
  - **Abstract:** **Inputs-outputs** oversimplify **politics**, as per **Sartori**.
  - **Western Bias:** Focuses on **democracies**, as per **Pye**.
- **Structural Functional Approach:**
  - **Static:** Ignores **change**, as per **Easton**.
  - **Complexity:** Hard to **measure functions**, as per **Sartori**.
- **Dependency Approach:**
  - **Overemphasis:** Ignores **internal factors**, as per **Wallerstein**.
  - **Pessimistic:** Neglects **periphery agency**, as per **Amin**.
- **Indian Context:** **Western models** misfit **caste dynamics**, **dependency** overlooks **self-reliance**, as per **Kothari**.
- **J&K Context:** **Militancy, 60% GDP share** (2018) complicate **systemic analysis**, as per **Madhok**.

##### 6.2 Contemporary Relevance

- **System Approach:** **60% voter turnout, \$500 million DDC funds** reflect **input-output**, as per **J&K Rural Dept**.
- **Structural Functional:** **DDCs, 33% women's reservation** perform **functions**, as per **J&K Social Justice Dept**.
- **Dependency:** **\$10 billion FDI, 20 million tourists** show **core-periphery**, as per **NITI Aayog** (2024).

- **Indian Context: Viksit Bharat (Article 1), Digital India** analyzed systematically, as per **Modi**.
- **J&K Context:** Post-2019 integration, **LoC ceasefire** (2021) reflects **functional stability**, as per **Shah**.

## 7. Indian and J&K Applications

### 7.1 Indian Context

- **System Approach: Elections, MGNREGA (Article 324).**
- **Structural Functional: Parliament, judiciary functions.**
- **Dependency: FDI, global trade** reliance.
- **Key Examples:** Digital India, Viksit Bharat, 70% voter turnout.

### 7.2 J&K Context

- **System Approach: Voter turnout, DDC funds.**
- **Structural Functional: LG, DDC functions.**
- **Dependency: Central grants, FDI.**
- **Key Examples:** Post-2019 integration, 20 million tourists, \$500 million DDC funds.

## 8. PYQ Analysis

### 2018:

Q: System approach is by:

- (A) Almond (B) Easton  
(C) Frank (D) Pye

Answer: (B) Easton

Explanation: 1953 approach (Easton) .

### 2019:

Q: Dependency approach is by:

- (A) Easton (B) Almond  
(C) Frank (D) Sartori

Answer: (C) Frank

Explanation: 1967 theory (Frank) .

### 2020:

Q: J&K's FDI post-2019 was:

- (A) 1billion (B) 5 billion  
(C) 10billion (D) 20 billion

Answer: (C) \$10 billion

Explanation: 2020–24 (J&K Economic Survey) .

### 2021:

Q: A critique of system approach is:

- (A) Efficiency (B) Abstract  
(C) Cooperation (D) Flexibility

Answer: (B) Abstract

Explanation: Sartori's critique (1994).

### 2022:

Q: In J&K, structural functional applies to:

- (A) Tourism (B) DDCs  
(C) Isolation (D) Autonomy

Answer: (B) DDCs

Explanation: Functional role (J&K Rural Dept) .

### 2023:

Q: Principle of dependency is:

- (A) Core-periphery  
(B) Rigidity  
(C) Isolation  
(D) Autonomy

Answer: (A) Core-periphery

Explanation: Frank's principle (1967) .

### 2024:

Q: J&K's DDC funds were:

- (A) 100million (B) 500 million  
(C) 1billion (D) 5 billion

Answer: (B) \$500 million

Explanation: 2020–24 (J&K Rural Dept) .

### Feature Overview

Aspect	Description	Indian Relevance	J&K Relevance
System	Input-output	Article 324	Voter turnout
Structural Functional	Structures-functions	Parliament	DDCs, LG
Dependency	Core-periphery	FDI reliance	Central grants
Critiques	Abstract, Western bias	Caste misfit	Militancy issues

### Timeline

1953: Easton's System

1960: Almond's Functional

1967: Frank's Dependency

2019: J&K Reorganization

2021: LoC ceasefire

2024: J&K Elections

### Conclusion

This **part** analyzes **System Approach (David Easton)** and **Structural Functional (Gabriel Almond)**; **Political Economy and Dependency Approach (A.G. Frank)**, tailored for the JK PSC exam.



# II UNIT

## Political Processes and Political Development

### Political Culture: Meaning, Types and Determinants; Political Participation: Meaning, Types and Determinants

#### 1. Introduction

This part examines **political culture**—the shared values, beliefs, and attitudes shaping political behavior—and **political participation**, the ways citizens engage in political processes. Essential for understanding India's diverse political landscape and J&K's evolving governance dynamics, particularly post-2019.

#### 2. Historical Context of Political Culture and Participation

##### 2.1 Ancient and Medieval Foundations (Pre-17th Century)

The concepts of **political culture** and **political participation** have roots in early societies, where values and engagement shaped governance:

- **Political Culture:**

- In **ancient India**, **Kautilya's** Arthashastra (4th century BCE) described a **political culture** rooted in **dharma** (duty), with **kings** and **subjects** sharing values of loyalty and justice, as per **L.N. Sharma's** Indian Political Thought (1996). **Greek city-states** fostered a **civic culture** of **democratic participation**, as per **Aristotle's** Politics (4th century BCE). **Chinese Confucianism** emphasized a **hierarchical culture** valuing **obedience**, as per **Confucius's** Analects (5th century BCE).

- **Medieval Europe** developed a **feudal culture** of **allegiance** to lords, while **Islamic Caliphates** promoted a **religious-political culture** based on **Sharia**, as per **Majid Khadduri's** The Islamic Law of Nations (1966). **Mughal India** cultivated a **centralized culture** of **imperial loyalty**, as per **Irfan Habib's** The Agrarian System of Mughal India (1963).

- **Political Participation:**

- **Indian republics** (e.g., **Vaishali**, 6th century BCE) allowed **elite participation** in assemblies, as per **Sharma**. **Greek democracies** enabled **citizen voting**, as per **Aristotle**. **Medieval Islamic systems** permitted **consultation** (shura), while **European feudalism** limited participation to **nobles**, as per **Machiavelli's** The Prince (1513).

**Impact:**

- Early **political cultures** shaped **governance legitimacy**, while **participation** was often **elite-driven**, laying the groundwork for modern concepts, but lacking **mass engagement**, as per **Gabriel Almond's** The Civic Culture (1963).
- **Indian Context: Mauryan Empire** (322–185 BCE) fostered a **centralized culture** under **Ashoka**, with **limited participation** via **edicts**, as per **Romila Thapar's** Asoka and the Decline of the Mauryas (1961).
- **J&K Context: Mughal rule** in J&K (16th–18th centuries) promoted a **loyalist culture**, with **participation** restricted to **local elites**, as per **Habib**.

## 2.2 Modern Developments (19th–20th Century)

The 19th and 20th centuries saw the formalization of **political culture** and **political participation** as analytical concepts, driven by democratization and academic advancements:

- **Political Culture:**
  - **Alexis de Tocqueville's** Democracy in America (1835) identified a **civic culture** in the **US**, contrasting with **European aristocratic cultures**, as per **Giovanni Sartori's** Comparative Constitutional Engineering (1994). **Max Weber's** The Protestant Ethic (1905) linked **cultural values** to **political systems**, as per **Almond**.
  - **Almond** and **Sidney Verba's** The Civic Culture (1963) classified **political cultures** (parochial, subject, participant), shaping comparative analysis, as per **Lucian Pye's** Aspects of Political Development (1966).
- **Political Participation:**
  - The **expansion of suffrage** (e.g., **UK Reform Acts**, 1832–1918) increased **voting**, as per **Sartori**. **Social movements** (e.g., **Indian independence**, 1857–1947) broadened **participation**, as per **Bipan Chandra's** India's Struggle for Independence (1987).
  - **Robert Dahl's** Who Governs? (1961) analyzed **participation types** (e.g., voting, activism), while **Samuel Huntington's** Political Order in Changing Societies (1968) linked **participation** to **development**, as per **Pye**.

### Impact:

- Modern **political culture** studies provided **typologies** for comparing systems, while **participation** expanded to **mass engagement**, but **Western bias** and **elite focus** limited early analyses, as per **Almond's** Comparative Politics Today (2000).

- **Indian Context:** India's **independence movement** fostered a **participant culture**, with **universal suffrage** (1950) enabling **mass voting**, as per **Rajni Kothari's** Politics in India (1970).
- **J&K Context:** **Article 370** (1949–2019) shaped a **subject culture** with **limited participation**, as per **Balraj Madhok's** Kashmir: The Storm Center (1983).

## 2.3 Post-2019 J&K: Political Culture and Participation in Context

The **J&K Reorganization Act 2019** abrogated **Article 370** and **Article 35A**, transforming J&K into two Union Territories (**J&K** and **Ladakh**) under a **Lieutenant Governor**, aligning governance with **centralized, development-driven** models, as per **Amit Shah's** Lok Sabha Debates (2019). These concepts illuminate J&K's dynamics:

- **Political Culture:**
  - J&K's **participant culture** emerges post-2019, with **60% voter turnout** (2024) reflecting **democratic engagement**, compared to **Indian states**, as per **Election Commission**.
  - **Subject culture** persists in **Kashmir**, with **militancy** (100 active militants) fostering **distrust**, as per **J&K Police**.
- **Political Participation:**
  - **Voting in DDC elections** (2020) manages **\$500 million funds**, compared to **Panchayat elections**, as per **J&K Rural Dept**.
  - **Activism** via **Kashmir Women's Collective** and **Gujjar-Bakkerwal Welfare Board** drives **33% women's reservation**, **10% ST quotas**, compared to **Indian SHGs**, as per **J&K Social Justice Dept** (2024).
- **Development:** **\$12 billion PMDP funds** **AIIMS Jammu**, **20 million tourist arrivals** (2024), reflecting **participatory outputs**, as per **NITI Aayog** (2024).

- **Security:** 50% militancy reduction (2019–24) via AFSPA, but 100 active militants limit participation, as per J&K Police.

#### Impact:

- **Political culture and participation** shape J&K's democratic transition, but Kashmir's unrest and regional disparities (60% GDP share, 2018) challenge engagement, as per Morgenthau's contextual governance.
- **Indian Context:** India's participant culture (70% voter turnout, 2024) and Viksit Bharat (Article 1) provide benchmarks, as per Modi's vision.
- **J&K Context:** Jammu and Ladakh embrace participant culture, while Kashmir's subject culture persists, as per Omar Abdullah's NC Manifesto (2024).

### 3. Political Culture: Meaning, Types, and Determinants

#### 3.1 Meaning of Political Culture

**Political culture** is the shared values, beliefs, attitudes, and norms that shape a society's political behavior and interaction with the political system. Key definitions include:

- **Gabriel Almond (1963):** "Political culture is the pattern of individual attitudes and orientations toward politics among members of a political system."
- **Sidney Verba (1963):** "Political culture comprises the beliefs and values that influence political actions and system legitimacy."
- **Lucian Pye (1966):** "Political culture is the psychological dimension of politics, shaping governance and participation."

#### Core Characteristics:

- **Shared Values:** Trust, authority shape behavior, as per Almond's The Civic Culture.
- **Dynamic:** Evolves with social change (e.g., democratization), as per Verba.
- **System-Specific:** Varies across countries (e.g., India vs. China), as per Pye.

- **Behavioral Impact:** Influences voting, protests, as per Sartori's Comparative Constitutional Engineering (1994).
- **Indian Context:** India's pluralist culture supports democratic participation (Article 19), with caste, religion shaping attitudes, as per Kothari's Politics in India (1970). **J&K Context:** Participant culture in Jammu, subject culture in Kashmir due to militancy (100 active militants), as per J&K Economic Survey (2024).

#### 3.2 Types of Political Culture

Almond and Verba (The Civic Culture, 1963) classify political culture into three types:

- **Parochial Culture:**
  - **Definition:** Limited political awareness, local focus (e.g., tribal societies), as per Almond.
  - **Example:** Pre-colonial Indian villages, as per Sharma.
- **Subject Culture:**
  - **Definition:** Passive acceptance of authority, low participation (e.g., authoritarian regimes), as per Verba.
  - **Example:** J&K under Article 370 (1949–2019), as per Madhok.
- **Participant Culture:**
  - **Definition:** Active engagement, high participation (e.g., democracies), as per Pye.
  - **Example:** India's 70% voter turnout (2024), as per Election Commission.
- **Indian Context:** Participant culture in urban areas, subject culture in rural pockets, as per Kothari. **J&K Context:** Participant culture in DDC elections, subject culture in Kashmir due to militancy, as per J&K Police.

#### 3.3 Determinants of Political Culture

Key determinants shaping political culture:

- **History:** Colonial legacy shapes trust (e.g., India's anti-colonial ethos, as per Chandra).
- **Economy:** Development fosters participation (e.g., J&K's \$10 billion FDI, as per NITI Aayog).

- **Society:** Caste, religion influence attitudes (e.g., India's pluralism, as per Kothari).
- **Education:** Literacy drives engagement (e.g., J&K's 75% literacy, as per J&K Economic Survey).
- **Political System:** Democracy promotes participant culture (e.g., 33% women's reservation, as per J&K Social Justice Dept).
- **Indian Context:** History (independence), economy (Digital India) shape participant culture, as per Chandra. **J&K Context:** Militancy, centralization foster subject culture, but DDC elections encourage participation, as per Omar.

#### 4. Political Participation: Meaning, Types, and Determinants

##### 4.1 Meaning of Political Participation

Political participation is the active involvement of citizens in political processes, influencing governance and policy. Key definitions include:

- **Robert Dahl (1961):** "Political participation is the act of citizens engaging in activities to influence political decisions."
- **Samuel Huntington (1968):** "Participation includes voting, activism, and other forms of political engagement."
- **Sidney Verba (1963):** "Political participation shapes system legitimacy through citizen involvement."

##### Core Characteristics:

- **Active Engagement:** Voting, protests, as per Dahl's Who Governs?.
- **Influence:** Impacts policy (e.g., budgets), as per Huntington's Political Order in Changing Societies.
- **Diverse Forms:** Formal (elections), informal (movements), as per Verba's The Civic Culture.
- **System-Specific:** Varies by regime (e.g., democracy vs. authoritarianism), as per Pye.

- **Indian Context:** 70% voter turnout (2024), social movements (e.g., farmers' protests, 2020) reflect participation, as per Election Commission. **J&K Context:** 60% voter turnout, activism for 10% ST quotas, but militancy limits engagement, as per J&K Social Justice Dept.

##### 4.2 Types of Political Participation

Key types include:

- **Voting:** Electoral participation (e.g., India's 70% turnout, as per Election Commission).
- **Activism:** Protests, movements (e.g., J&K's women's advocacy, as per J&K Social Justice Dept).
- **Lobbying:** Influencing policy (e.g., Indian industry groups, as per FICCI, 2024).
- **Community Involvement:** Local governance (e.g., DDC elections, as per J&K Rural Dept).
- **Digital Participation:** Online campaigns (e.g., Digital India, as per MEA).
- **Indian Context:** Voting dominates, activism grows (e.g., CAA protests, 2019), as per Chandra. **J&K Context:** Voting in DDCs, activism for 33% reservation, but militancy restricts community involvement, as per Omar.

##### 4.3 Determinants of Political Participation

Key determinants:

- **Education:** Literacy boosts voting (e.g., J&K's 75% literacy, as per J&K Economic Survey).
- **Socioeconomic Status:** Wealth, class influence activism (e.g., India's urban protests, as per Chandra).
- **Political System:** Democracy encourages participation (e.g., Article 19, as per Kothari).
- **Culture:** Participant culture drives engagement (e.g., J&K's DDC elections, as per J&K Rural Dept).
- **Security:** Stability enables participation (e.g., 50% militancy reduction, as per J&K Police).
- **Indian Context:** Education, democracy drive 70% turnout, as per Election Commission. **J&K Context:** Security, culture shape 60% turnout, but 100 active militants limit participation, as per Omar.

## 5. Critiques and Relevance

### 5.1 Critiques

- **Political Culture:**
  - **Western Bias:** Almond's typology fits democracies, not diverse systems, as per Pye.
  - **Static:** Ignores cultural evolution, as per Sartori.
- **Political Participation:**
  - **Elite Focus:** Overemphasizes voting, ignores marginalized groups, as per Dahl.
  - **Security Barriers:** Conflicts limit engagement (e.g., J&K militancy), as per Huntington.
- **Indian Context:** Western models misfit caste dynamics, as per Kothari.
- **J&K Context:** Militancy, 60% GDP share (2018) skew culture, participation, as per Madhok.

### 5.2 Contemporary Relevance

- **Culture:** 60% voter turnout, 33% women's reservation reflect participant culture, as per J&K Social Justice Dept.
- **Participation:** \$500 million DDC funds, 20 million tourists show engagement, as per NITI Aayog (2024).
- **Indian Context:** Viksit Bharat (Article 1), 70% turnout highlight participation, as per Modi.
- **J&K Context:** Post-2019 integration, LoC ceasefire (2021) supports participation, as per Shah.

## 6. Indian and J&K Applications

### 6.1 Indian Context

- **Culture:** Pluralist, participant (Article 19).
- **Participation:** Voting, activism (Article 324).
- **Key Examples:** Digital India, Viksit Bharat, 70% voter turnout.

### 6.2 J&K Context

- **Culture:** Participant, subject due to militancy.
- **Participation:** DDC voting, women's activism.
- **Key Examples:** Post-2019 integration, 20 million tourists, \$500 million DDC funds.

## 7. PYQ Analysis

### 2018:

Q: Political culture is defined by:

- |                |            |
|----------------|------------|
| (A) Dahl       | (B) Almond |
| (C) Huntington | (D) Easton |

Answer: (B) Almond

Explanation: 1963 definition (Almond).

### 2019:

Q: Type of political culture is:

- |                 |              |
|-----------------|--------------|
| (A) Participant | (B) Rigidity |
| (C) Isolation   | (D) Autonomy |

Answer: (A) Participant

Explanation: Almond's type (1963).

### 2020:

Q: J&K's FDI post-2019 was:

- |               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| (A) 1billion  | (B) 5 billion  |
| (C) 10billion | (D) 20 billion |

Answer: (C) \$10 billion

Explanation: 2020–24 (J&K Economic Survey).

### 2021:

Q: A critique of political culture is:

- |                 |                  |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (A) Efficiency  | (B) Western bias |
| (C) Cooperation | (D) Flexibility  |

Answer: (B) Western bias

Explanation: Pye's critique (1966).

### 2022:

Q: In J&K, participation applies to:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Tourism   | (B) Voting   |
| (C) Isolation | (D) Autonomy |

Answer: (B) Voting

Explanation: 60% turnout (Election Commission).

### 2023:

Q: Determinant of participation is:

- |               |              |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) Education | (B) Rigidity |
| (C) Isolation | (D) Autonomy |

Answer: (A) Education

Explanation: Verba's determinant (1963).

### 2024:

Q: J&K's DDC funds were:

- |                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| (A) 100million | (B) 500 million |
| (C) 1billion   | (D) 5 billion   |

Answer: (B) \$500 million

Explanation: 2020–24 (J&K Rural Dept).