



An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR

RANK - 145

**POLITICAL SCIENCE
TEST - 5**

GS SCORE

TEST - 05

POLITICAL SCIENCE

116.0

Time Allowed: 3 hr.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- 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.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

- ① Add Current events, Create Dynamic Content rather Static Points, write Valious Reports.
- ② Write Application of Various theories.
- ③ Quote Contextual Scholars.

Name ANANTH CHANDRASEKHAR

Mobile No. _____

Date _____

Signature Ananth

1. Invigilator's Signature _____

2. Invigilator's Signature _____

Roll No.: 36268.

RE

Roll No. _____

GS SCORE

SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- (a) Electoral Function of Religion in Post Independent India. Discuss.
- (b) Ideological Trends in Indian Environmentalist movement.
- (c) The Dalit question and the women's movement in India. Examine.
- (d) Green Revolution: Short term remedy and long-term tragedy

(a) Religion has the electoral function of mobilisation of community for votes; especially in a prismatic society like India.

Rudolph and Rudolph argue that the traditionalisation of modernity means that modern democratic processes are hijacked by traditional means of mobilisation.

Scholars like Bipan Chandra are of view that Divide & Rule policy of British encouraged elites to be communal in their voting. Essentialists like Dumont argue that Muslims and Hindus are inherently antagonistic for centuries (Eg: Aurangzeb vs Shivaji)

Remarks

6.0

GS SCORE

Asghar Ali Engineer argues that competition for various state benefits (education, political patronage) makes electoral politics communalised.

Scholars like Tom Shrovet criticise vote bank politics and pseudo secularism of parties.

It can be noted that religion is increasing in scope electoral matters. This can be connected to Clash of Civilisations and End of Ideology post cold war. Rise of Hindu nationalism is seen as a reaction to mandir-mandal politics.

However, scholars like Ashish Nandy believe that religion is being used to further a secular agenda like an ideology. Thus it shows the increasing plebeianisation of Indian politics.

Remarks

Add current events to make answer dynamic. Add static points. Ashish Nandy

(b) The Indian environmentalist movement started in pre-colonial India with protests against communalisation by British of forest resources (Eg Santhal, Munda rebellion).

Post-independence, it has focused on a developmental narrative. It has argued for tribal rights (Karel Vasak 3rd gen rights) and for collective ownership. Notable factor is involvement of NGOs.

Madhav Gadgil and Ramchandra Guha have identified following ideological trends

- (a) bourgeois Gandhians who rely on a moral/religious approach
- (b) Ecological Marxists - who argue for a class-based narrative
- (c) Appropriate technologists who argue for developing sustainable

7.2

GS SCORE

technology

(d) Wilderness enthusiasts (Jim Corbett)

(e) Scientific conservationists concerned with efficiency & management

(f) Eco-feminists like Vandana

Shiva who use intersectional feminism to draw a gender-nature connection.

Natul Sharma in "Dalits and Nature" argue that present ideological trends are of Brahmanical conceptions. He gives term eco-casteism to explain how Dalit narrative is excluded from conceptions of nature.

The Indian state has recently followed a neo-liberal approach (Eg EIA changes). In response, judicial activism (NGT, SC) have kept radical changes at bay.

Remarks

(c) The Dalit question arose during Raj as educated Dalits (Phule, Ambedkar) and upper caste leaders (Gandhi) fought against untouchability. It leading to social justice measures in Constitution (Article 17, 15, 16). Initially it was institutionalised within party politics. However, there was criticism of managerialism and no real change. Belbhi massacre led to a new consciousness and radical element (Dalit Panthers). It led to Second Democratic Uprising (Yogendra Yadav) with BSP as main agency. Recently, it has turned into a caste-pride and rejection of managerial approach. P.B. Mehta in "New Dalit Challenge" looks at new Dalit imagination. Thus, it has started as a counter-hegemony now (Eg. Jignesh Mevani).

Remarks

Y.C.

GS SCORE

Women's movement was historically lead by upper caste upper class women (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur). Post-independence, the state played a major role in legal-statutory expansion of rights. Eg:- Hindu Code Bill, Dowry Act.

It shifted from institutionalism form to radical feminism after 1970s. with NGOs like SEWA and minority groups (majlis) after UN's Decade of Women. They advocated for issues like rapes, alcoholism and Shah Bano case.

The 3rd wave recognised marginalised sections and reoriented to include views of intersectional feminism. Criticism for lack of diversity (Neera Desai) and focusing on legislation than society (Madhu Kishwar).

Lately, there has been growth of social media campaigns (Me too)

What is the question?

Address
Core Demand
of the question

Quote
Tyotiba
Savitri Bhat
Gandhi
At. Pr
SC/ST Act

(d) Green Revolution dramatically increased production and ended shortages. However, it resulted in imbalanced growth, de-peasantisation and regional divide.

Remedy: It is praised for high growth of agriculture (3-5%) by economists like RS Bhatla. This strengthened farmer bargaining power. It also led to high CRDP per capita economies like Punjab and Haryana.

Tragedy: However, it is criticised by VR Rao for increasing inequality. He argues that it has led to de-peasantisation as smaller farmers gave up land to bigger ones.

Vandana Shiva criticises the effect on environment and unsustainable agro agricultural practices.

6.5

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Rudolph and Rudolph argued that "Bullock Capitalism" aided Democratic Upsurge (Y. Yadav) of OBCs by increasing economic and political clout.

It has resulted in high burden of state due to commitment of AFCI procurement MSP that is imbalanced (80% of rice and 50% of wheat acquired from Punjab & Haryana)

~~Disorder~~
~~Core Demand~~

New Green Revolution 2.0 focuses on sustainability, private sector participation and profitability of agriculture. MS Swaminathan argued for increasing forward and backward linkages, while reducing water-intensive crops (eg sugarcane in Maharashtra) Schemes like "Per Drop more crop" and Sampada Yojana are examples of redirected focus.

Good Points
Keep it improving

3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Governor has been described as the linchpin of the constitutional apparatus of the State having key role in Union-State relations. Examine. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Changing socio-economic profile of Legislators and its impact on functioning of Parliament. (300 Words) (25)

(a) Governor is the DE-JURE constitutional head in the states. He/she is appointed by centre for 5 year term under pleasure of President (Article 152).

Governor is described as a key linchpin because of unique mandate. As per Article 154, he exercises power in accordance with constitution. Advice of Com of States. But, wide discretionary powers of 163(1) and (2) distort this (eg: Article 356 imposition, reservation of bills for Presidential assent).

Due to threat of secession, Constitution framers included Governor as a safeguard. Nehru assured "eminent non-partisan".

Remarks -

people would be appointed as governors. Ambedkar said that Article 356 would be "scarcely used". However, it has been used more than a 100 times in 70 years.

Further, Governor has power to withdraw Schedule VI areas and define what state/parliamentary laws apply to Scheduled areas.

Thus, the synopsis is accused by states of political bias towards centre, interference in state politics and as a hindrance to federal nature. Ray Memorial report and Akali's Anandpur Sahib Resolution

called for abolition of post of Governor or major power curbs. Centre itself brought in a new Sarkaria Committee to review centre-state relations.

Remarks

Avoid cutting
Add keywords like Role in Co-operative federations

Sarkaria Commission reported that Governor was crucial to safeguarded unity, and was agreed to by Panbhi Commission. It recommended non-partisan appointments, consultation of CM and limiting use of Article 365 356.

The Judiciary has also limited gubernatorial interference. Bommai case ruling opened Governor's decisions to judicial review. It ruled that change in party at centre cannot be a basis for change of Governors. In Pranab Lal Pradip 2016 case, SC restored legislative assembly that was dissolved.

SC also argued for harmonious construction of Articles 154 and 163. Further, SC intervened in recent Maharashtra case of abduction of

Remarks

Strictly for Ans

NCP members.

Due to critical role of institution, abolition is inadvisable. There should be a focus on inculcation of substantive aspects like Doctrine of Neutrality. Governors can follow Manmohan Singh's 4 mantras and respect people's mandate.

Further, there should be evolution of guidelines. For eg; appointing CM as leader of group with largest coalition for floor test and govt formation.

Thus, the Governor's office needs to be de-politicised ~~but~~ to prevent criticism of "longarm of union in state" (Paul Brass

Remarks

Need to Address
Core Demand
Only rather
Irrelevant Points

(b) Socio-economic profile of legislators are crucial to seeing representativeness of Parliament as "embodiment of nation" (Burke)

In 1st Lok Sabha, the major occupation was lawyers. There was a predominance of Brahmins (Churchill called it Constituent Assembly of Brahmins) and upper castes. Further, there was less than 20% of women representation. There was predominance of Congress members.

In 17th Lok Sabha, major occupation is agriculture and social work. Graduates form more than 42% of women representation has improved to 14%, but lags behind BRICS countries. OBCs are single largest caste group

Remarks

More than half are first-time MPs; but 42% have been re-elected.

However, some criticisms have also come about ^{serious}

(a) Nearly half have criminal cases against them; up from 30% in 16th and 15th Lok Sabhas.

(b) Survey showed that average assets of MPs/MLAs have ballooned in recent years. Karnataka has highest asset size of pol legislators

(c) Caste and religious mobilisation remains rampant (CSDS Survey).

(d) Women representation is 60% in developing Rwanda. The 73rd & 74th amendment mandate of 33% hasn't

Remarks

resulted in upward push of women leaders.

Impact on Parliament

There are accusations of increased corporate influence. Prabhat Patnaik argues that Indian right and corporates have formed a new nexus (Eg: electoral bonds).

Criminalisation of politics has even prompted SC intervention. They ruled on new guidelines for disclosure of criminal cases enforceable from 2020 Bihar elections onwards.

There is a lack of capacity building of Parliamentarians which leads to lack of technical expertise required to change adequately controversial bills.

With return of one-party dominant coalition at centre, there is an increasing sidelining of Parliament due to phenomena of "Presidential style elections".

Yogendra Yadav argued that left is becoming irrelevant and should ally with marginalised groups to forge a new narrative.

Mukulika Banerjee highlights that widening and participation of Indians voters has kept arrogance of legislators at check. Shashi Tharoor also

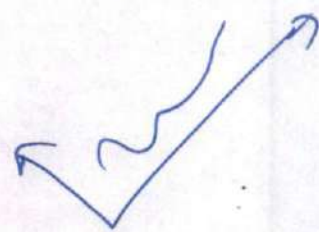
calls on voters to exercise their power to boot out criminal legislators / candidates.

Thus, as IB MPherson recommends, there should be a shift to a more substantive democracy.

Remarks

Write ADP/PS/ LawComm. / ECT on the topics

Draw some graphs / diag / charts



SECTION-B

Attempt all questions:

5. Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(12.5 × 4 = 50)

- Social media as a political communication platform. Discuss.
- Caste as the determining factor in Indian politics. Comment.
- Discuss Voting behaviour and Determinants of voting Behaviour in India.
- The 'Nehruvian Consensus' was mix of principle and pragmatism. Substantiate with examples

(a) Political communication is a two-way mode of interaction of political values and positions between institutions and people. It is a behaviouralist term.

Technology has brought down divides. Social media is an example. It is used by institutions for policy articulation (Trump's Twitter Diplomacy), political debates, online campaigns (4th wave feminism) and solving grievances (late EAM Sushma Swamy).

It is used by people for interest aggregation and interest articulation. It has also used as propaganda.

Remarks

Quote
Google/
Face book
controversies

Cambridge
University
Library

6.D

GS SCORE

(b)

(post-truth and fake news).

Big data paired with social media has influenced elections like 2016 US Presidential election (Cambridge Analytica). Data is thus increasingly being seen as new oil.

good

Criticism: Digital exclusion and urban-rural internet penetration divide is a legitimate concern, especially with the neo-liberal state pushing for e-governance.

Further, increased polarisation and social divide are noted in secular countries (Eg:- Turkey & India - Sumantra Bose). It has also resulted in the rightward shift of the political Overton

Window from pre 2008 neo-liberal consensus.

Thus, a balanced approach for political use of social media is required (Eg: Twitter's fact check.)

Remarks

(b) Rajni Kothari argued that caste determines politics (politicisation of caste). For him, caste associations influence behaviour of caste members.

Christophe Jaffrelot argued that caste forms the "mosaic of Indian politics" and it helped in democratic deepening. Yogendra Yadav's Democratic Upsurges are an example.

Rajni Kothari argues that caste in politics has secularised, form created interdependencies and formed caste consciousness. This has led to vertical (top-down), horizontal (bottom-up) and transverse (caste integration and caste fissures) mobilisation (Rudolph and Rudolph)

Apart from empowering the masses, CP Bhamani argues that

6.0

GS SCORE

economic benefits like education/ reservation leads to caste-based mobilisation.

(criticism: caste mobilisation is not good in the long term according to Ashutosh Varshney. PB Mehta

argues that it makes us immoral. Andre Beteille argues

that it creates social fissures. violates constitution.

M. Srinivas argues that combined politico-economic clout

of dominant castes (Yadavs, Jats)

has led to ~~dom~~ hegemonic tendencies that should be

reversed by de-linking of reservation benefits. (Eg:-

subcategorisation, Karpasri-Thakur formula).

However, in a prismatic society, there is always tradition alienation of modernity and modernisation of tradition. Thus caste in politics is a determined reality.

Remarks

Create
Dynamic
Content
rather
static
points

Quote
Recent
G.E. 2019

Bihar Election
2020

MY Factor
↓
Yadav
↓
Muslim

(c) Voting behaviour is the behavioural analysis of trends and patterns of people's voting. It shows interlinkages between political issues / ideology and political / social choice.

Determinants of voting behaviour

- Ideological commitment Eg:-
Hindutva
- Issue-based factors like
national security and economic growth / corruption
- Structural factors like Buzan's
"Securitisation of debates" and
social media post-truth
campaigns
- Money and muscle power of
parties
- Caste, religion and ethnicity
Eg:- R. Kothari's politicisation of
caste and casteisation of politics

Remarks

60

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Mukulika Banerjee argues that Indian voter is well informed and participatory. Percentage of voting has only gone up thus signifying mass enthusiasm.

A CBS 2014 survey noted following trends

(a) economic issues are not a major factor in elections caste and religion based voting is rampant

(b) money power matters less as people take money but vote for their choice

(d) no difference in voting behaviour of men and women & urban and rural

Yogendra Yadav argues that governance is also important along with identity politics. This is seen by slogans of 'Kamrai Padhai Pawai Bichai' during Bihar elections.

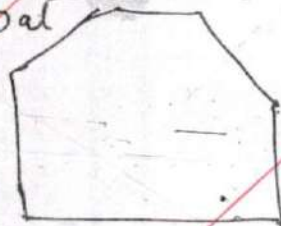
Remarks

Write Static & Dynamic factors
Mention G.S. Elections
Gola Delhi Gola
Bihar elections

(d) The Nehruvian Consensus was a conception of Indian social contract, with the commitment to values of;

(Bhupesh Bhagat)

International peace



modernism & democracy

Rationalism & Scientific temper

Planning & economic growth

Secularism was for principled distance and equal respect. Thus, the state could use banner of social justice to reform religion
Eg: A 25, → public order, morality as restrictions.

The practicality of modernism was essential to transform India from a feudal society. G. Austin thus called constitution as primarily a document for a social revolution.

Scientific temper was to rid India of religious orthodoxy

6.5

GS SCORE

6. Apr

and ensure individual and women empowerment
Eg:- Hindu Code Bill, establishment of IITs.

It was also to develop India into an economic powerhouse and sustain growth to eradicate poverty and improve living conditions.

Further, planning was a tribute to then-dominant socialist ideology as well as pragmatic because private industry didn't have required savings rate or capital accumulation for investment in capital intensive sectors (Eg Railways, Iron & Steel, cement).

Internationally, India under Nehru wanted to reclaim its ancient status as well as protect ^{from} ideological interference and neo-colonial resource extraction (core-periphery).

Thus, it was a mix of pragmatism and principle

Remarks

7. Answer the following questions:

- (a) India's policies towards fiscal federalism favours the power structure to be tilted towards the centre. Comment. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Discuss the various types of states control over PRIs in India. Also give suggestions to make decentralized governance more effective, responsive, and accountable. (300 Words) (25)

(a) The Constitution sets the table for fiscal federalism as separate from political federalism (Gupta).

Overall, state and union have both separate and concurrent areas of taxation. It has also horizontal (grants - articles 282, 275) and horizontal (Finance Commission recommendations) aspects.

However, the union is favoured as states are devolved 42% of taxes (15th FC) but spend 60% 1.5 times the union. Further, taxation powers of union is larger, especially since GST implementation.

Remarks

It has also been seen in restrictions of states to borrow from international markets. As of 2017, only Official Development Assistance is allowed (eg World Bank's First Resilient Kerala).

The Planning Commission before its dissolution as a non-statutory body had vast powers to determine grants to states.

With neo-liberal paradigm, the state has retreated to the role of a facilitator. States are encouraged to be operating within free market with strict fiscal discipline and a techno-managerial approach.

Since GST, states have increasingly borrowed from markets to finance schemes and comply with FRBM norms of fiscal discipline. Issue of GST

Remarks



compensation delay is a major issue.

Further, scholars like GROOBOL argue that Finance Commission is "meaningless & irrelevant" as it overestimates state revenues and underestimates expenditures; while states do the opposite.

Further, states that have addressed to FRBM are penalised via non-devolution of additional central grants. New 15th FC parameters of 2011 census has further reduced share of states like Kerala and Karnataka.

Competitive federalism of NITI Ayog is criticised by Baldev Arora as it exacerbates regional inequality and diminishes responsibility of union to ensure balanced growth.

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GIST Council is a good model of cooperative federalism. It has brought fiscal federalism out of tangles towards tango.

Another recommendation is NITI Aayog being given power for statutory grants based on the TINBERGEN RULE (each policy parameter requires separate policy tools).

States have also set up wealth funds (eg Kerala's KIFB).

Thus, there needs to be a shift from neo-liberal way of techno-manageutalism and arbitrary imposed fiscal limits (from EU's Maastricht Treaty) towards a focus on good governance, capacity development (A. Sen) and reduction of inequality (P. Patnaik).

Remarks

Improve structuring in your answer

(b) PRIs were established under 73rd amendment under Gandhian principle of "Oceanic circles of power" and Article 90 of DPSP.

✓ PRI is an example of "statutorily elected bodies" as states need to pass separate legislations to effect a structural framework. Thus states play a vital role in the decentralisation process.

Types of state control

① Bureaucratic - states like Maharashtra appoint state civil servants answerable to CM in ~~urban~~ bodies. IAS officers are another example of bureaucratic control over PRI administration.

② Electoral - example of Gujarat's SAMRAS scheme where elections don't need to be held if

Remarks

Gram Sabha has consensus

③ Funds, functions and functionaries - states are responsible for devolution of 3Fs. Kerala is best wot this but other states lag behind

④ Area development - although 2nd ARE promoted the principle of subsidiarity, ^{some} states have separated functions of planning and implementation.

Thus, Mammi Shahkar Aiyar Committee (2012) argued for urgent reforms as "no Panchayati Raj is better than bad Panchayati Raj".

Some recommendations are;

- ① Bureaucracy to produce the method of devolution
- ② Centre to draft model Gram Sabha law. to nudge states

Remarks

- ③ Electronic tagging of funds - now funds are given directly to PRIs as per FC mandate
- ④ Freezing of reserved seats for 2-3 terms to incentivise good work
- ⑤ Capacity building of local leaders

Avoid Repetition

Kerala Model of people's plan is ~~one nation~~ that can be emulated nationwide. It comprises of 40-50% devolution with significant powers of planning & implementation. There also exists a strong state ~~bureaucracy~~ intertwined with PRIs for administrative execution. There is also an ~~on burden on~~ for local governments.

11.5

For urban bodies, it is recommended to separate capital city from main financial urban agglomeration (US Model. Eg:- California. Capital is Sacramento but financial power is Los Angeles). This prevents resource extraction and corruption and allows for growth.

Amartya Sen also argues for focus on service delivery - water, sanitation, education. Microfinance is essential to further it.

Essentially, subsidiarity principle should be encompassed to provide a model of decent democracy.

Remarks

Quote
2nd Apr
Law
Punchchi Comm. Reports

8. Answer the following questions:

- (a) What do you understand by the term Identity Politics? Discuss its positive impact on democracies like India. (300 Words) (25)
- (b) Even though, women are participating in electoral politics in India, there are several qualitative ways in which they are politically excluded. Comment. (300 Words) (25)

(a) Identity politics is a form of mobilisation that calls on community/individual identities as main force of political aggregation.

Identity politics is characterised by;

- negation of politics of reason and upliftment of politics of passion

- individual identities shifted to group (collective consciousness)

- exclusivist as identity is considered natural.

Scholars like Thornton look at rise of ethnic politics since 1990s as due to decline of class of ideologies. It has now

Remarks

been characterised ~~by~~ clash
of civilisations.

Rise of moral relativism,
post colonialism and multiculturalism
has influenced and expanded
identity politics. Scholars like —
Bhikhu Parekh argue for an
accommodative approach, while
Sen argues it leads to
"ghettoisation".

There are also economic
factors — Asghar Ali Engineer quotes
competition for more state
benefits as a contributing
factor. Prismatic societies (Riggs)
also have greater mobilisation
of feudal/traditional elements.
Further, multi-ethnic character
along with competitive politics
mixed with social justice provides
fuel for identity politics.

Remarks

Improve
Presentation
and Structuring

Impact in India (positive)

Jaffrelote argues that identity politics like caste are mosaic of Indian politics. It has contributed to political empowerment and the deepening of democracy (Democratic upsurges - Yogendra Yadav)

It has led to economic upliftment of numerically dominant + OBCs (Yadavs in UP, Muslims in Kerala). Further, it has given aspiration to ethnic groups (eg Nagas) to fight for constitutional, socio-economic and development rights.

SD Muni argues for an essentialist perspective by saying that multi-layered identities of Indians express themselves as part of identity politics.

Remarks

✓ 11.0

GS SCORE

Atul Kohli believes that such movements are due to traditional caste nature, thus argues for accommodation.

However, it has resulted in riots (communal pogroms - Paul Brass), insurgencies (NE, Punjab) and radical movements (Dalit Panthers, Bhring demy).

However, the democratic nature and flexible character of Indian polity allows accommodations. Atul Kohli praises handling of Assam by Rajiv Gandhi. Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions recommend a democratic de-centralisation as the way forward.

Good point
further enrich your subject matter

Remarks

(b) Women after independence were part of universal suffrage given, which started their electoral participation.

The 1st Lok Sabha had only a few women. However, India was 2nd country to have a female head of govt (Indira Gandhi), and Vijayalakshmi Pandit was ambassador to UN.

However, participation has stagnated in recent years. Current Lok Sabha has only 14% women legislators.

Qualitative ways of exclusion

The bill on women reservation in Parliament and State assemblies has failed to pass 4 times. This could have guaranteed women reservation.

Further, Panchayati Raj reservation model of 33% has not been broadened by political parties in assembly & parliament.

Structurally, Indian society continues to be deeply patriarchal and gendered, with gender gap inequality Index showing India ranking 112th with only 67% of gap addressed.

Neeja Desai has argued that state has done nothing but further "bizarre pieces of legislation"

Intersectional and 3rd wave feminists argue that class and class divide of women varies their experience of electoral exclusion.

Phenomena of "Sarpanch pati" where husband continues to exercise power although

Remarks

formally wife occupies the seat.

gender inequality in economic empowerment (IFPR is half that of men) and feminisation of poverty caused by ineffective state empowerment.

Thus, it is suggested to look at root cause of social exclusionary structures (Neeraj Desai) and empower women via

- models like SHG Kudumbasree of Kerala that incorporates a political empowerment angle
- minimise gender wage gap via a minimum wage
- statutory measures like Women Reservation Bill
- adopt an intersectional feminist approach

Explain

11.5

GS SCORE

Behavioural approaches to "nudge" people are beneficial (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao) by the state to society.

Reservation in PRI has significantly enabled political empowerment according to study of min of Panchayati Raj. Women are termed "First Generation Leaders".

However, Bidyut Mohanty argues that reservations are only the first step. It is necessary to create the proper social, economic and political conditions to enable women via 3Rs of

- Reservation
- Recognition
- Representation

Remarks

Master Global / Local Models
Nordic Countries
Write some facts
Odisha / W.B.
Internal Democracy

