



# ENLITE IAS

Enlightening minds. Lightening journeys

## MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

### TEST-5

### SOCIOPOLITICAL PHILOSOPHY

#### *Question Paper Specific Instructions*

1. There are **FIVE** Questions printed in **ENGLISH**.
2. All Questions are **Compulsory**.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it.
4. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
5. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	Marks Obtained	QNo.	Marks Obtained
1(a)		2(d)		5(a)			
1(b)		2(e)		5(b)			
1(c)		3(a)		5(c)			
1(d)		3(b)					
1(e)		3(c)					
2(a)		4(a)					
2(b)		4(b)					
2(c)		4(c)					
<b>Signature</b>				<b>TOTAL</b>			

Name **PARAS MISTRY**

Subject

Module

Rollno

Date

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**FEEDBACK**

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anything  
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margin

1 (a)

Equality is fair treatment of all and liberty is a condition of absence of constraints to achieve self appointed goals.

Ideal of equality as a limitation on liberty

- 1) Tocqueville: Equality in democracy when stretched too much leads to 'tyranny of majority'. 'Dissent' is treated as 'wrong'.
- 2) Hayek: Equality through 'distributive justice' distorts market and undermines one's talents and skills to achieve goals.
- 3) Marx: More formal equality without sub-economic equality leads to exploitation of masses by the 'elite bourgeoisie' and leads to 'alienation'.

# UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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However equality doesnot necessarily limit liberty

1) Mepherston : Welfare state should reduce inequality and ensure 'developmental power' is not constrained. Capitalists through formal liberty extract benefits by enslaving workers. Reduction in inequality can increase 'creative freedom'

2) Marx : Socialism decreases inequalities and removes levels of alienation. It creates soic-economic freedom.

3) A. Sen : Capability approach reduces inequalities and 'enhances freedoms'

If liberty is equality is merely formal, it restricts liberty of many and therefore formal plus substantive equality is necessary

# UPSC

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Only write question number in this margin

b)

Sovereignty is absolute, perpetual power of commanding in a state. } Internal and external

## Sovereignty in globalisation and multilateralism

1) To assert popular sovereignty and seek recognition as a nation  $\Rightarrow$  political recognition by UN

2) To protect territorial integrity of one's country

eg: Chanakya's 'Saptaranga' theory

3) To engage in multilateral negotiations as independent nation.

eg: BRICS, SLO.

4) To protect various interests

⇒ political, economic, diaspora related.

Need to argue from both sides

eg : FTA negotiations and evaluation of diaspora during conflict

5) For maintaining strategic autonomy in decision making

eg : Decision to buy S-400 despite sanctions threat

6) For increasing strategic global footprint : building sovereign institutions like ISA.

7) For securing seat in decision making at global level  
eg : UNSC

However, sovereignty in contemporary world is not absolute as Bodin and Austin envisaged. It is limited by 'rules based order'

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c)

Sarvodaya of Gandhi based on 'John Ruskin's - Unto the Last' seeks to achieve welfare of all.

## Sarvodaya

- 1) Upliftment of all : The rich need to be uplifted morally and spiritually and poor to be uplifted materially.
- 2) Believes in class co-operation to usher into a socialist classless society, unlike Marx's class conflict.
- 3) The rich should do physical labour to compensate for bread

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He asks and to reduce contempt for manual labour. This would reduce untouchability.

4) Affluent should act as trustees and spend wealth voluntarily for social welfare.

5) Gandhi favours cottage industries - cluster based economic mode of production  $\Rightarrow$  Production by masses over mass production.

6) Simple technology which does not displace labour is viable.

7) He emphasizes on 'moral individualism'  $\Rightarrow$  self purification to build 'swaraj'.

### Critique

1) Utopian view

2) Undermines modernisation and industrial development -

3) Seeks to 'minimize needs' than to fulfill.

Could compare and contrast with other models

Full sentences

# UPSC

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d)

Social contract theory of Hobbes was to rescue man from 'hypothetical state of nature' and secure rights through Institution of state

Social contract in <sup>Indian</sup> democratic system

- 1) Preamble states that source of power of constitution and state are people
- 2) The state is a 'limited state' based on 'constitutionalism'
- 3) The objective of state is to secure equality, justice, liberty
- 4) state exists to protect fundamental rights of people (Part 3)

# UPSC

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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5) People can express dissent against state for overreach (A.19)

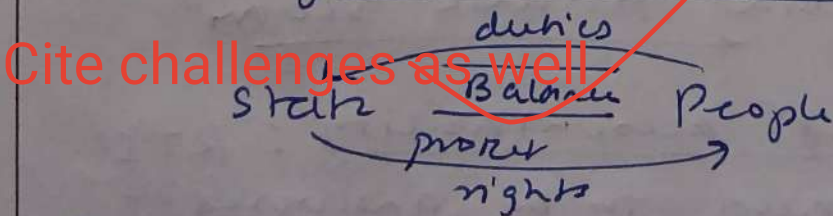
⇒ [John Locke] → people can revolt if state fails to protect rights

6) State is run by government, represented by elected ministers

⇒ collective responsibility to legislature.

7) State is not merely 'night watchman' to secure law and order but undertakes 'welfare functions'

8) People have to abide by laws as reasonable restrictions and fundamental duties (Ar.51-A)



Indian democracy is an evolved form of social contract.

# UPSC

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e)

RTI 2005 has ushered us from 'darkness of secrecy' to day of transparency!

RTI 2005 redefining good-governance

- 1) Good governance includes set of policies, principles, institutions to achieve public service goals
- 2) RTI increased transparency: people can enjoy right under A-19 to check decision-making  
eg: exposing Adarsh scam
- 3) Increased accountability: RTI queries need to be answered within 30 days. Opposition's role has been strengthened.

इस हाशिए में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।

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Specimen Booklet

# UPSC

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4) Enhanced legitimacy of state :

A transparent process increases people's trust.

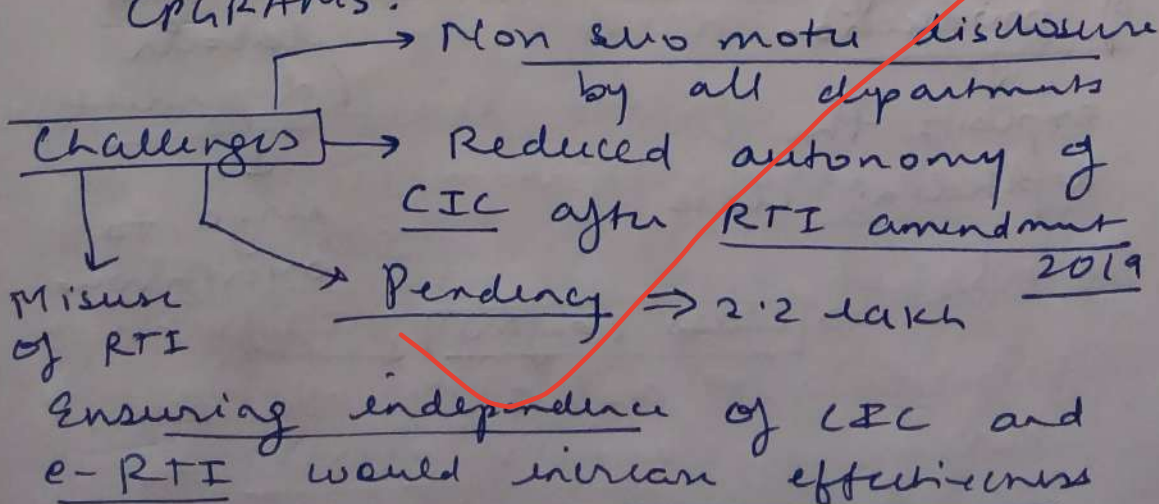
5) Ensured process integrity: Any process now needs to abide by rule of law.

6) Improved participatory governance.

Based on RTI reports, people provide ideas on Muzon to improve efficiency, reduce

mismanagement

7) Feedback has helped improve public service delivery and grievance redressal through CPGRAMS.



Social contract  
Collective responsibility  
Deliberative democracy

# UPSC

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2(a)

Class struggle is 'sociological basis of Marxism' where the dominant and dependent classes have an unfavourable relationship **antagonistic**

## Class struggle

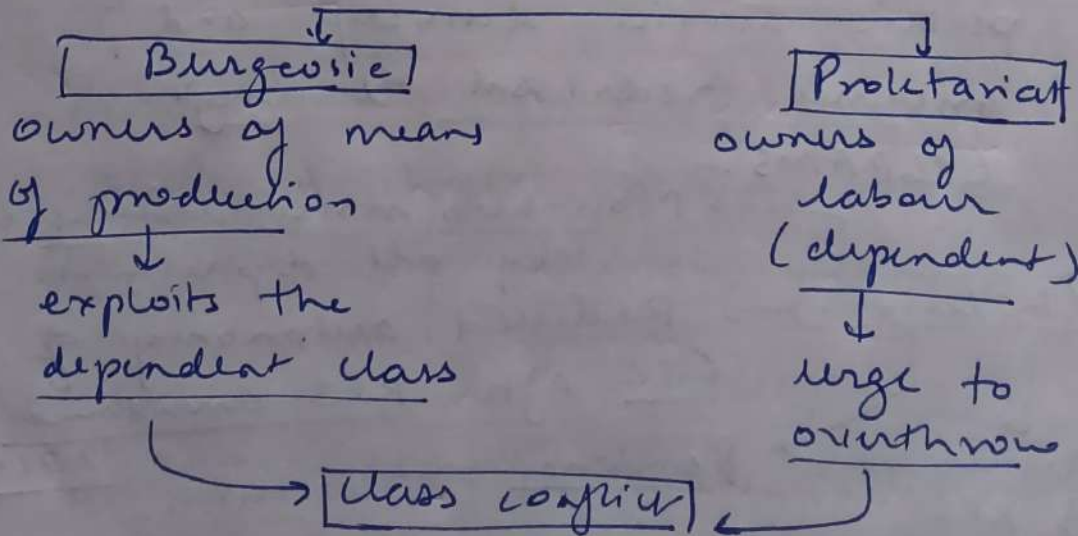
• In slave owning society



• In feudal society



• In capitalist society



Concise

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In contemporary world

1) Frequent strikes in cotton mills, industries, banks.

2) Lockouts by employees and clash with trade unions

3) Exploitation of employees ⇒ overtime work and low wages

4) Surplus value being appropriated by top management. Eg: during COVID-19 workers' wages were reduced but CEOs got full salary.

5) Alienation from work, others, life ⇒ 9 to 5 monotonous job and no creativity

However class struggle is not as prominent as it was during Marx's time

- Labour codes by state to protect workers
- social security
- Fair wages
- CSR activity

Elaborate briefly

Surplus Value  
Increasing inequalities  
Gender justice and ownership of resources  
Neocolonialism  
North South Divide  
Rural urban divide  
Social Movements

Welfare state reconciling class conflict  
Positive liberalism  
Benevolent capitalism  
Intersectionality

## UPSC

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b) Punishment is justice for the unjust - Augustine

Corruption is misuse of power to extract benefits for oneself.

Justification of disproportionate, harsh punishment

1) Retributive theory: It is an end in itself for violation of law (Kant's categorical imperative)

2) Social solidarity: Durkheim suggested harsh punishment to gain public confidence in justice system.

3) Deterrence: Harsh punishment would act as deterrence for others ⇒ China's model to

Link with different Concepts like Power responsibility Mass violence Welfare

# UPSC

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execute <sup>officials</sup> for corruption.

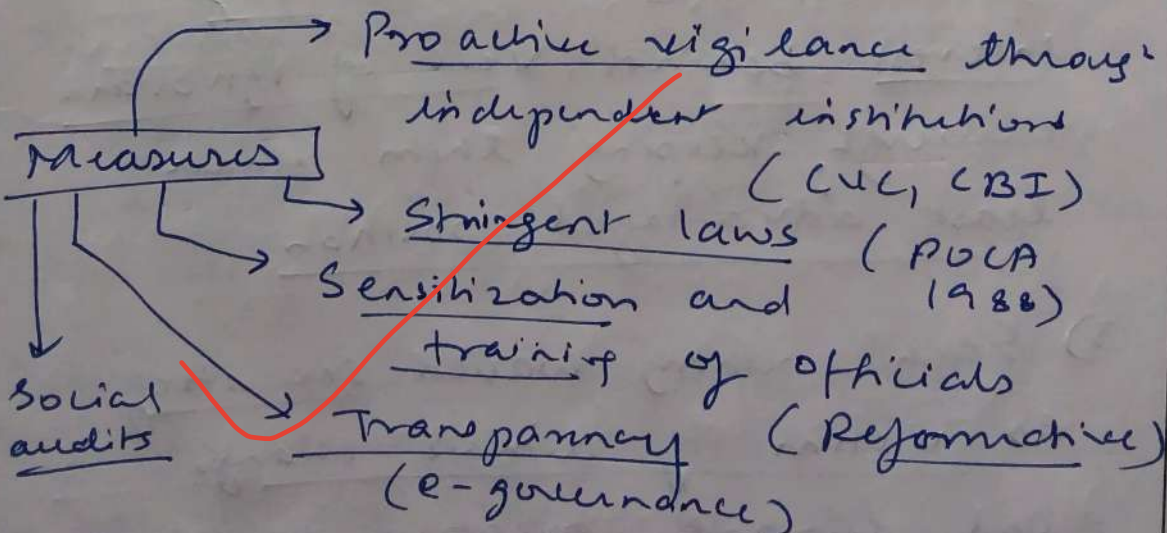
## Argument against thesis

1) David Miller : Punishment should be based on proposition of gravity of offence (Doctrine of proportionality is Indian constitution)

2) Deterrent and retributive don't have scope for reformation.

3) Won't solve the root cause but only symptoms.

Coersive  
Collusion  
Political  
interference  
socio-economic  
circumstances



Punishment should be proportionate and other measures are required to reduce corruption.

# UPSC

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(C)

Rawls treats 'justice as fairness' and seeks to formulate just procedure for allocating benefits and burdens

Rawlsian theory in climate justice

- 1) Transcendental institutionism where all stakeholders to deliberate for ideal justice
- 2) All countries to seek self interest behind veil of ignorance through keeping them under least advantaged position
- 3) Each country would see itself as victim of climate change and demand greatest benefits to least advantaged

Give examples to link with climate justice

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## Outcomes

1) Equal opportunity to all countries to pursue development

(This requires CBDR where developed countries share resources with developing and LDCs)

Structure better

2) Just for development would be justified when it benefits least advantaged countries

(Difference principle) eg: Just energy transition and loss and damage fund

3) Chain reaction: Global climate justice and sustainable development would require developed countries to aid LDCs.

Critique: A.Sen: Rawlsian ideal justice is a fiction. Justice is relative and 'comparativist' approach is appropriate. Also 'capability' development of poor countries would lead to climate justice

Elaborate

# UPSC

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(d)

" A woman is not born, but made " - Simone de Beauvoire

Gender discrimination is social disability that threatens survival and progress of women

Gender discrimination in India

1) Patriarchy: Fetters of patriarchy tend to control women's freedom, choice and discriminate in opportunities

eg: women viewed as weaker sex

2) Caste: Women of lower castes are considered inferior to higher caste women

eg: hired as manual labourers

3) Religion: certain dogmatic views of religion treat women as

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inferior to men. This leads to denial of equality in cultural and religious sphere.

4) Intersectionality: Factors include combination of social, caste, economic discrimination

eg: SC woman aged 60 yrs.

5) Lack of financial independence

: Leads to dependency on family and non-autonomy in decision making.

In light of different schools of feminism as well

However, constitution has provided safeguards for women

① A. 14 & 15 → prohibits gender discrimination

② Ar. 51-A → duty to renounce practices derogatory to dignity of women

③ Political empowerment → A. 325, A 325 (M.A.P) and reservation in legislature.

A woman is a full circle, has power to break, nurture, transform

## UPSC

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(e)

Right to freedom of speech and expression is fundamental right under A.19 of Indian constitution.

Relevance

1) Essence of democracy is free speech.

eg: J.S Mill → full freedom of speech and action.

2) To uphold minorities' interests

Toqueville: Free speech allows voice to voiceless minority and prevents tyranny of majority

3) Acts as checks and balances on government: questioning of policies by media.

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4) Helps build a deliberative democracy : Rousseau - each one should participate and a bill should be ratified by all.

5) Conflict resolution by dialogue and negotiation to preserve 'secular tapestry'

⇒ John Hick : inter-faith dialogue

6) Helps build composite culture

7) Makes democracy a way of life : free speech and expression in all spheres ⇒ family, university, factories.

### Limitations

1) Reasonable restrictions required  
eg: Contempt of court, defamation

2) Affirmative actions of state  
⇒ education to help in enjoyment of right to speech

3) J.S Mill : other regarding action to be limited.

Group rights  
contemporary  
movements  
Dissent in  
democracy  
Amrthya Sen's  
view  
Creative  
freedom

# UPSC

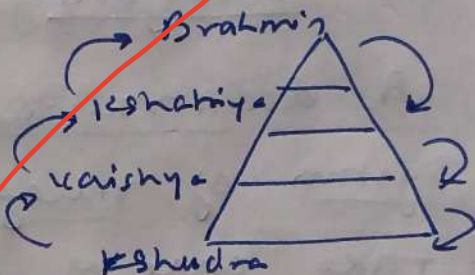
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3(0)

Caste discrimination is based on social disability imposed on certain people by virtue of their birth in particular caste.

## Crandhi's approach

1) Views : Varna system was based on division of labour (no inferior superior hierarchy)



Varna system (independence)

2) Caste discrimination in form of untouchability was a social evil that crept in

## Remedy

1) Moral regeneration of society through self discipline and self purification

## UPSC

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- 2) Dignity of broad labour: All to do physical labour to remove contempt for manual work.
- 3) Affluent to act as trustees and spend wealth to uplift the 'Harijans'
- 4) A decentralized cooperative system of 'village republics' would take care of each others' needs to usher 'Ram Rajya'

Critique by Ambedkar

- 1) Division of labour was in fact 'division of labourers' where the upper ~~the~~ casts exploited lower.
- 2) More moral regeneration by turning them 'Harijans' would not remove 'untouchability'

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Specimen Booklet

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- 3) Villages are hubs of narrow mindedness where caste consciousness prevails
- 4) Gandhi's dislike for industrialization would be a hurdle in removal of caste discrimination
- 5) Varna and caste have become identical and annihilation of caste is necessary.

## Ambedkar's solution

- 1) Shudras should abandon traditional dirty work and rooms.
- 2) They should move to cities where caste consciousness is low.
- 3) They should pursue education and scientific temper

Conversion to Buddhism  
Inter caste dining and marriage

# UPSC

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Poona Pact

4) Government to provide representation in decision making and concessions for socio-economic upliftment.

5) State control over temples' functions and appointment of temple functionaries by state based on merit

## Critique

- 1) Caste is not merely a social disability but a 'collective identity'
- 2) Caste ensures continuity in traditional values, culture, history
- 3) Realistic approach is not enough and needs moral change.

Pragmatic combination of Gandhi's idealism and Ambedkar's realism can counter the caste problems.

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(b)

Anarchism is a political theory that believes state to be an 'unnecessary evil' and advocates 'stateless - classless' society.

## Practical levels of Anarchism

- 1) State is a coercive authority and imposes rules without consent ⇒ Gandhi: State is a 'senseless machine'.
- 2) State makes man dependent on it for his welfare.
- 3) State takes away freedom of man to fulfill self-appointed goals. eg Hayek: State interferes through distributive mechanism.

# UPSC

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4) State takes away wealth through 'progressive taxation'

5) Unquestionable obedience to any authority is tyranny  
eg: Religion too is an authority and became dogmatic

Better structure

⇒ Mark → Religion is opium of masses

6) Humans are 'cooperative' and can live in harmony without a state

## Limitations

1) Over-estimated nature of humans to be cooperative. Locke states humans are 'selfish' and therefore 'social contract' is necessary to safeguard mutual liberty.

Quote Hobbes

Locke- Humans inherently good and rational

2) 'State is a positive good': State undertakes welfare functions

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for equitable distribution, regulates economy, ensures sovereignty and territorial integrity is protected.

3) State maintains 'law and order' to ensure freedom of one does not become unfreedom of others

Need better structuring-

Explain the role of state and view of different schools of anarchism

4) Inconsistency in anarchism relating to means and nature

Explain the criticisms

Hobbes' view

Matsya Nyaya

Ramarajya

Communism

Market

of peaceless society  
Hobbes' view → mutualism  
Bakunin → collectivism through violent revolution  
Gandhi → Pacific anarchism and village republics.

5) To counter emerging challenges like terrorism, climate change, poverty, etc. state is necessary

Although anarchists highlighted evils of state, they failed to holistically analyze the nature and functions of 'constitutional state'

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(11)

Monarchy believes in 'divine rule of king' while democracy advocates 'popular sovereignty'

Plato advocated monarchy because

1) Democracy in his times included limited participation

eg: only certain classes could vote, slaves could not vote

2) Ordinary people lacked wisdom and judgement to take any decision. [akin to eliticism]

3) Representative democracy is a hoax as the representatives develop vested interests and forget people's interests

Plato's views and relate with contemporary issues of democracy

## UPSC

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4) Direct democracy is not viable in large heterogeneous communities.

### Advocates for monarchy

- 1) Monarch is a philosopher king guided by wisdom
- 2) Sovereign authority is important for controlling errant elements (similar to Danda neeti)
- 3) Believed in 'benevolent paternalism' → King should take care like a father.
- 4) King can maintain the just order based on hereditary duties
  - Kings - rule
  - soldiers - protect
  - traders - trade

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5) Protecting respective privileges  
of classes according to 'Treating  
equals equally and 'unequals  
unequally' is not possible in  
democracy.

## Critique

1) Justifies 'status quo' based on  
asymmetrical power and privileges

2) Lack of checks and balances  
would lead to authoritarian  
regime and tyranny.

3) Participatory democracy ensures  
each voice gets expression in  
process.

4) Rousseau: democracy is an  
outcome of 'general will' ⇒  
collective interest

5) Hegel: State is march of God  
on earth (includes democracy)

Plato's intentions are laudable  
but procedure is unviable.

Karl  
Popper's  
criticisms

## UPSC

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4(a)

Humanism believes in centrality  
of human dignity and welfare.

"Man is the measure of all  
things" — Homo mensura.

### Stream of humanist thoughts

1) Anthropocentrism : Man's welfare  
needs exploitation of resources  
and nature is a 'means' for  
the same.

Critique : This leads to 'tragedy  
of commons' and 'scarcity of  
resources'. Forgets 'eco-centricism'  
values.

2) Vivekananda : Man is a form  
of God and service to mankind  
is worship of God.

Critique : Emphasis only on  
moral aspect.

# UPSC

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3) Kantian : man is an 'end in himself'. It is a 'categorical imperative' to treat him as end.

Critique : Forgets nature as an end too.

4) Socialistic humanism : 'human alienation' can be eliminated in a 'socialistic classless stateless society'.

Critique : Utopian based on 'needs' and overlooks 'scarcity' and 'excellence'

5) Ecocentricism : Nature is an end and human dignity lies in 'conserving' and 'nurturing' nature.

Critique : Uses man as a 'means'

# UPSC

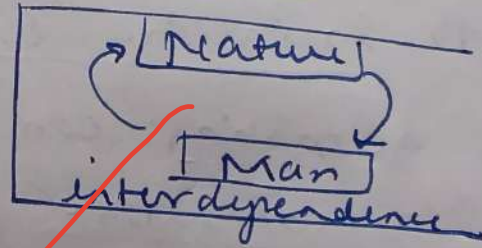
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## Ecological humanism - the most relevant

1) Believes in co-existence and harmony between man and nature

2) Nature and man are interdependent for each others' needs



Consumerism  
Globalisation  
Vulnerabilities

3) To achieve socialistic goals: → optimal utilization and equitable distribution requires sustainable use of resources (eg: Cartagena and CBD Protocol)

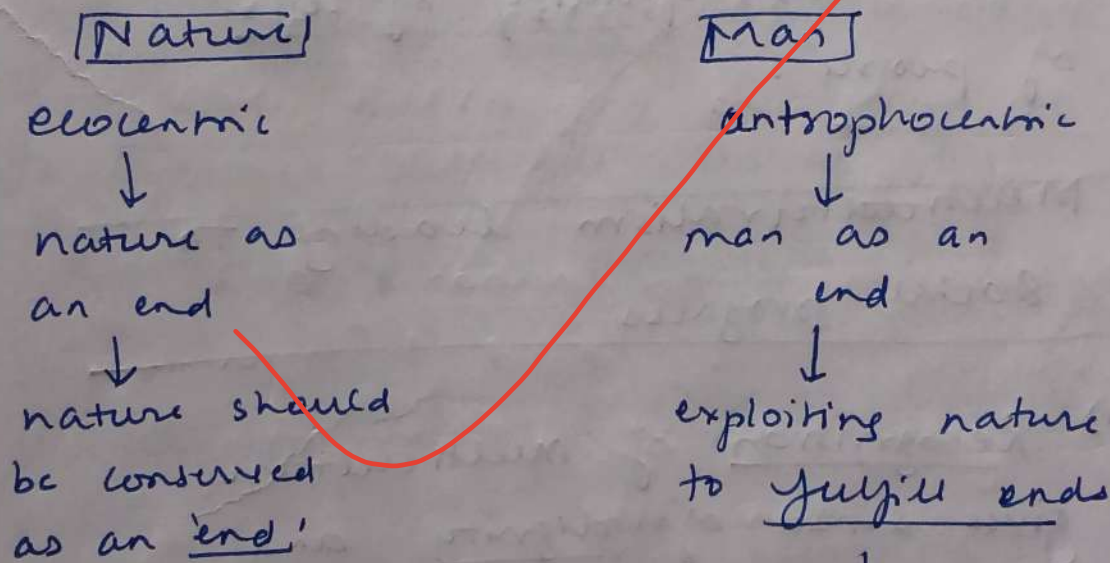
4) To reduce poverty, suffering and serve goals of welfare state resources need to be sustainably used.

# UPSC

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5) The problem of climate change can be solved only when man conserves nature

↳ Nature can be protected through man's efforts only.



↳ Fulfilling human needs and sustainable use of natural resources (Golden mean)

Thus, ecological humanism can help fulfill goals of other humanism for sustainable development

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(b)

Multiculturalism promotes 'diversity' through recognition and celebration of various cultures. Social progress includes improvement in quality of life of people.

Multiculturalism leading to social progress

1) Recognition of multiculture gives sense of dignity and acceptance to people

eg: Europe's 'salad bowl' model

2) Reduces discrimination and xenophobia

→ C. Taylor ⇒ problem of new arrivals: needs recognition

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3) Provides representation in decision making for political empowerment

⇒ [Kymlicka]: 'mirror representation'  
→ proportionate to their population  
eg: Anglo-Indians in India

4) Ensures 'cultural justice' by allowing special provisions and laws

⇒ [Orris young]: 'Politics of difference'  
to preserve culture  
eg: Personal laws, exemption to wear helmet for sikhs in Canada.

5) Promotes social cohesion and national integrity, integration



⇒ [Bhikhu Parekh]: Dialogue to arrive at consensus regarding

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multiculturalism and providing socio-economic, political empowerment for 'synthetic universalism'

### Critique

Could analyse in light of different models of multiculturalism

- 1) Could become a threat to national integration when 'diversity' is emphasized over unity
- 2) Disregard for national and secular laws would hamper legal justice : calls for sharia in UK
- 3) Secessionist tendencies can grow : Khalistan in India.
- 4) Overlooks major problems like socio-economic injustice (poverty, inequality) and emphasizes on cultural justice.

To ensure 'unity in diversity' and 'social progress' a constitutional governance that forges unity and preserves diversity is needed.

Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question.  
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(c)

Utopian socialism is a picture of perfectly ~~an~~ egalitarian society envisaged by Gandhi and Marx where all needs are fulfilled.

Robert Owen, Charles Fourier, St. Simon

## Critique of utopian socialism

1) Non-uniformity in means

Marx ⇒ violent overthrow of capitalist state

Gandhi ⇒ evolutionary, moral persuasion for voluntary efforts.

Need clarity on the topic

2) scarcity of resources and varying needs cannot be in

consonance "From each according to his ability to each according to his needs"

3) Anarchy cannot be sustained for long: selfish desires of man would lead to conflicts.

# UPSC

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4) Self regulated society; whether communes or village republics require a sovereign centralized authority for equitable distribution

However, socialism where there is reduction in gross social inequalities is possible and is practical.

1) A welfare state can ensure essential needs of people are fulfilled. Eg: food, clothing, sanitation.

2) Equitable distribution of resources through progressive taxation is possible today.

3) The rift between classes can be reduced through fair representation in decision making.

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eg: Reservation for SC, ST in Indian Parliament, Ar. 43-A participation of workers in management of industries.

4) Democratic socialism has ensured procedure of liberal democracy and distributive justice of socialism to go hand in hand. eg: mixed economy model

5) Safeguarding individual liberties and collective rights of community is possible: eg: Fundamental rights + duties

6) Corporates can sense goals of socialism through CSR

Thus, utopian socialism although not realisable today but socialistic goals can be achieved.

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5(a)

Scientific socialism is socio-political theory of Karl Marx that seeks to bring socialism through scientific analysis of historical modes of production.

## Tenets of Scientific Socialism (SS)

### 1) Historical materialism

- History shows socio-economic conditions are shaped by material conditions i.e. changes in modes of production.
- Search for better mode of production leads to consequent changes in social relations and political setup.

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- The process occurs from primitive communism to slave owning society to feudalism to capitalism.

## 2) Class conflict

- The contending classes - one the dominant and other, the dependent class.
- In capitalism - the bourgeoisie are the 'haves' (private property and owners of modes of production) and proletariat are 'have nots'
- Capitalists exploit workers.

## 3) Revolution

- When capitalist system becomes fetters on mode of production it should be overthrown by 'violent revolution'.

## UPSC

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• This is the final revolution to end exploitation

4) Freedom from alienation

• Under capitalist system 4 levels of alienation exist

↳ From himself

↳ From other men

↳ From nature

↳ From work

• Overthrowing capitalism and ushering into socialist society ends alienation

Surplus Value  
Base and  
superstructure

View on state

5) Socialist state

• Vanguard of proletariat takes care of everyone in the transition period.

• Each gets according to his work and finally in communist society each gets

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according to his 'needs'

## Critique

- 1) A stateless classless society is an utopia. State is necessary to regulate class interests and undertake welfare work.
- 2) Dictatorship of proletariat becomes dictatorship over proletariat  
[M.N. Roy]
- 3) Authoritarian regimes in socialist countries led to tyranny (Lenin, Stalin in USSR)
- 4) Gandhiji suggests class-cooperation for socialism.
- 5) Democratic socialism uses democratic procedures to usher into socialist society  $\Rightarrow$  no need for violence.

Marx wanted freedom from 'kingdom of necessity' but he failed to provide a sustainable solution

# UPSC

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(b)

Rights are claims of an individual against state and duties are political obligations.

Primacy of rights for national growth

- 1) Libertarians like Hayek, Berlin argue that 'formal rights' ensure enhancement of excellence in meritorious.
  - State should safeguard negative rights like freedom of contract and speech for optimal utilization of resources in a market economy.
- 2) J. S Mill advocated full freedom in speech. In actions, full freedom for 'self regard'

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actions and in case of other  
regarding, some limitations needed.

3) Nozick emphasized on right  
to use one's freedom and  
entitlement to goods of one's  
own production and voluntary  
transactions.

4) Marx emphasized on socio-  
economic rights ~~to~~ of workers  
to reduce 'haves and have  
nots' divide.

## Primacy of duties

1) Gandhi emphasized on primacy  
of duties to uplift poor  
through 'trusteeship' and  
'sarvodaya' for ushering into  
'Swraj'

# UPSC

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2) Socialist countries emphasize on duties to abide by state's dictates.

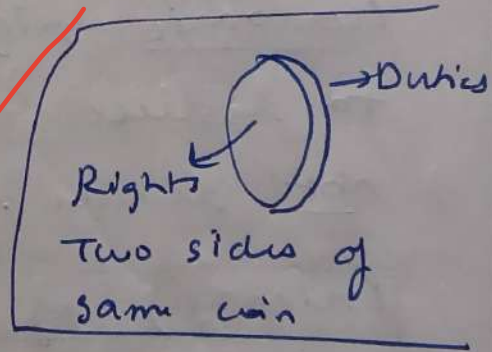
3) Mege: 'state is march of God on earth' and 'epitome of reason'. Therefore obedience to state is important.

## Reconciliation

1) Rights and duties are correlative

2) Following duties needs to protection

of rights ⇒ Rousseau's general will



3) Citizen's duty to follow laws and state's duty to safeguard rights (welfare state)

4) Macpherson advocated combination of liberal democracy and socialism to achieve 'harmonious' setup.

Could elaborate in light of Fundamental rights and duties

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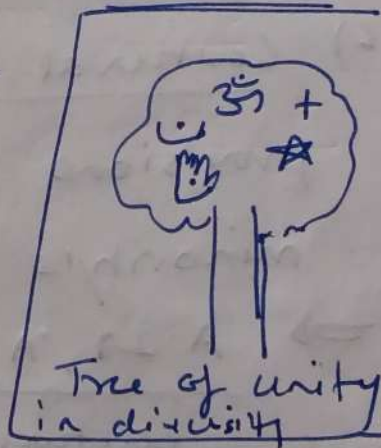
(c)

Preamble of Indian constitution states India to be a secular country

Ethical grounds of Indian secularism

1) Equality : Non-discrimination based on religion, caste, race

⇒ A.I.T : Equality before law



2) Equal treatment of all religions in public sphere

⇒ festivals like Holi, Eid, etc

3) State's equal support to all religions ⇒ spending taxes on all religious institution.

इस हाशिये में केवल प्रश्न संख्या लिखें।  
Only write question number in this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
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# UPSC

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4) Freedom to practice, profess, propagate religion is a fundamental right under A.28

5) 'Unity in diversity' : All cultures are a part of whole  
⇒ Based on idea of 'Bharat'

6) Cultural justice : Special provisions for safeguarding minority's culture  
⇒ A.29, A.30 to protect minority's culture, language, script.

7) Policy of 'sarva dharma samabhava' being followed.

Difference from other forms of secularism

1) Do not emphasis on solely

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unity eg: Melting pot of US.

2) Does not separate state from religion completely unlike in Europe.

3) ~~Celebr~~ celebrates multi-religious tapestry in public unlike in west which treats religion a private affair.

## Critique

1) No real secularism as religion plays vital role in policy, politics, social life.

2) Minority appeasement under name of secularism.

Indian model is 'Mosaic' - blend of 'melting pot' and 'salad bowl'