



B.K. BIRLA CENTRE FOR EDUCATION

SARALA BIRLA GROUP OF SCHOOLS
A CBSE DAY-CUM-BOYS' RESIDENTIAL SCHOOL
PRE BOARD-3 EXAMINATION 2025-26



POLITICAL SCIENCE (028)

CLASS: XII

DATE: 15/01/2026

NAME:

SET-B
MARKING SCHEME

DURATION: 3 Hrs.
MAX. MARKS: 80
ROLL NO: -----

SECTION A [12x1M=12M]

1.	Who among the following was the judge of the Allahabad High Court who declared Mrs. Indira Gandhi's election as invalid? a. Om Prakash Trivedi b. Jagmohan Lal Sinha c. Narain Dutt Ojha d. Kunj Bihari Srivastava	
Ans:	Option b, Jagmohan Lal Sinha	[1]
2.	Which of the following Schedules of the Constitution allows complete autonomy to different tribes to preserve their practices and customary laws? a. Fourth Schedule b. Sixth Schedule c. Seventh Schedule d. Eighth Schedule	
Ans:	Option b, Sixth Schedule	[1]
3.	Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment: i)The World Trade Organisation ii) Amnesty International iii)League of Nations iv) World Bank Options: a. iii, iv, i, ii b. iv, iii, ii, i c. ii, iii, iv, i d. i, ii, iii, iv	
Ans:	Option a, iii, iv, i, ii	[1]
4.	Fill in the blanks with the correct option: The World Social Forum had its first meeting in _____. a. Rio-de-janerio b. United States of America c. Porto Alegre d. Japan	
Ans:	Option c, Porto Alegre	[1]
5.	There was considerable unease in Indo-US relations during the 1950s because : a. India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union. b. The Soviet Union invaded Hungary. c. India was not a member of NATO. d. India was a founder member of NAM.	Ch-1]
Ans:	Option a, India had a growing partnership with the Soviet Union.	[1]
6.	Given below are two statements:	

	<p>Statement I: The Shimla Agreement was signed between Indira Gandhi and Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on 3rd July 1972.</p> <p>Statement II: The India China war of 1962 resulted in resignation of the defence minister V.Krishna Menon.</p> <p>In the light of above statement, choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only statement I is correct. Only statement II is correct Both statements I and II are correct. Both statements I and II are not correct. 											
Ans:	Option c, Both statements I and II are correct.	[1]										
7.	<p>Statement I: In the traditional view of security, most threats to a country's security come from within its borders.</p> <p>Statement II: In world politics, each country has to be responsible for its own security.</p> <p>In the light of above statement, choose the correct answer from the options given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Only statement I is correct. Only statement II is correct Both statements I and II are correct. Both statements I and II are not correct. 											
Ans:	Option b, Only statement II is correct	[1]										
8.	<p>In the following question, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason(R). Choose the appropriate option as answer:</p> <p>Assertion(A): The Soviet union had become stagnant in administrative and political sense as well after the disintegration.</p> <p>Reason(R): The Soviet system was based on the ideology of socialism.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. A is true, but R is false. A is false, but R is true. 											
Ans:	Option b, Both A and R are True but R is not the correct explanation of A	[1]										
9.	<p>Assertion(A): Pakistan's democracy was considered as a failure.</p> <p>Reason(R): The dominance of the Military dictatorship led to the decline of functioning of democracy in Pakistan.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A. A is true, but R is false. A is false, but R is true. 											
Ans:	Option a, Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.	[1]										
10.	<p>Match the List I with the List II:</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>List I</th> <th>List II</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>A. Indigenous people of the Cordillera region</td> <td>i.Chile</td> </tr> <tr> <td>B. Mapuche</td> <td>ii.Bangladesh</td> </tr> <tr> <td>C. Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts</td> <td>iii. Philippines</td> </tr> <tr> <td>D. Kuna tribe</td> <td>iv. East of Panama Canal</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A-(iii), B- (i), C-(ii), D-(iv) A-(ii), B- (i), C-(iii), D-(iv) A-(ii), B- (i), C-(iv), D-(iii) 	List I	List II	A. Indigenous people of the Cordillera region	i.Chile	B. Mapuche	ii.Bangladesh	C. Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	iii. Philippines	D. Kuna tribe	iv. East of Panama Canal	
List I	List II											
A. Indigenous people of the Cordillera region	i.Chile											
B. Mapuche	ii.Bangladesh											
C. Tribal people of the Chittagong Hill Tracts	iii. Philippines											
D. Kuna tribe	iv. East of Panama Canal											

	d. A-(iv), B- (ii), C-(iii), D-(i)	
Ans:	Option a, A-(iii), B- (i), C-(ii), D-(iv)	[1]
11.	<p>Choose the correct option for the given statement: The idea of global security emerged in:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1960s 1970s 1980s 1990s 	
Ans:	Option d, 1990s	[1]
12.	<p>Which of these statements about Non-Aligned Movement is INCORRECT?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enabling newly decolonized countries to pursue independent policies Refusal to joining any military alliance Following a policy of neutrality on global issues Focus on elimination of global economic inequalities 	
Ans:	Option c, Following a policy of neutrality on global issues	[1]
SECTION B[6x2M=12Marks]		
13.	Explain in two specific points how the Gandhi-Longwal Accord succeeded in bringing normalcy in Punjab.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>A separate commission was appointed to settle the border dispute between Punjab and Haryana, with the accord also agreeing to transfer Chandigarh to Punjab.</u> [1] <u>A tribunal was to be established to determine the sharing of the Ravi-Beas river waters among Punjab, Haryana, and Rajasthan.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point</p>	
14.	Examine the outcomes of the Rio-Summit and how did it impact the global world. Write your answer in two specific points.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Rio-Summit produced conventions dealing with climate change biodiversity forestry and recommended a list of development practices called Agenda 21.</u> [1] <u>It gave the concept of sustainable development to be a combined economic growth with ecological responsibility.</u> Rio-Summit developed various contentious issues like Commons Global Commons in global politics of the environment. [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point</p>	
15.	'The geographical proximity influences the formation of regional organisations.' Analyse the statement in two specific points.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> It is influenced by almost some historical enmities and weaknesses. [1] Sometimes the similar interests come together. Even fruitful areas for regional economy are also result of geographical proximity. [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point</p>	
16.	'In the new era of coalition politics, political parties are not aligning or re-aligning on the basis of ideology.' Do you agree with the statement? Justify your views in two specific points.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Coalition politics has shifted the focus from ideological differences to power-sharing arrangements.</u> [1] <u>Most parties of NDA did not agree with the 'Hindutva' ideology of B JP still they came together to form the government and remained in power also for</u> 	

	<p><u>the full term.</u> [1]</p> <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point</p>	
17.	Critically analyse that how globalization leads to shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe in two specific points.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>The Critics of globalization believe that this process pose a threat to rich cultural heritage of the world. It does so because leads to the rise of a uniform culture or cultural homogenization.</u> The rise of this uniform culture is not the emergence of a global culture. What we have in the name of the global culture is the imposition of western culture on the rest of the world. [1] b. <u>The culture of politically and economically dominant society leaves its imprint on the less powerful society and the world begins to look more like the dominant power wishes it to be.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point</p>	
18.	'In spite of the conflict, Sri Lanka has registered considerable economic growth and recorded high levels of human development'. Support the statement.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Sri Lanka was one of the first countries in the region to liberalize its economy, which opened markets and encouraged investment, contributing to economic growth over the long term.</u> [1] b. <u>Despite the civil conflict, the economy grew at an average of 5% annually between 1983 and 2008, a feat not achieved by many other countries experiencing civil unrest comparatively Sri Lanka achieved higher economic growth.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point</p>	
SECTION C [5x4=20Marks]		
19.	'All regional movements need to lead to separatist demands. Justify the statement in four specific points with relevant examples.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>Regional aspirations are part of democratic politics.</u> [1] b. <u>Expression of regional issues is not an abnormal phenomenon.</u> [1] c. <u>Some of the global examples are-Scotland Wales Northern Ireland have regional aspirations in the United Kingdom.</u> [1] d. <u>Regional movements are responded through democratic negotiations rather than suppression.</u> [1] e. <u>Its examples are in the eighties military erupted in Punjab problems persisted in the North-East students agitated in Assam and Kashmir valley was on the boil and the problems were solved through negotiations.</u> [1] f. <u>The government of India settled down some negotiations with these regional aspirations to reduce tensions in many regions.Mizoram is an example of a political settlement to resolve the problem of separation effectively.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point</p>	
20.	What is the primary goal of human security ? Explain the difference between the narrow and broad concepts of human Security. OR Explain the security challenges faced by the newly independent countries of Asia and Africa.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. <u>The primary goal of human security is to protect individuals from critical and</u> 	

pervasive threats, with the narrow concept focusing on violent threats like war and terrorism, while the broad concept expands to include non-violent threats such as hunger, disease, and natural disasters. [1]

- The narrow approach emphasizes "freedom from fear," while the broad approach addresses both "freedom from fear" and "freedom from want" by encompassing economic, health, and environmental well-being. [1]
- The broad concept of human security also includes negotiations among nations in order to solve the common problems in the global world. [1]
- The narrow concept also includes protecting civilians during war or from acts of terrorism. [1]

Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point

OR

Ans: Keypoints:

- After the Second World War, there were many newly countries emerged in Asia and Africa as a result of the collapse of colonialism and the most nations faced threats not only from outside their borders but also from within. [1]
- For the newly independent countries external and internal threats posed serious challenges to their security. [1]
- Some of these states are worried about threats from separatist movement within the country. [1]
- Terrorism is a problem faced by maximum newly free countries from outside borders. [1]
- Newly independent countries are highly populated and low per capita income countries so that facing the problem of global poverty. [1]
- Newly independent countries are also facing the problem of social injustice discrimination based on caste, creed, religion which affects the human rights. [1]

Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point

21. Explain two areas of conflict and two areas of cooperation between India and Bangladesh in four specific points.

Ans: Keypoints:

Areas of Conflict:

- Disagreements persist over the sharing of water from their shared rivers, with Bangladesh often arguing that upstream projects by India have reduced downstream water flow, impacting agriculture and the environment. [1]
- The porous border is a source of tension, primarily due to issues like illegal migration, cross-border insurgency. [1]

Areas of Cooperation:

- The two nations cooperate on energy, with India supplying electricity to Bangladesh and a shared pipeline transporting diesel. They also work on improving connectivity, with an agreement for Bangladesh to use Indian ports to connect with its northeastern states. [1]
- Both countries are active in regional groups like BIMSTEC and SAARC. They also collaborate on environmental issues, such as conserving the Sundarbans mangrove forest and managing cross-border natural disasters like floods and cyclones. [1]

Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point

22. Critically analyse the impact of changing role of the state in the developing countries in the light of globalisation in four specific points.

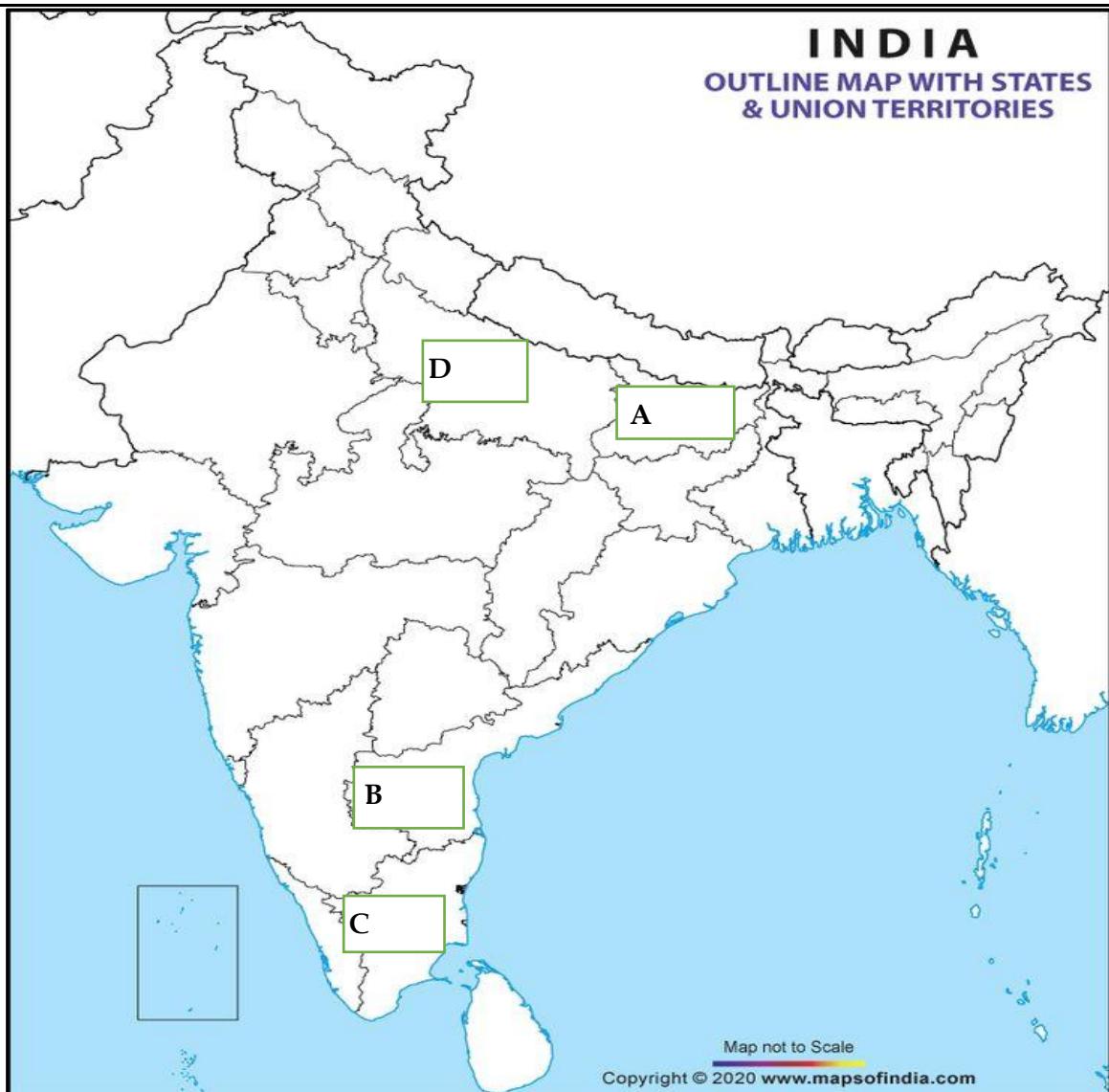
OR

Analyse in four specific points how globalisation have impacted India and how in turn impacting on globalisation.

Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Globalisation reduces the state capacity i.e. the ability of governments to do what they do.</u> [1] <u>The market becomes the prime concern to set down economic and social priorities.</u> [1] <u>Multinational companies effect on the decisions taken by a government because their interest fulfillment also depends on government policies.</u> [1] <u>The old welfare state is now giving way to more minimalist state to perform certain core functions as maintenance of law and order and the security. State also withdraws from many of its welfare functions take place at the level of economic and social well being.</u> [1] <p>Note: No other point will be considered apart from the given keypoints above.</p>	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>More new jobs have been created in the MNCs like cell phones fast food etc.</u> [1] <u>India is playing a crucial role among developing countries in trade and commerce by making some companies multinational themselves.</u> [1] <u>Foreign Direct Investments have also been increased.</u> [1] <u>It has invited inflow of private foreign capital and export-oriented activities. India in turn impacting: 1. Through responding to the 1991 financial crisis Indian economy was liberalized to attract foreign direct investment.</u> [1] <p>Note: No other point will be considered apart from the given keypoints above.</p>	
23.	Examine the factors which led to the popularity of Indira Gandhi's Government in the early 1970s.	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Socialist credentials became main projects during this period. Congress won 375 seats. Indira Gandhi's government was not accepted only as a protector of the poor and underprivileged but as a strong government also. 6. Congress became popular among different social sections and restored dominance again.</u> [1] <u>Indira Gandhi campaigned to implement land reform legislation and land ceiling legislation.</u> [1] <u>She ended her dependence on other political parties by strengthening her party's position and recommended the dissolution of Lok Sabha in December' 1970.</u> [1] <u>The crisis in East Pakistan and the Indo- Pak war to establish Bangladesh as an independent one also enhanced the popularity of Indira Gandhi.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point.</p>	
	SECTION D[3x4M=12Marks]	
24.	<p>Read the passage and choose the most appropriate answer for the questions given below:</p> <p>'Commons' are those resources which are not owned by anyone but rather shared by community. This could be a 'common room', a 'community centre', a park or a river. Similarly, there are some areas or regions of the world which are located outside the sovereign jurisdiction of any one state, and therefore require common governance by the international community. These are known as res communis humanitatis or global commons.</p>	

1.	Which of the following is a part of global commons? a. Ocean floor b. River Narmada c. Thar desert d. Nilgiris	
Ans:	Option a, Ocean Floor	[1]
2.	The Earth summit was held in . a. Kyoto b. Rio- de- Janeiro c. Rome d. Montreal	
Ans:	Option b, Rio-de-Janerio	[1]
3.	Which of the following agencies of the United Nations is associated in dealing with environmental issues? a. UNESCO b. ECOSOC c. UNEP d. UNFCCC	[R][1]
Ans:	Option c, UNEP	[1]
4.	Why is cooperation over global commons not easy? a. Task cannot be monitored b. Lack of consensus on common environmental agendas c. Similar approach to environment between the global north and south. d. All of the above	
Ans:	Option b, Lack of consensus on common environmental agendas	[1]
25.	Study the given Cartoon and answer the questions that follow: 	
	Fig.1 Source: NCERT Textbook	
1.	Identify the leader who gave the slogan 'Save Democracy.' a. Sanjeeva Reddy b. S. Nijalingappa c. Karpoori Thakur d. Jayprakash Narayan	

Ans:	Option d, Jayprakash Narayan	[1]
2.	In which year the protest in Fig.1 took place? a. 1974 b. 1975 c. 1977 d. 1971	
Ans:	Option a, 1974	[1]
3.	To which state the leader of the movement belonged to? a. Uttar Pradesh b. Bihar c. Madhya Pradesh d. Rajasthan	
Ans:	Option b, Bihar	[1]
4.	Which of the following statement is correct in context of Fig.1? a. It led to the formation of coalition politics in India b. Formation of regional political parties c. Declaration of Emergency by Indira Gandhi d. Separatist movement in India	[U][1]
Ans:	Option c, Declaration of Emergency by Indira Gandhi	[1]
26.	In the given outline political map of India, four states have been marked as (A), (B), (C) and (D). Identify these states on the basis of the information given below and write their correct names in your answer book along with the respective serial numbers of the information used and the concerned alphabets as per the format that follows: (i) The state related to the leader who signed the Tashkent Agreement. (ii) The state related to C Natarajan Annadurai. (iii) The state related to Karpuri Thakur, who implemented reservation for backward classes. (iv) V.V. Giri belonged to this state.	



Source: CBSE SQP2024-25

Sr. Number for the information used	Alphabet concerned	Name of the States
(i)	D	Uttar Pradesh
(ii)	C	Tamil Nadu
(iii)	A	Bihar
(iv)	B	Andhra Pradesh

SECTION E[4x6=24Marks]

27. Analyse the issues of regional aspirations in the state of Jammu & Kashmir in six specific points.

Ans: **Keypoints:**

- Jammu and Kashmir comprised of three regions: 1. Kashmir region is Kashmir valley consisting Kashmiri speaking and mostly Muslim with a Kashmiri speaking Hindu minority. [1]**
- Jammu region consists of Hindus Muslims Sikhs and speakers of various languages in the areas of foothills and plains.** [1]
- Ladakh region is equally divided between Buddhists and Muslims and maintains a little population area. [1]**
- These internal divisions led to multiple regional aspirations-One strand of separatist to demand a separate Kashmiri nation independent of India and Pakistan. [1]**
- The third strand wants a greater autonomy for people of state within Indian Union.** [1]

	<p>f. <u>The demand for intra-state autonomy is as strong as the demand for the state autonomy.</u> In the present scenario most of the separatist in dialogue are trying to re-negotiate a relationship of state with India. [1]</p> <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point</p>	
28.	<p>Discuss the major issues which led to the formal split of the Congress Party in 1969.</p> <p>OR</p> <p>Explain the important outcomes of the elections of 1971 in six specific points.</p>	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Despite Indira Gandhi's reservations the Syndicate nominated Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy as the official Congress candidate for ensuing Presidential elections.</u> [1] <u>Indira Gandhi retaliated the situation by encouraging Mr. V.V. Giri the then Vice-President to be nominated as an independent candidate.</u> [1] <u>During election the then Congress President S. Nijalingappa issued a whip asking all Congress MPs. MLAs to vote for N. Sanjeeva Reddy.</u> [1] <u>On the other hand after silently supporting V.V. Giri the Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi openly called for a conscience vote to vote the way they want.</u> [1] <u>Elections went in favour of V.V. Giri due to this diplomatic effort and N. Sanjeeva Reddy was defeated.</u> [1] <u>The defeat of N. Sanjeeva Reddy the formal Congress candidate formalized the split of the party into two: Congress O i.e. organization led by a syndicate known as Old Congress and Congress (R) i.e. requisitionists led by Indira Gandhi known as New Congress.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point.</p>	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The Indian National Congress (R) faction, led by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, won a massive victory, securing 352 out of 518 Lok Sabha seats. This gave her a strong, two-thirds majority in Parliament, allowing her to govern without relying on support from other parties as she had with her previous minority government.</u> [1] <u>The "Grand Alliance" of opposition parties, including the Congress (Organisation), Swatantra Party, and Bharatiya Jana Sangh, suffered a crushing defeat, losing more than half their seats and failing to make a significant impact against Gandhi's popularity.</u> [1] <u>The decisive victory consolidated Indira Gandhi's position as the unchallenged and powerful leader of the Congress party and the nation.</u> [1] <u>The government's actions during the war and the period immediately following, including signing a 20-year Treaty of Friendship with the Soviet Union, marked a clear shift in India's foreign policy and a move away from non-alignment in the Cold War.</u> [1] <u>With a clear majority, the government passed significant constitutional amendments, notably the 24th and 26th Amendments.</u> [1] <u>Despite the victory and popularity, the election had long-term consequences. A case alleging electoral malpractices was filed by her opponent, Raj Narain, which eventually led to the Allahabad High Court declaring her election null and void in 1975.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point.</p>	
29.	Critically analyse the objectives of military alliance ? Support your answer with an example of a functioning military alliance with its specific objectives.	

Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Alliance building is an important component of traditional security to threats to deal between states and nations to deter or defend against military attacks.</u> [1] <u>Alliances are formalized in written treaties and identification of who constitutes the threats.</u> [1] <u>Alliances are formed to increase their effective power relative to another alliance.</u> [1] Alliances are based on national interests and can change when national interest change. Example-The US backed the Islamic militants in Afghanistan against the Soviet Union in the 1980s but later attacked them when Al-Qaeda a group of Islamic militants led by Osama Bin Laden launched terrorist strikes against America on 11th September 2001. [1] <u>To prevent potential aggression from other states and to provide a unified defense in the event of an attack the policy of deterrence and defense is adopted by nations in the contemporary times.</u> [1] <u>To increase the collective power of member states relative to another country or alliance, and to maintain stability in a region through Balance of Power.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point.</p>	
30.	<p>Give an analysis of the cultural and political consequences of globalization.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Analyze any three reasons for resistance to globalization</p>	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <p>Cultural consequences of globalization:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The cultural effect of globalization leads to the fear that this process poses a threat to cultures in the world. It does so, because globalization leads to the rise of a uniform culture or what is called cultural homogenisation.</u> The popularity of a burger or blue jeans, some argue, has a lot to do with the powerful influence of the American way of life. This leads to the shrinking of the rich cultural heritage of the entire globe. [1] <u>But sometimes external influences simply enlarge our choices and sometimes they modify our culture without overwhelming the traditional.</u> Blue jeans, on the other hand, can go well with a homespun khadi kurta. [1] <u>While cultural homogenisation is an aspect of globalisation, the same process also generates precisely the opposite effect.</u> It leads to each culture becoming more different and distinctive. This phenomenon is called cultural heterogenisation. [1] <u>All over the world, 'welfare state' is now giving way to a more minimalist state that performs certain core functions, such as ,the maintenance of law and order and the security of its citizens.</u> [1] <u>Political consequences of globalisation at the most simple level, results in erosion of state capacity, i.e. the ability of the government to do what they do.</u> [1] <u>One has to keep in mind that globalization does not always reduce state capacity. State will remain a supreme organisation. Technology may rather enhance the capacity of the state.</u> [1] <p>Note: Any other relevant point will be considered, 1mark for each point.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>	
Ans:	<p>Keypoints:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Contemporary globalization represents a particular phase of global capitalism that makes the rich richer and the poor poorer is the argument given by the leftists.</u> [1] <u>Since globalization has weakened the state, it is unable to protect the interest of the poor.</u> [1] <u>The idea of globalization is contrary to self-reliance and protectionism.</u> [1] 	

	<p>d. People will lose their age-old values and ways because of globalization. [1]</p> <p>e. Some critics think that globalization is another form of imperialism. The World Social Forum is opposed to neo-liberal globalization. [1]</p> <p>f. Unfair trade practices by the economically powerful states will become a common phenomenon because of globalisation. In 1999 this was highlighted at Seattle during the WTO Ministerial Meeting. [1]</p> <p>*****</p>	
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