

GS FOUNDATION PROGRAM 2024*to be filled by the student:***BATCH: D10**

NAME: _____

ForumIAS Roll No: 19100 _____

Date: __/__/_____

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Mobile No. _____

*For Office Use Only***Feedbacks:**

	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Immediate Efforts/Improvement Required
Content					
Presentation					
Structure					
Consistency					
Revision/Recall					

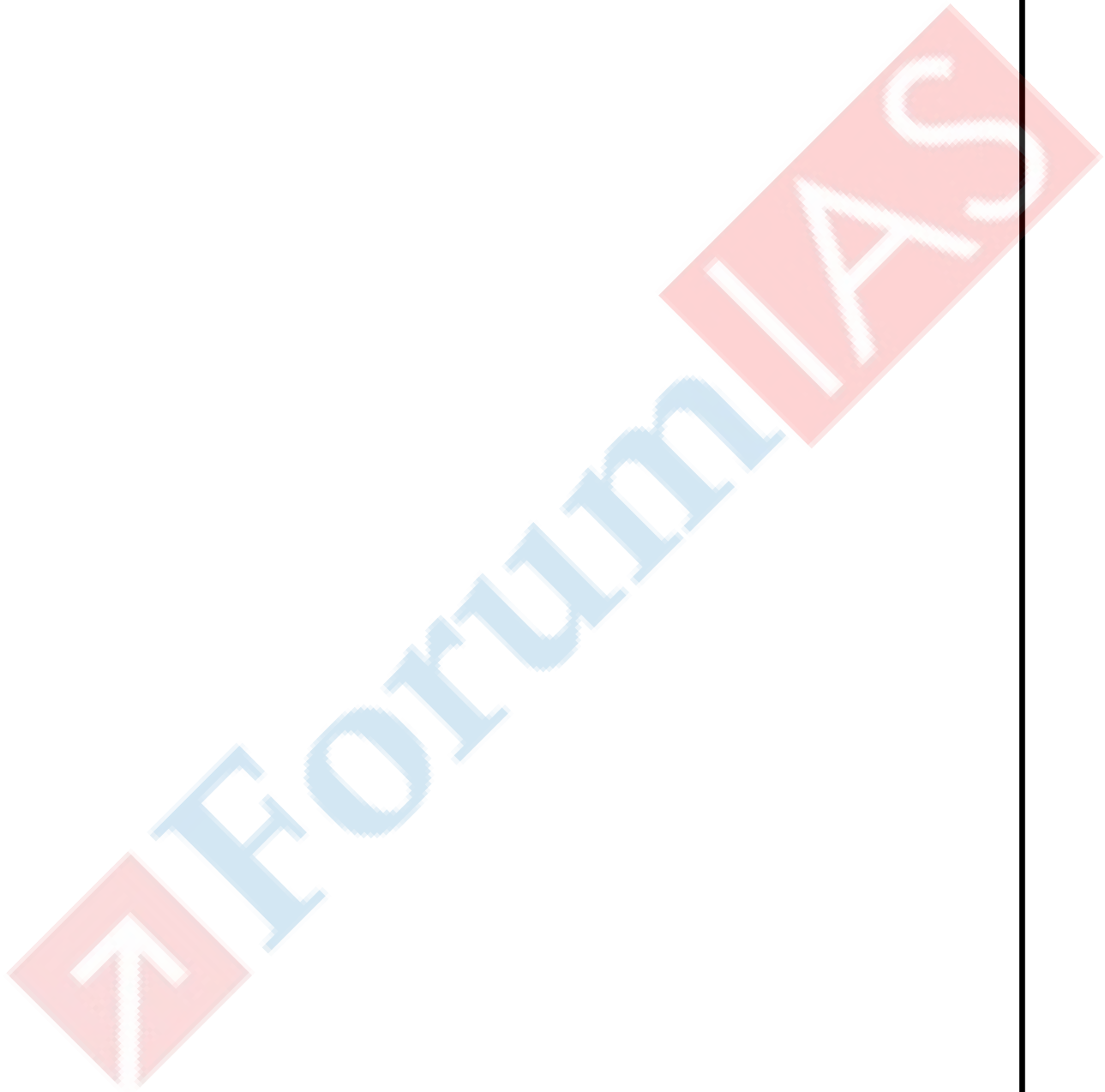
Marks:

Subjective	Objective	Total

Subjective Questions:

Q.1) Analyse the Chinese interest in Arctic through the Polar Silk route and its implications for India. (10 marks, 150 words)



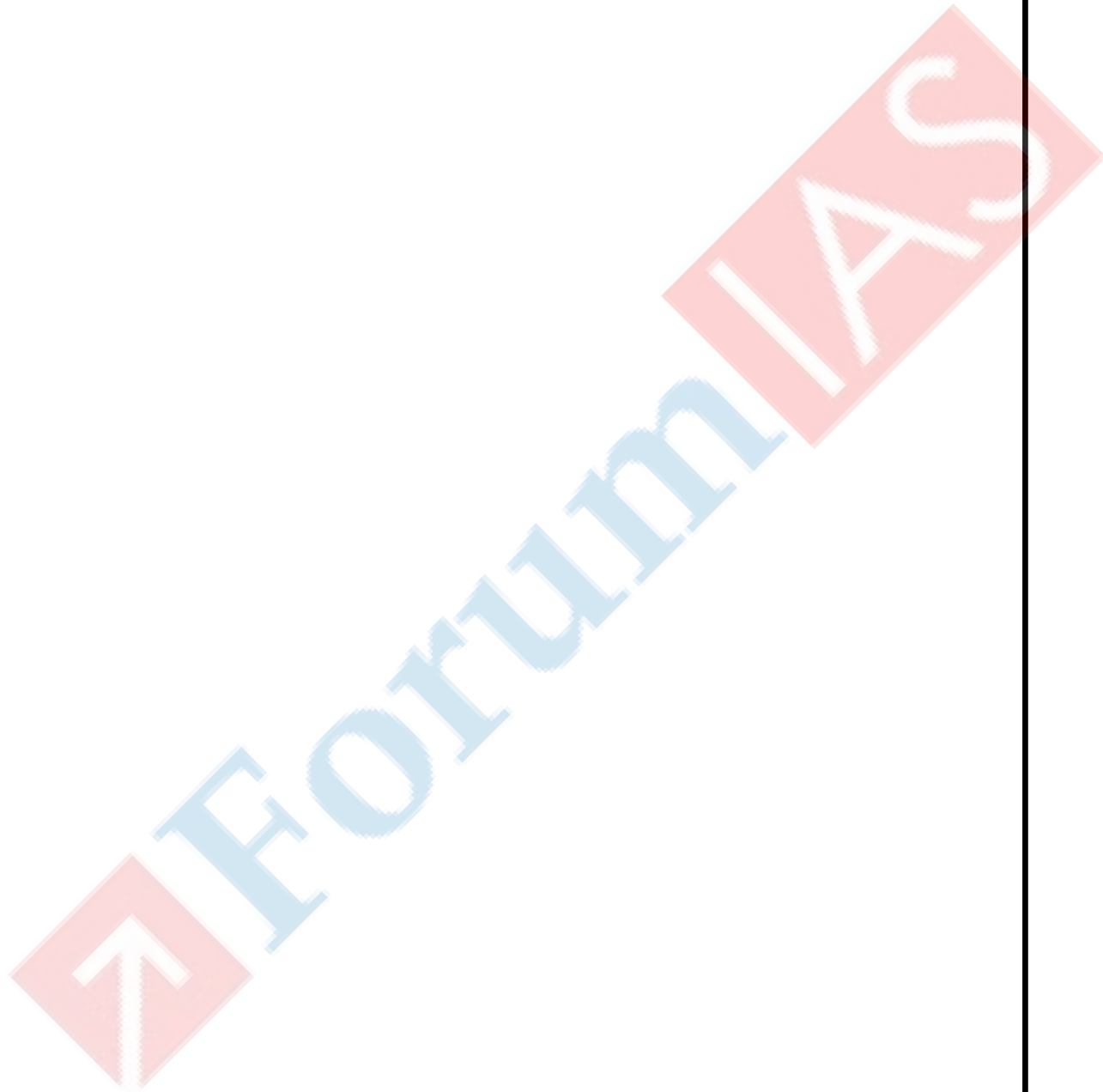


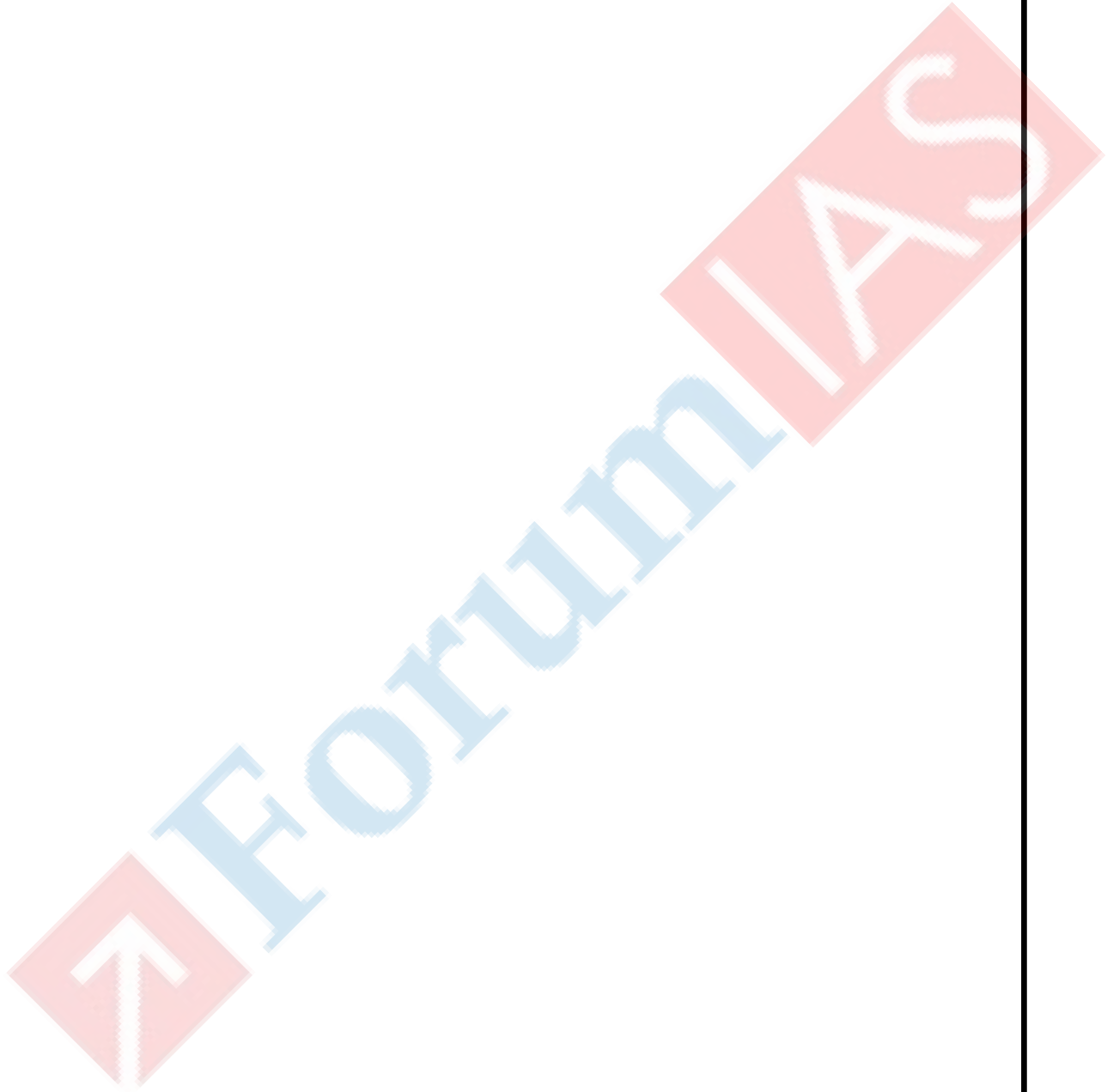
Q.2) Write a short note on the following:

(10 marks, 150 words)

(a). Nominal GDP vs Real GDP

(b). GDP vs GNP





Objective Questions:

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Nominal GDP is calculated so that the goods and services are evaluated at some constant prices.
2. Real GDP is the value of GDP at the current prevailing prices.
3. GDP Deflator gives an idea about the movement of prices from the base year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 only

Q.2) In which of the following situations, the GDP of a country will be equal to its GNP?

- a) When there is no net depreciation in the value of capital assets
- b) When the net factor income from abroad is positive
- c) When the factor cost become equal to market price after adjustments
- d) When there is no net factor income from abroad

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Judicial Review:

1. The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in the USA.
2. The power of judicial review cannot be curtailed even by a constitutional amendment in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution says that the senior most judge of the Supreme Court should alone be appointed as the chief justice of India.
2. The consultation with the Chief Justice of India is obligatory for the president to appoint the other judges of the Supreme Court.

Which of the state statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.5) With reference to appellate jurisdiction of Supreme court, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. Certification of High court is not necessary to appeal in any civil case, but required in criminal cases.
2. Only those civil cases can be appealed before the Supreme Court which exceed a certain monetary limit.
3. Only those criminal cases can be appealed before the Supreme court that involve death sentence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

GS Foundation Program 2024 | D10 | Benchmark Assignment #35

Subjective Questions:

Q.1) Analyse the Chinese interest in Arctic through the Polar Silk route and its implications for India.

APPROACH:

1. Introduction
2. Analyse the Chinese interest in Arctic through the Polar Silk route.
3. Discuss its implications on India.
4. Conclusion

In its **14th Five Year Plan released in 2021**, China pledged to build a Polar Silk Road (PSR) over the period 2021–2025. The Polar Silk Road refers to Arctic shipping routes connecting three major economic centers – **North America, East Asia, and Western Europe** – through the Arctic Circle.

Chinese interest in Arctic through Polar Silk route:

1. While Chinese **borders do not extend to the Arctic**, China is one of **13 “observers” to the Arctic Council** and has become increasingly active in the region. It obtained **permanent observer status in 2013** after five years of courting member states and two failed attempts.
2. China’s interests in the Arctic are threefold—**execute strategic ambition, enhance economic supremacy, and acquire polar great power status**. Such interests are well-orchestrated and aimed to steadily build Beijing’s Polar Silk Road that would correspond with its flagship Belt and Road Initiative (BRI).
3. The polar region has a **wealth of energy and natural resources**, boasting roughly **13 percent of the world’s undiscovered crude oil and 30 percent of undiscovered natural gas**. While these oil and gas deposits are locked away under the Arctic seabed by thick ice sheets and harsh weather, the steady retreat of sea ice has paved the path to viable future extraction efforts.
4. The commercial attraction of the Arctic routes is in shipping expediency. The two primary paths, the **Northwest Passage (NWP) and Northeast Passage (NEP)**, provide faster alternatives to direct European and North American energy goods to China, shaving weeks off popular routes such as those out of Rotterdam.
5. The ability to transit through Arctic waters **may enhance the security environment for Chinese ships**. The NEP provides an alternative trade lane through North Sea Route waters within **Russia’s Exclusive Economic Zone** that circumvents the maritime choke point at the Strait of Malacca, as well as pirate-infested waters, such as the Red Sea and Indian Ocean.
6. China may see more active commercial and energy presence in the Arctic as means to **strengthen its geopolitical and geoeconomic posture**.

Implications for India:

1. **China seeks a hegemonic position** in the Arctic, both militarily and in terms of its governance, while **India is more inclined towards scientific collaboration, research and joint natural resource exploration** with Arctic countries. This difference in the approaches of the two countries is likely to engender conflict of interest and widen the scope of disagreement between the two countries regarding its governance and utilization of resources.
2. China's rise in the Arctic will increase **geo-political pressure on India**. There might emerge a **China-Russia-US nexus** in the future on the Arctic, that will impact India's geo-political standing
3. If the proposed Polar Silk Route trade route becomes popular, that might **adversely affect India's trade** through the International North South Trade Corridor
4. If China entrenches itself as a polar power, China can **exercise access denial strategies** against India during political or military tensions.

Besides accelerating its engagement with the Arctic states, India should also look into opportunities of deepening its participation in **governance, institution building, infrastructure development and resource exploration**. This in turn will help India strengthen its voice within the Council and resist China's hegemonic policy moves in the future.

Q.2) Write a short note on the following:

(a). **Nominal GDP vs Real GDP**

(b). **GDP vs GNP**

(a): **Nominal GDP and Real GDP:**

Gross Domestic Product is the final sum of all the Goods and Services produced within the boundaries of a nation in a given time period.

Following are the differences between Nominal and Real GDP:

	Nominal GDP	Real GDP
Definition	The total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders, measured at current market prices.	The total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders, adjusted for inflation .
Calculation	Uses current market prices.	Adjusts for inflation using a base year's prices.
Influence of Inflation	Not adjusted for inflation.	Adjusted for inflation.
Changes	Can be affected by both changes in quantity produced and changes in price levels.	Reflects changes in quantity produced, excluding the effect of changing prices.

Example	In 2022, a country's nominal GDP is \$10 trillion, representing the total value of all goods and services produced that year at current prices.	In 2022, a country's real GDP is \$9 trillion, calculated by adjusting the nominal GDP figure using the prices from the base year (e.g., 2020 prices) to account for inflation.
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(b): GDP and GNP

	GDP (Gross Domestic Product)	GNP (Gross National Product)
Definition	The total value of goods and services produced within a country's borders, regardless of the nationality of the factors of production involved.	The total value of goods and services produced by a country's residents, regardless of their location.
Focus	Focuses on the production that occurs within the country's borders.	Focuses on the production by the country's residents, regardless of where it occurs.
Components	Includes the output of both domestic and foreign-owned businesses located within the country's borders.	Includes the output of a country's residents, regardless of where they are located (both domestic and foreign production).
Calculation	Based on the production that takes place within a country's borders.	Based on the nationality of the factors of production (citizens and businesses).
Example	In 2022, a country's GDP is \$15 trillion, representing the total value of all goods and services produced within its borders, including both domestic and foreign-owned businesses.	In 2022, a country's GNP is \$13 trillion, representing the total value of goods and services produced by its residents, regardless of where they are located (both domestic and foreign production).

Objective Questions:

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Nominal GDP is calculated so that the goods and services are evaluated at some constant prices.
2. Real GDP is the value of GDP at the current prevailing prices.
3. GDP Deflator gives an idea about the movement of prices from the base year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 2 only

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Real GDP is calculated in a way such that the goods and services are evaluated at some constant set of prices (or constant prices).

Statement 2 is incorrect. Nominal GDP is the value of GDP at the current prevailing prices.

Statement 3 is correct. The ratio of nominal to real GDP is called GDP Deflator. The ratio of nominal GDP to real GDP gives an idea of how the prices have moved from the base year.

Q.2) In which of the following situations, the GDP of a country will be equal to its GNP?

- a) When there is no net depreciation in the value of capital assets
- b) When the net factor income from abroad is positive
- c) When the factor cost become equal to market price after adjustments
- d) When there is no net factor income from abroad

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

GNP = GDP + Net factor income from abroad.

Thus, GDP of a country will be equal to GNP of the country when there is **no net factor income from abroad.**

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Judicial Review:

1. The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in the USA.
2. The power of judicial review cannot be curtailed even by a constitutional amendment in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in the USA.

It was propounded for the first time in the famous case of Marbury versus Madison (1803) by John Marshall, the then chief justice of the American Supreme Court.

Statement 2 is correct. In the Minerva Mill case, 1980, the Supreme Court has declared **the power of judicial review as a basic feature of the Constitution** or an element of the basic structure of the Constitution. Hence, the power of **judicial review cannot be curtailed or excluded even by a constitutional amendment.**

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution says that the senior most judge of the Supreme Court should alone be appointed as the chief justice of India.
2. The consultation with the Chief Justice of India is obligatory for the president to appoint the other judges of the Supreme Court.

Which of the state statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
 b) 2 only
 c) Both 1 and 2
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Constitution is silent on the procedure for appointment of Chief Justice of India. In the Second Judges Case (1993), the Supreme Court ruled that the senior most judge of the Supreme Court should alone be appointed to the office of the chief justice of India.

Statement 2 is correct. The other judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president after consultation with the chief justice and such other judges of the Supreme Court and the high courts as he deems necessary.

Q.5) With reference to appellate jurisdiction of Supreme court, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

1. Certification of High court is not necessary to appeal in any civil case, but required in criminal cases.
2. Only those civil cases can be appealed before the Supreme Court which exceed a certain monetary limit.
3. Only those criminal cases can be appealed before the Supreme court that involve death sentence.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
 b) 2 only
 c) 1 and 3 only
 d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Certification of High court is necessary to appeal before the Supreme Court in civil cases. In civil cases, **certification** of High court is required in those cases which involves a **substantial question of law of general importance**, or when High court feels that the **question needs to be decided by Supreme court**. In criminal cases, when High court has on appeal **reversed an order of acquittal of an accused person and sentenced**

him to death, no certification is required. In fact, when High court has taken before itself any case from any subordinate court and **convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death**, no certification is required. Certification is only required in criminal cases, when High court feels any case which is fit for appeal to Supreme court.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The monetary limit of Rs 20,000 to apply in civil cases was removed by 30th constitutional amendment act of 1972. So, there is **no monetary limit exists** in applying civil cases in the Supreme Court.

Statement 3 is incorrect. When High court sentenced a **person to 10 years imprisonment** upon taking a case from sub-ordinate court, or when **it reversed an order of sub-ordinate court** and sentenced him to 10 years imprisonment, then an appeal lies to Supreme court. So not only those criminal cases which involves death sentence, but also in the above mentioned 2 cases, an appeal lies to Supreme court.