

WRAP Exams · wrapexams.com

Prelims PYQ, Mains model answers, and copy evaluation. Write to the desk for this paper, a doubt, or the AI waitlist.

ask@wrapexams.com · +91 85951 84903 · wrapexams.com

Q1(e)

Discuss the five proposals made by India in the recent COP-26 conference held in Glasgow.

UPSC Civil Services Mains 2021 · PSIR GS 2 · 10 marks · Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy

Recent developments in Indian Foreign policy: India's position on the recent crisis in Afghanistan, Iraq and West Asia, growing relations with US and Israel; vision of a new world order.

Core demand of the question

- Discuss India's five proposals at COP-26
- Keep the answer within a 10-mark length

Revision summary

Panchamrit is India's five-point Glasgow offer.

500 GW non-fossil capacity and 50 per cent non-fossil installed electricity capacity by 2030 are power-system targets.

They are not a 50 per cent share of total energy use.

Intensity down 45 per cent from 2005, 1 billion tonnes off projected emissions, and **net zero 2070** complete the set.

Equity and finance claims sat beside the numbers.

Introduction

At Glasgow in November 2021 India presented five nectar elements, Panchamrit, as its climate offer. They are capacity, intensity, an absolute cut in projected emissions, and a long net-zero date. They are not a pledge that half of all energy use will be renewable overnight.

Body**The five proposals**

- Raise non-fossil electricity capacity to **500 GW** by 2030.
- Meet 50 per cent of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil sources by 2030. This is a capacity share, not a claim that half of total energy consumption is already green.
- Reduce the emissions intensity of GDP by 45 per cent by 2030 from the 2005 level.
- Reduce projected carbon emissions by 1 billion tonnes in the decade to 2030.
- Achieve net-zero emissions by 2070.

How to read them

- The 50 per cent line is about the power system's installed mix, mainly non-fossil generation capacity. It is not 50 per cent of the entire energy mix of oil, gas, biomass, and heat.
- 2070 is later than many OECD net-zero dates. India argued equity and remaining carbon space.

- The package updated earlier NDCs toward non-fossil capacity and a steeper intensity cut.

Diplomacy

- Panchamrit sat beside calls for climate finance and technology from historical emitters. Ambition was paired with CBDR.

Flow diagram

Panchamrit COP-26 -> 500 GW non-fossil
Panchamrit COP-26 -> 50 percent installed capacity non-fossil
Panchamrit COP-26 -> 45 percent intensity cut
Panchamrit COP-26 -> 1 Gt projected cut
Panchamrit COP-26 -> Net zero 2070

Conclusion

India's COP-26 five points are **500 GW** non-fossil, half of installed electricity capacity from non-fossil by 2030, a 45 per cent intensity cut from 2005, a 1 billion tonne reduction in projected emissions, and net zero in 2070. Wording them as "half the energy mix" is a factual error.

Facts & figures

500 GW

Target non-fossil electricity capacity by 2030, the first Panchamrit point.

50% installed capacity

Non-fossil share of installed electricity capacity by 2030, not half of total energy consumption.

45% intensity

Emissions intensity of GDP to fall 45 per cent by 2030 relative to 2005.

Net zero 2070

Long-term date announced at Glasgow, later than typical 2050 OECD pledges.