



## Mains Practice Question

**Q.** "Climate change diplomacy has emerged as a critical aspect of international relations." Evaluate India's position and contributions in global climate negotiations, highlighting both challenges and opportunities. **(250 words)**

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### Approach

- Introduce the answer by mentioning climate change diplomacy as a cornerstone of international relations
- Give India's Position and Contributions in Global Climate Negotiations
- Delve into the Challenges and Opportunities related to it
- Conclude suitably.

### Introduction

Climate change diplomacy has become a cornerstone of international relations, with India playing a pivotal role as **both a major emerging economy and a voice for developing nations**.

- **As the world's third-largest emitter of greenhouse gasses**, India's stance significantly influences global climate action, balancing its developmental needs with environmental responsibilities.

### Body

#### India's Position and Contributions in Global Climate Negotiations:

- **Equity and Climate Justice:**
  - India consistently advocates for equity-based burden-sharing in climate action.
    - At **COP26 (2021)**, the Indian Prime Minister introduced the concept of "**Lifestyle for Environment**" (**LiFE**), emphasizing sustainable lifestyles.
  - India pushes for developed nations to achieve "**net-negative**" emissions, going beyond just net-zero targets.
- **Ambitious Climate Targets:**
  - India's five commitments from **COP26 in Glasgow** have been integrated into the enhanced **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** under the **Paris Agreement** and the Long-Term Low Carbon Development Strategies, aimed at achieving net zero emissions by 2070.
- **Leadership in Global Initiatives:**
  - **International Solar Alliance (ISA)**
  - **Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI)**
- **Technology and Innovation:**
  - Green Grids Initiative - One Sun One World One Grid (GGI-OSOWOG): Launched at COP26 to create a transnational electricity grid
  - National Hydrogen Mission: Aims to make India a global hub for green hydrogen production

and export

- **Loss and Damage Fund:** At **COP27**, India played a crucial role in the **establishment of a "loss and damage" fund** for vulnerable countries
  - Promoted the **need for a phase-down** of all fossil fuels, not just coal
- **G20 Presidency (2023):** Prioritized climate action and sustainable development
  - Launched the **Global Biofuels Alliance** to promote the adoption of sustainable biofuels
- **Voice of the Global South:** India positions itself as a leader of developing nations in climate negotiations
  - Advocates for **climate finance (for adaptation measures) and technology transfer** to support developing countries' transitions

### Challenges:

- **Financial Constraints:** Implementing **climate adaptation and mitigation measures** requires substantial financial resources.
  - India argues for increased climate finance from developed nations, which has **been a point of contention in negotiations**.
- **Technological Limitations:** Access to and affordability of green technologies remain significant hurdles.
  - **Intellectual property rights** issues often impede technology transfer from developed to developing countries.
- **Energy Transition Complexities:** India's heavy reliance on coal for energy poses challenges in transitioning to cleaner sources.
  - The **socio-economic impact of phasing out coal**, including job losses, presents political and economic challenges.
- **Adaptation to Climate Impacts:** India's diverse geography makes it vulnerable to various climate change impacts, **necessitating region-specific adaptation strategies**.
  - Balancing adaptation and mitigation efforts within limited resources is challenging.

### Opportunities:

- **Renewable Energy Leadership:** India's ambitious renewable energy targets present an opportunity to become a global leader in clean energy.
  - The potential to create a **robust domestic renewable energy industry** can boost economic growth and job creation.
- **Green Technology Innovation:** Investing in **R&D for green technologies** can position India as an innovator and exporter of climate solutions.
  - Opportunities for start-ups and entrepreneurs in the cleantech sector can drive economic growth.
- **Climate Diplomacy and Soft Power:** India's leadership in initiatives like ISA enhances its soft power and diplomatic influence.
  - Potential to bridge **North-South divides in climate negotiations**, positioning India as a key mediator.
- **Climate-Resilient Agriculture:** Developing and implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices can enhance food security and rural livelihoods.
  - Potential to become a **global leader in sustainable agriculture techniques** suitable for tropical and subtropical regions.
- **Carbon Market Opportunities:** India's large potential for emissions reduction presents opportunities in global carbon markets.
  - Developing a **robust domestic carbon market** could attract international investment and technology transfer.

### Conclusion

India's approach to climate diplomacy reflects the complex balance **between national growth and global environmental stewardship**. While facing significant challenges in transitioning to a low-carbon economy, India also possesses unique opportunities to **lead in sustainable development**. As climate negotiations evolve, India's role remains crucial in forging an equitable and effective international climate regime.

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