

UPSC

15 mins

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

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Q

Discuss current global landscape of carbon emission, focusing on the contributions of major emitters. How do these emissions impact global climate change, what are the challenges these nations face in meeting their carbon reduction? (250w/15marks)

The Global Carbon Emission Landscape critically focused in addressing climate change reflecting complex interplay between industrial growth, energy demands & environmental responsibilities.

It is set to increase 0.8% in 2024 w.r.t 2023. Most common emitters of CO₂. ~~year~~ 2023

Major Emitter

- ① China : China contributes about 31% of global CO₂ emission
- ② USA in 2nd as 13% in overall emission
- ③ India is 3rd largest emitter in global with 8%, though Per Capita fossil CO₂ emission India comes at 4m with 0.6 where USA - 3.9, China 2.3, EU - 1.5



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Impact on Global Climate Change

There is 1.1°C inc avg Global
Temperature from Pre-Industrial
era.

② Extreme Weather Event - caused
due to Climate Change.

e.g. Europe flood around \$280B lost
in 2021,

③ Melting Polar Ice Caps: Arctic sea
ice declining at rate 12.6% per
decade, Contributing rising sea Level.

④ Ocean Acidification: Ocean absorbs
 30% of CO_2 emission dec pH Level
by 0.1 since pre-Industrial times.

⑤ Biodiversity Loss: 1 million species
risk of extinction due to Climate
Change-related habitat loss.

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Challenges faced by Major emitters Nation

1) Economic dependency on Fossil fuel.
e.g China coals account for over 56% of its energy mix.

2) High transition Costs: Shifting renewable energy require significant amount of ~~good~~ investment & infrastructure & technology (e.g US needs over \$1 trillion by 2030 to achieve net zero goal)

3) Political & Policy Barriers: Political polarization & inconsistent climate policies hinder progress (US withdrawal & reentry to Paris Agreement)

④ Energy Security Concerns:
• Nations fear energy ~~shortage~~ during the transition to renewables

⑤ Developing Vs Developed Nation Divide: Developing Countries demands financial support e.g India raises issue of financial support at COP29 Summit in Baku, Azerbaijan to meet net zero goal without hindering growth.

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Way forward :

Nations must adopt sector-specific strategies, implement carbon-pricing, promote technology sharing, ensure policy consistency & enhance global cooperation with climate finance to meet carbon ~~re~~ reduction targets effectively.

Meeting Carbon reduction target is critical but fraught with economic, political & technological challenges. Failure to act decisively risk severe climate on ecosystems & societies globally.



19/11/2024

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112 min

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Q Distinguish between FDI and FII. Discuss their relative merits & demerits as source of external investment for a country's economic growth. (A 150 words)

FDI (Foreign direct Investment) & FII (Foreign Institutional Investment) two different types of external investment. They are differ in:

FDI

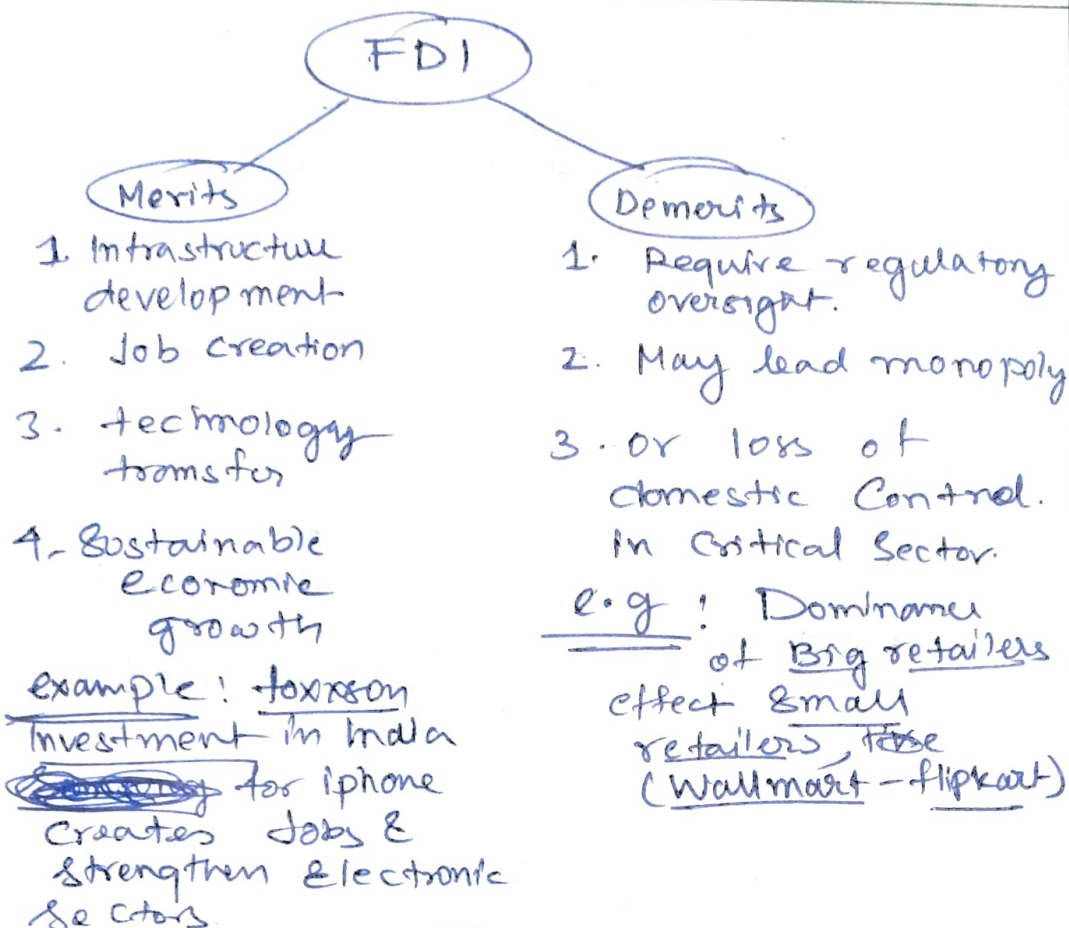
- 1) Investments in Physical assets like factory, machine etc
- 2) More stable → Contribute to GDP & employment
- 3) It is long-term investment in country's business, significant control over operations

FII

- It is investment by Financial Institutions like pension funds, insurance funds, Mutual funds etc
- 2) Highly liquid but increases market volatility.
 - 3) typically short-term involves in financial market without direct control over operations

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While FDI Supports long-term growth
FI provides short-term capital. A
balance approach is essential for
sustained Economic development.

