**Will Indian Government be Able to Meet its Renewable Energy Targets by 2022?**

India is a power-hungry nation. A recent report by International Energy Agency (IEA) has predicted that India would be the fastest growing energy consumer and market by 2040. The forecast promises a bright scope for the renewable energy sector.

Renewable energy sources now account for 32.2 percent of the total installed capacity in the country, with the renewable installed capacity growing faster than conventional sources in 2017 for the first time.

Currently, India stands fifth in terms of renewable energy capacity with an installed capacity of 70 GW while another 40 GW is under tendering or construction and the government claims to be on track for meeting its 2022 targets.

With falling solar and wind tariffs, India stands high chances of making it to the third position among renewable energy countries. But there are concerns of excess capacity, energy demand and implementation of the plan.

China will continue to be the top renewable energy generator, and the US, despite the declining policy support, is likely to be on the second position.

Renewable energy is obviously very compelling due to its low-cost and environmental benefits.

India imposed a 25 percent so-called safeguard duty on solar cells and modules imported from China and Malaysia effective July 30. The duty will fall to 20 percent after a year and 15 percent after 18 months. Domestic solar power equipment companies had complained that they were being undercut. After weeks of delays, including court challenges, the tariff was implemented in September.

India overtook Japan as China’s biggest solar panel export market last year, buying about 31 percent of Chinese shipments.

**Can mankind adapt to changes in environment caused by climate change?**

A study published in Nature, a leading scientific journal, provides data that suggest that climate change related phenomena have killed 150,000 people annually for the past 30 years, and that numbers will increase.

It affects every corner of our planet – from the poles to the tropics, and from the mountains to the oceans. People and nature worldwide are already feeling the effects: water supplies are shrinking, extreme weather events increasing in frequency and intensity, forests burning, and coral reefs dying.

Governments and communities are coming together to act – and we can still escape the worst impacts of climate change, and build a safer future for all.

But we need to do more, and faster. Most importantly, we need to step up efforts to switch from using fossil fuels – the biggest cause of climate change – to clean, renewable energy. And we need to help people and nature adapt to the inevitable changes ahead.

The impacts of climate change are felt everywhere. Average sea level around the world rose about 8 inches (20 cm) in the past 100 years; climate scientists expect it to rise more and more rapidly in the next 100 years.

Within the next 100 years, if not sooner, the world’s glaciers will have disappeared, as will the Polar ice cap, and the huge Antarctic ice shelf. Greenland may be green again, and snow will have become a rare phenomenon at what are now the world’s most popular ski resorts.

Hurricanes and typhoons will increase in power, and flooding will become more common. Despite downpours in some places, droughts and prolonged heatwaves will become common.

All communities must take action to build long-term resiliency in the face of climate change and the rise of deadly natural disasters. Although humans are the cause of climate warming, they will also be its victims.