GREEN JOBS NEWSLETTER

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SCGJ SKILL COUNCIL FOR GREEN JOBS
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N·S·D·C National Skill Development Corporation
Transforming the skill landscape

Skill India
कौशल भारत-कुशल भारत

Highlights

CHAIRMAN's view on bio fuels

Don't burn stubble. Produce sustainable bio-fuels, with technology agnostic policies.

Come September, with monotonous regularity, the discourse on stubble burning starts, reaching a crescendo in October, till Diwali crackers provide alternate discourse and then the north-west winds blow away the pollution as well as the topic. More regrettably, discourse is largely on 24x7 TV or social media, with emphasis on "instant solutions", with people tending to pontificate or sensationalize rather than reason. This is not to say that there have not been serious deliberations, nor that solutions have not been formulated but, we venture to suggest, with inadequate involvement of non-biased stakeholders. The purpose of this article is, hence, to articulate issues as well as suggest actionable programs for addressing problem of stubble burning, comprehensively and sustainably.

We feel more than a twinge of regret as, during co-author's tenure as Secretary MNRE a decade ago, "Task Forces" were constituted to evaluate techno-economic viability, as well as develop business models, for farm waste to energy, with "stubble burning" being focused area. Regrettably, not much fructified from these efforts. CERC issued tariff orders for Biomass Gasifier/ Biogas Power, which became inconsequential with solar and wind power tariffs declining to 33% that of biomass power. MNRE supported "Pilot Projects" of Manure to Bio-CNG. The Task Forces made recommendations on farm waste to advanced Biofuels. It was only in 2018 that these morphed into Gobardhan scheme and National Policy on Biofuels, albeit with lacuna related to offtake agreements and financing instruments, which is impeding capacity creation.

The Issue: Paddy stubble poses major challenges in North India, as quantity is humongous and collection window is miniscule, necessitating mechanization with high degree of efficiency and efficacy. With availability of wheat straw for cattle fodder, farmers have no incentive to collect the stubble.

In 2019, Govts of Punjab & Haryana announced Rs 2,500/acre as bonus to small farmers who avoid burning stubble but negligible implementation in 2019 or 2020, for reasons that need no enumeration. We only flag that annual cost of Rs 2500 crores (for 4 million hectares of paddy cultivation area) could find better application.

Options for Stubble Management are, broadly, on-field management; alternate cropping and processing to biofuels.

On-field Management: envisages mulching into fields deploying customized machinery. Significant subsidy is available for equipment purchases but this alleviates only 20% of cost and farmers are burdened with costs and time for machinery mobilization and O&M. Furthermore, mulching carbon rich **stubble impacts soil C: N ratio**, necessitating proper nitrogenous fertilizer management apart from potential surface accumulation of Potassium (which is less mobile than Nitrogen). PAU definitely has solutions but, adoption by millions of farmers, requires calibrated implementation and enormous extension services.

Alternate cropping: The country has surplus grains and grain cultivation has scaled up in UP, MP, Chhattisgarh, and Bihar. However, Punjab farmers, having toiled hard to feed the nation, would not adopt alternate crops without income protection. Option could be cultivation of silage crops (hybrid sorghum; hybrid napier grass; maize). They have high yield, enabling meet feedstock needs of cattle & biofuels plants, as well as permit part use of farmland for horticulture (with biofuels facilitating cold chain infrastructure).

Processing to Biofuels: to cover the the full spectrum of solid, liquid and gaseous biofuels would take reams, so we will restrict to commercialized technologies, across the full value chain.

Biomass Depots: It is essential to undertake on-field baling of stubble, aggregate bales in a depot and enter into "bankable" agreements for supplies to Bio-Energy Plants. There should be fiscal incentives (capital subsidy from MNRE and interest subsidy from State Govts) which allow Green Entrepreneurs to function under commercial framework.

Biomass Power Plants: PEDA actively supported biomass power sector, including high feed-in tariff above ₹8/= per KWh, but capacity creation as well as stubble consumption is relatively low. Sharp declines solar and wind tariffs is a binding constraint. Costs of establishing year round "bankable" supply chain for paddy straw bales is another deterrent.

Solid Biofuels: would comprise Briquettes & Pellets. Briquettes are fired in Industrial Boilers or Combustors but demand in Punjab & Haryana is not high. Pellets can be co-fired in utility range boilers & NTPC has issued EOI's for 5 million Tons of Pellets (@ Rs5,500 to 6,000 per ton) for firing in 17 of their power plants.

However, investor response has been muted, as pellets production is capital intensive, coupled with high energy + O&M costs, apart from stubble bales costs, for year round operations. It's also a moot point as to whether NTPC can better deploy the Rs 2000 crores annual incremental cost (for displacing Grade E coal by 5 million tons Pellets).

Liquid biofuels: would encompass Bio-Ethanol, Drop-In Fuels, Bio-Oil, Bio-Methanol. Current focus is on 2G Ethanol. OMC's have announced 12 Nos 2G Ethanol Projects, each rated 100 KL/day, needing 150,000 tons/year stubble. MoP&NG's "JI-VAN" Scheme provides Viability Gap Funding, to enable meet blending target of 20% by 2030. However, impact on stubble burning will be marginal, in view of high Capex per lakh tons stubble consumed.

Gaseous biofuels: would encompass Producer Gas, Biogas, Green Hydrogen, etc. Current focus is on Biogas upgraded to Bio-CNG, with co-product being Compost. MoP&NG's SATAT scheme, announced in 2018, envisaged 5,000 plants, typically rated 3,000 tons/year bio-CNG, consuming about 33,000 tons/year of paddy stubble. OMC's issued multiple EOI's and signed few hundred MoU's. However, hardly any plants have been commissioned or reached financial closure.

There appears to be a definite anomaly in the OMC's offtake price for Bio-CNG (CBG) as compared to that offered for 1st generation Bio-Ethanol or Bio-Diesel. We present the current offtake prices of OMC's (a) 1G Ethanol from B-Heavy Molasses: Rs 54.27/l (or Rs 67.8/Kg); heat value of 26.5 MJ/Kg (b) Bio-Diesel from Used Cooking Oil: Rs 51/l (Rs 55.4/Kg),going up to Rs 58/l in year 5; heat value of 37.8 MJ/Kg (c) Bio-CNG from Farm Waste: Rs 46/Kg fixed for 3 years, open ended years 4 to 10; heat value of 48.5 MJ/Kg.

This **matter requires serious consideration by MoP&NG** and earliest revision of Bio-CNG offtake rates as well as issuing "bankable" offtake agreement for 15 years, to facilitate low cost project financing. It's imperative that India adopts a technology agnostic policy for promoting advanced biofuels. Attractive "offtake" rates for 1G Ethanol, laudably, supports Sugarcane Farmers but they constitute only 4% of the farmer households in India. Processing Agriculture residues to Bio-CNG & Compost will benefit many more farmer households, with manifold collateral benefits that accrue from assured availability of sustainable energy/ mobility.

Who will bell the cat?

Mr. K.Krishan
Chairman, SCGJ

FROM CEO's DESK

Skill Council for Green Jobs is moving forward for enhancing skill development in the renewable energy sector. Major focus of SCGJ during 2019-20 has been on RPL training and certification. As part of RPL, certification of over 3.37 lakhs candidates have been achieved against a target of 1.5 lakh. Considering the long standing experience of Agency for New and Renewable Energy Research and Technology (**ANERT**) in promoting renewable energy in the State of Kerala, SCGJ has concusses of developing a "Center of Excellence of skilling" of SCGJ at ANERT. By becoming COE of SCGJ, ANERT would act as an extended arm of SCGJ in the State of Kerala and we will be able to organize various activities jointly including TOT, TOA and advanced level skilling courses. ANERT would also be able to have access to all out training materials and trainers / Master trainers to conduct its skill related activities.

SCGJ has set up one regional center cum Centre of Excellence at Bengaluru which is being developed for research in skilling requirements and supplementing the skill gap analysis specifically in the sustainable development, Rural Sustainable Mobility and Institutionalized approach to Green Economy domains. The center is being utilized to develop models of entrepreneurship development in sustainable economy. With this, SCGJ has now its presence in three regions viz.in Bengaluru (Southern region), Kolkata (Eastern region) and Ahmedabad (Western Region) to widen its outreach to industry as well as training partners across domains. As decided in the Governing Council of SCGJ in its meeting held on 24th September, 2020, SCGJ is now developing the National Institute of Wind Energy, Chennai as COE of Wind, in association with Vestas and National Institute of Solar Energy, Gurugram as COE of Solar Energy. As part of the comprehensive Capacity building program in the Bio Energy, SCGJ has also proposed to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to create a Centre of Excellence of Skilling (COE-S) at the National Institute of Bio-Energy (NIBE), Kapurthala on the similar lines as of NISE & NIWE. The COE of Skilling at NIBE can act as the focal point of all activities of the MNRE Capacity building program in Bio energy. This Centre would be able to provide skilled workforce for rural, urban, SMEs and other industries of this sector. It would be a catalyst in developing rural entrepreneurship and open new avenues of jobs based on local requirements. Under this capacity building program, multiple opportunities for new and improved technologies in the field of bio-fuels to reduce emissions from traditional fuels, innovations to increase energy efficiency, and workforce skill development in multiple energy related fields.

Online skilling activities has been the new way of progressing and touching base with National and International players. SCGJ has been working very closely with International Solar Alliance and undertaken 6 online solar training programmes with 242 candidates from 28 ISA member countries. SCGJ has launched its own online training aggregation plate form wherein its training partners can announce and impart skill trainings in various domains.

My best wishes to all Stakeholders of SCGJ for the New Year.

Dr. P.Saxena
CEO, SCGJ

SKILLING IN GREEN JOBS FOR ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was launched to propel the country on the path of self-sustenance through reviving the economy in short term and insulating from any future downturn. The Abhiyan seeks to build capacities across sectors and promote local products. Further, it also focuses on scaling up manufacturing, accelerating infrastructure development, attracting investments and promoting a consumption-led growth. In order to proceed on the path of self-reliance through Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan there is a need to nurture the skilled work force. Skill development is therefore extremely crucial for achieving the mission of Atmanirbhar Bharat. In fact skilling, upskilling and reskilling of Indian workforce will play a crucial role in the success of the Government's vision of Atmanirbhar Bharat especially in the post pandemic period to achieve self-reliance.

India being one of the youngest countries of the world has a huge workforce which is estimated to increase by 27 percent by 2020 (India Skills Report 2019 by CII). This demographic dividend could be leveraged by creating more jobs. The launching of the **Garib Kalyan Rozgar Yojna** was to facilitate provision of jobs and employment in rural areas with focus on development of rural infrastructure. But there is need to create right skill sets for the job market. In the changed scenario, global businesses are realigning to meet the changing demands. A paradigm change has been triggered in which digital technology drives the job market. Remote working with increasing adoption of digital technology might continue to be dominant mode of working for the near future. Artificial intelligence, machine learning, data science, cloud computing and Internet of Things will be area of interest for companies Academic and subject matter experts therefore need to be encouraged as the earlier traditional tools of training such as summits, seminars, on ground workshops etc. are being replaced by virtual events, demonstrations, webinars and online courses, which are the preferred tools for skilling. With virtual learning emerging as one of the best practices there is a need for updating on new-age skills like Artificial Intelligence (AI), Big Data, 3D - Technology, Cloud Computing, Cyber Security and use of smart devices for a smooth transition to post Covid 19 World. It is clear that there is going to be a great demand for workforce with the right skill sets.

The pandemic is also being seen by many as an opportunity to upgrade their knowledge and acquire new skills. This can be possible through effective use of technology and more opportunities to technology providers and market places to reorient learning needs. Government of India has also proactively taken skilling initiatives to benefit from this opportunity and unlock our potential. In an endeavor to improve the information flow and bridge the demand-supply gap in the skilled workforce market, the Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (MSDE) has launched **'Atmanirbhar Skilled Employee Employer Mapping (ASEEM)** portal to help skilled people find sustainable livelihood opportunities. The objective is to provide a platform that matches supply of skilled workforce with the market demand, thereby facilitating better livelihood opportunities. Under this, the employers will have access to their profiles via common skill workforce directory called ASEEM. Apart from recruiting a skilled workforce that spurs business competitiveness and economic growth, the Artificial Intelligence-based platform has been envisioned to strengthen their career pathways by handholding them through their journeys to attain industry-relevant skills and explore emerging job opportunities especially in the post COVID era.

SKILLING IN GREEN JOBS FOR ATMANIRBHAR BHARAT

NSDC has also developed e-Skill India Portal, a unique initiative by Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship which aggregates best of content available with the leading content providers, training partners and professionals across the entire skilling ecosystem. **This platform provides opportunities to training partners and skill seekers** to choose resources from a catalogue that aggregates materials for various partner platforms. It is expected to create a digitally skilled workforce with industry specific skills to meet the current changed demand. Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) working in the domain of capacity building through skilling and training for green businesses and cutting edge climate friendly technologies viz Renewable Energy, Sustainable Development. Green Construction, Green Transport, Solid Waste Management, Water Management & e-Waste Management, has also developed an e-learning platform to widen the scope of virtual experimentation in line with Digital India initiatives by the Government of India. SCGJ e-learning Management System (SEMS) will facilitate online skill activity in the green jobs sector by aggregating all its partners on a single digital platform and then making learning activities accessible to the candidates across India.

This dedicated portal will support training partners to conduct conventional and new learning initiatives and give a momentum to skill development activities so as to empower students/candidates with diverse e-learning options in the green job sector. This initiative has received a lot of support and encouragement and a total of 30 Training Partners have already registered with this portal. Thus SCGJ is moving forward for creating a platform to reorient skills.

The Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan envisages building of capacities and accelerating infrastructure improvement for a self-reliant India. In order to make India self-reliant, there is a lot of focus to increase power generation from renewables especially solar. SCGJ is upgrading its Suryamitra course to Suryamitra+, to enable "Green Entrepreneurs" undertake Business Development activities for other Green Businesses, eg micro grids, biogas plants, solar dryers & chillers, water treatment units, etc. In addition, SCGJ has also developed Qualification Pack on Solar PV Manufacturing Technician to promote manufacturing and assembling of Solar panel in India. Further to **generate local employment** and make villages self-reliant in clean energy through treatment of bio-waste, SCGJ has developed Qualifications Packs of Agri-residue Aggregator, Biomass Depot Operator and Manager-Waste Management to skill local youth for collection of waste, transportation to treatment plants, management of plant, operation of biomass depot.

This will lead to additional source of income generation for farmers or local youth in collection and aggregation of farm waste, operation of biomass depot. SCGJ is also supporting women to learn marketable skills and connect with income opportunities. This will help women become economically self-sufficient through training, employment and entrepreneurial skill development; tests innovative models of public-private partnership for scalability; and establishes a continuum that connects education with skills, jobs and growth. Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) has a strong industry connect to improve employability of trained and skilled manpower. Thus SCGJ is geared up to build a robust learning ecosystem to foster new age skills with focus on both skilling and employment to achieve an Atmanirbhar Bharat. We need to build technological capabilities and reskill / upskill the existing workforce through new methods of trainings to help achieve the goals of their organization and also needs of technology during the 21st century and cater to the industry 4.0 requirement. SCGJ is striving to create opportunities for skill and entrepreneurship development for long term sustainability to meet the demands of post-pandemic ways for building a self-reliant operating-model.

E-WASTE MANAGEMENT: SKILLING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Electronic waste or E-waste has become the fastest growing waste stream globally, including India, due to rapid socio-economic development and technological advancement. E-waste comprises of wastes generated from used electronic devices and house hold appliances which are not fit for their original intended use. These may be destined for recovery, recycling or disposal. Electrical and electronic waste includes monitors/computers, Telephones/mobile phones, Chips, Wireless devices/other peripheral items, printers, photo copy machines, Televisions, Cathode Ray Tubes, transformers, audio equipment/video cameras, cables, lamps, large household appliances. E-wastes contain over 1000 different substances many of which are toxic and potentially hazardous to environment and human health, if these are not handled in an environmentally sound manner. E-waste materials are not only a source of environmental contamination but may also pose significant human health risks if improperly managed and more so when these are operated in informal sectors.

Hazardous emissions from informal recycling practices includes leachates from dumping activities, particulate matter (coarse and fine particles) from dismantling activities, fumes from "cooking", desoldering, and other burning activities, etc.

This warrants urgent action for achieving sustainable development. While developed countries also grapple with its handling and management, developing countries are in a vulnerable situation due to their lack of systematic inventory data, advanced technology etc. for environmentally sound management.

Recycling of E-waste is also a major concern in India. The workers in the recycling sector are poor and predominantly consisting women and children engaged with very low or no technical skills and have very **little awareness regarding potential hazards of E-waste.**

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEFCC) has notified the revised E-Waste (Management) Rules, in 2016 and as amended in 2018 and guidelines brought out by Central Pollution Control Board(CPCB) in order to address the issue of e-waste management. These Rules, inter alia, included manufacturer, dealer, refurbisher and Producer Responsibility Organization (PRO) as additional stakeholders in the rules. The applicability of the rules has been extended to components, consumables, spares and parts. Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL) and other mercury containing lamp brought under the purview of rules.

Collection mechanism based approach has been adopted to include collection centre, collection point, take back system etc for collection of e-waste by Producers under Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR). Option has been given for setting up of PRO, e-waste exchange, e-retailer, Deposit Refund Scheme as additional channel for implementation of EPR by Producers to ensure efficient channelization of e-waste. Provision for **Pan India EPR Authorization** by CPCB has been introduced replacing the state wise EPR authorization. Deposit Refund Scheme has been introduced as an additional economic instrument wherein the producer charges an additional amount as a deposit at the time of sale of the electrical and electronic equipment and returns it to the consumer along with interest when the end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment is returned.

The e-waste exchange as an option has been provided in the rules as an independent market instrument offering assistance or independent electronic systems offering services for sale and purchase of e-waste generated from end-of-life electrical and electronic equipment between agencies or organizations authorized under these rules.

E-WASTE MANAGEMENT: SKILLING FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The roles of the State Government has been also introduced in the Rules in order to ensure safety, health and skill development of the workers involved in the dismantling and recycling operations.

At the international level, the United Nations General Assembly, in September 2015, adopted the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as an outline for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. 17 goals and 169 targets were set to be achieved to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all. The environment is embedded in each of the 17 integrated goals, with e-waste specifically linking to a number of these targets. Increasing levels of e-waste globally pose challenges for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly targets 3.9. 8.3, 8.8, 11.6, 12.4 and 12.5 which relate to the issues connected with e-waste.

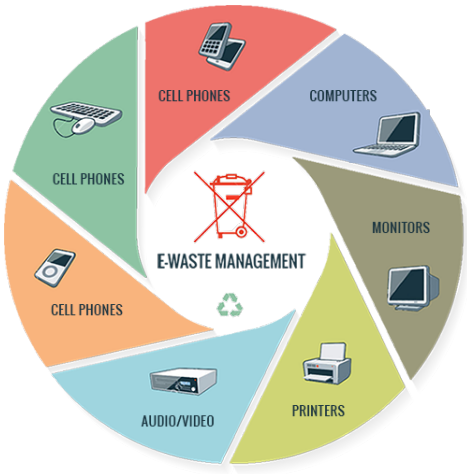
In order to address skilling and poverty alleviation and environmental protection, SDG Target 8.3 for example, states to "Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalisation and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services" hinting at that a large percentage of e-waste collection and processing is undertaken by the unorganized and organized informal sectors.

These jobs are not decent and the formalization of this sectors required in order to ensure the environmentally sound management of e-waste.

Work in the informal sectors is often carried by small or undefined or unprivileged work places with low levels of skills and productivity, unsafe and unhealthy working conditions which are largely due to lack of access to information, markets, finance, skilling, training and technology.

While taking into account the employment in waste management sector, the focus has been on the number of jobs rather than the quality of these jobs and therefore skills are needed throughout the hierarchy of waste management on field. Different waste streams have different processing requirements and e-waste management requires more skill-intensive in comparison to other waste management.

The Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ), inter alia, promotes "greening" of enterprises and workplace practices so as to create employment opportunities and of course ultimately for sustainable environmental development.



Dr. Manoranjan Hota
Former Adviser, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. Member, Expert Appraisal Committee, MoEFCC

SCGJ THROUGH DATA AS ON SEPT 2020

[Trainings on Solar Job Roles]

2016-17 2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 TOTAL

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	TOTAL
Solar PV Installer - Suryamitra	2,789	17,385	21,724	19,531	5,563	66,992
Solar PV Installer - Electrical	171	2,260	4,166	3,570	342	10,509
Solar Pv Installer - Civil		516	518	123		1,157
Solar Lighting Technician Options: Home Lighting System Street Lights			1,094	61		1,155
Rooftop Solar Photovoltaic Entrepreneur		392	616	85	29	1,122
Rooftop Solar Grid Engineer		439	386	194	100	1,119
Solar electric System Installer & Service Provider				473	253	726
Solar Proposal Evaluation Specialist		20	315			335
Solar PV Project Helper			68	40	142	250
Solar PV Maintenance Technician - Electrical (Ground Mount)			103	53		156
Solar PV O&M Engineer		9	61			70
Solar Domestic Water Heater Technician		23	40			63
Solar Off Grid Entrepreneur			40			40
Solar PV Business Development Executive			40			40
Solar PV Engineer			40			40
Solar PV Helper			68	40	142	250
Solar PV System Installation Engineer			27			27
						84,051

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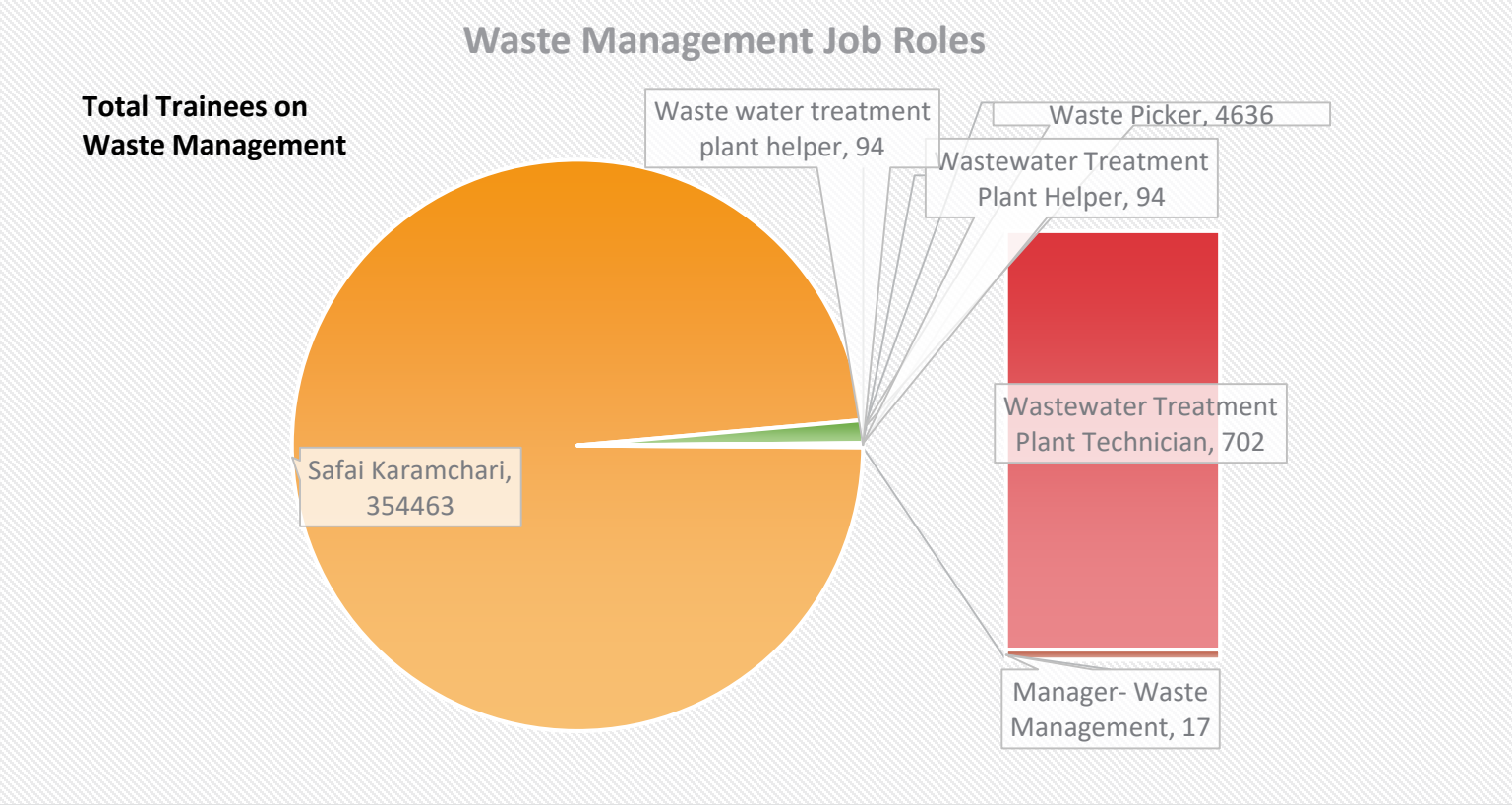
SCGJ THROUGH DATA AS ON SEPT 2020



Trainings on Waste Management Job Roles

2017-18 2018-19 2019-20 2020-21 TOTAL

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	TOTAL
Safai Karamchari	1,770	18,891	266,496	67,306	354,463
Wastewater Treatment Plant Technician	320	232	150		702
Waste Picker		266	3,755	615	4,636
Wastewater Treatment Plant Helper		94			94
Manager- Waste Management		17			17

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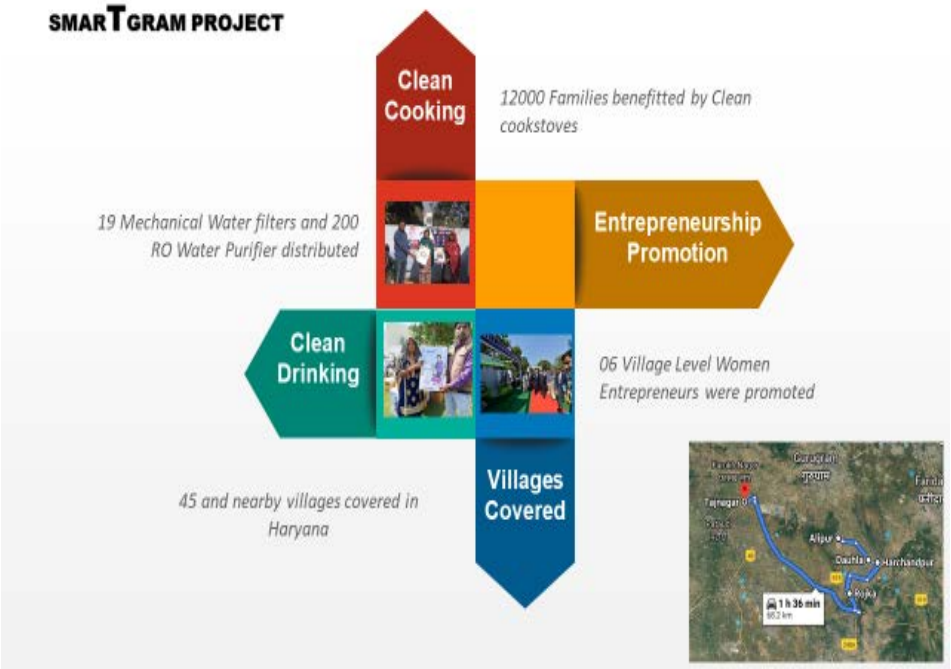
IMPACT ASSESSMENT OF SMARTGRAM PROJECT

SCGJ implemented Smartgram project in villages of Haryana under CSR support of REC Foundation. The objective of the project was to develop Swachh, Swasth and Sasakt gram models by providing clean and environment friendly technologies which are self-sustaining and efficient. As a part of project, SCGJ installed an aggregate 227.3 kWp solar rooftop power plants on multiple public buildings. Cumulatively, the solar project is expected to generate approx. 3,29,000 kWh/year for the next 25 years. This intervention ensures supply of a reliable, cost effective and clean energy for at least 25 years for rural communities in concerned villages. It is further expected that such an intervention will motivate village students to learn more about the clean energy system, rural youth will acquire new skills in operation and maintenance of such plants and gradually communities will also adopt various other solar applications for irrigation and other purposes. This intervention has been hailed as a major step for promoting renewable energy and a significant contribution to environment protection for the rural communities in the concerned villages.

SCGJ influenced about 12,000 households by promoting clean cookstoves(Induction) using grid electricity which lead to reduction of 49932 Tonnes of Co2 annually that causes adverse health impact. Promotion of clean cookstove has reduced the cooking time by more than 50% due to higher thermal efficiency(84%) leading to availability of time for economic activities and leisure.

SCGJ also promoted 1169 nos. of mechanical and 200 RO water purifiers. Households which opted for using filtered water saved on the cost of purchasing potable water. Use of this water saved them from being exposed to heavy toxic metals and also from gastro-intestinal disorders leading to better health and wellbeing

It is difficult to directly correlate and assess the social, economic and environmental impact of any such project in a short timeframe as impact is not necessarily a direct outcome and could happen at different levels, over time.



Sarvesh Pratap Mall
Senior Technical Officer

STORIES OF CHANGE

Sharing her joy on becoming a certified sanitation worker Mrs. Sangeeta from Phoolpur in Varanasi said, "The RPL training has helped me immensely in understanding the significance of following standard practices to maintain cleanliness of our surrounding for our health and well-being. We learnt the importance of segregating wet waste from dry waste and even received a kit which had a uniform, mask, gloves and other necessary tools and equipment required for us to stay safe while we do our job. I express my gratitude to Hon'ble Prime Minister and Dr. Mahendra Nath Pandey, Hon'ble Union Minster for Skill Development and Entrepreneurship for conducting the training for people like us who have the experience of working as sanitation workers but were not certified. The certification will help us get recognized for our skill, earn better and live a respectful life."

" Ms. Sangeeta from Varanasi and Mr. Ram Bhawan from Chaundali interacting with Hon'ble Minister via Video call expressing thanks for the training and discussing what they have learnt in the training and the benefits and giving thanks to SCGJ for issuing the valid certificate for their training."

Mr. Ankur Sood
Asst. Manager, SCGJ

NEW INITIATIVES

1. Training on "Hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks"- organized as part of SafaiMitra Suraksha Challenge' launched by MoHUA

SCGJ has initiated awareness cum sensitization training on hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks at 5 locations . It is proposed to undertake such trainings across 242 Cities proposed by MoHUA, through its training partners and certified trainers in different municipal bodies / ULB responsible for hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks.

2. Capacity Building in Bio Energy sector and Centre of Excellence for Skill development at National Institute of Bio-Energy, Kapurthala

SCGJ has proposed to the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy to create a Centre of Excellence of Skilling (COE-S) at the National Institute of Bio-Energy (NIBE), Kapurthala in Bio energy to provide skilled workforce for rural, urban, SMEs and other industries of this sector. Under this capacity building program, multiple opportunities for new and improved technologies in the field of bio-fuels to reduce emissions from traditional fuels, innovations to increase energy efficiency, and workforce skill development in multiple energy related fields.

3. CSR project submitted to KPMG on Capacity Building of Sanitary Workers in Waste Management in GURUGRAM

4. Preparation of Online content for training on Solid Waste Management for HCL Foundation.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE YEAR 2020

10th Governing Council meeting in February, 2020

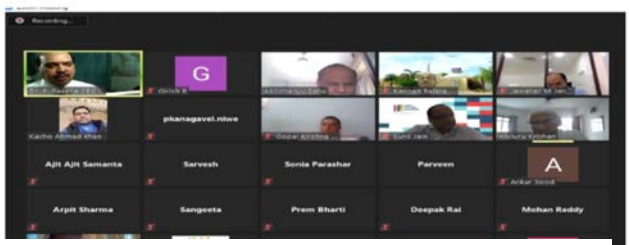
Wastewater training-RPL2 in February, 2020

Safai Karamchari training-RPL4 in February, 2020

Virtual Drawing Competition held in June, 2020

FCDO Workshop on Bio-CNG in July, 2020

SEMS launched in August, 2020



Online 11 GC and 5th AGM in September, 2020

iRISE PV Port training-Nov.-December, 2020

The Editor of this edition

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Sarvesh is Senior Technical Officer at Skill Council for Green Jobs having more than 5 years of experience in Project Management, Skill Development, R&D and Data analysis. He is certified Project Management Professional(PMP) by Simplilearn. As Senior Technical Officer, he is working on skill development for green businesses in India, developing various National Occupational Standards in the field of renewable energy, Clean Cooking Solutions, Waste Water Management an pollution control. He is also associated with implementation of various CSR project in sustainability and entrepreneurship development

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