

GREEN JOBS NEWSLETTER

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MOVING TO PROVIDE MULTIPLE BUSINESS SKILLS TO GREEN ENTREPRENEURS & MULTI TRADE SKILLS FOR INCREASING EMPLOYMENT

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Skill Council for Green Jobs has just completed 5 years of its existence. Apart from skill trainings to over 4 lakh candidates through its training partners, SCGJ has focused on the quality of training and training material, by taking help of its Industry partners, which is used by its training partners to maintain uniformity in training. Upgrading knowledge of its certified trainers by international experts has been a unique activity of SCGJ in last two years. SCGJ has expanded its outreach by participating in international activities and tenders for skilling in renewable energy sector in India. It is joining hands with GIZ, UNDP, DFID to strengthen its quality of training. SCGJ got an opportunity to conduct online trainings on various topics of Solar Energy, for ISA member countries. SCGJ got its online training aggregation platform developed so that its training partners can do market mode trainings in an online mode. Very recently, GIZ has given to SCGJ online training module for technicians of Waste water treatment plants. This module is aligned to SCGJ QP on the subject.

The Twelfth Meeting of the Governing Council of SCGJ was held on on 23rd February, 2021, under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. Krishan, Chairman, CVC Bio-refineries Private Limited through video conferencing. Mr. K. Krishan has been the founder Chairman of SCGJ. It was his vision and farsightedness that SCGJ could establish itself as a technically sound organisation with its presence through its TPs, PAN India. Mr. Krishan has completed its tenure of Chairman SCGJ. He has handed over SCGJ batten to Mr. Sameer Gupta, CMD , Jakson Group of Industries, who was unanimously elected by the Governing Council as Chairman SCGJ, in the 12th meeting held on 23rd February, 2021.

I on behalf of the entire SCGJ team and its partners, thank Mr. K. Krishan for his valuable contribution in making SCGJ , what it is today and hearty welcome Mr. Sameer Gupta as Chairman of SCGJ. I assure that SCGJ will continue to be more innovative and leave no stones unturned to scale new heights with developing skills and trained manpower for green businesses and entrepreneurship. These endeavors would be continued under the support and guidance of GC members and the New Chair.

Dr. P.Saxena
 CEO, SCGJ

Word of wisdom from SCGJ Outgoing Chairman



About a year ago, in the 10th Governing Council meeting of SCGJ, I announced that it was my last meeting as Chair and was looking forward to welcome new Chair in next GC meeting ... but the pandemic intervened and delayed process.

It gives me great pleasure to propose Sameer Gupta as Chairman for SCGJ. Sameer has an exemplary track record as an Industrialist, in sectors of Distributed Energy & Solar Energy, apart from playing leadership roles in CCI. Furthermore, Jackson, amongst the 1st GC Members, has been actively supporting SCGJ, including placement of Suryamitras, etc,

SCGJ, in spite of the restrictions of the pandemic, achieved spectacular performance .. FY 21 revenues of over Rs 26 crores, about 55% growth over FY20 revenues of Rs 16.8 crores.

I will take a few minutes to comment on this ... especially as revenue budget for FY22 is pegged at only Rs 6.8 crores ..

lest Sameer feels that he is taking over as Chair when SCGJ has peaked !

The revenues for last 2 years had significant contribution from RPL, supported by PMKVY (essentially Solar & MSW) ... which is not factored in for coming year as PMKVY funds allocation is shifted to States.

Having said that, I will add that RPL remains a key strategic activity for SCGJ. Our experience has been that notwithstanding high quality of training inputs as well as extensive support for placements, there is reluctance to pay for Vocational skills, this is a topic debated at length, so I will not enter into that, except to say that SCGJ, apart from over 300 TP's, has about 50 colleges as Training Partners and SCGJ is supporting VOC courses. In coming years, it's anticipated that this stream of capacity building will meet Industry needs of new recruits at skill level 3 & Though Industry 4.0 tends to dampen new recruitment.

However, when it comes to Green Businesses, it's really a transition from old industrial economy to green economy, which requires sensitization on environment and ecological issues.

Hence, there will be huge demand for RPL, amongst existing workforce, literally, in tens of millions. Another learning was that RPL course fees @ 1/5 of full-fledged training module, overcame the cost barrier and enrollment was not 5 times but 25 times higher.

The pandemic proved the saying "necessity is the mother of invention". With classroom training having severe restrictions, SCGJ was forced to adopt E Learning and accelerate the transition.

SCGJ's E Learning Management Systems (SEMS) was successfully launched on 15th August last year. This platform takes care of the operational nuances for TP's to conduct online training as well as provides each candidate personalized interface to manage & monitor their learning trends.

SCGJ challenged itself by venturing into 'online courses', on behalf of ISA, in 29 African countries, in English, French & Spanish. These were structured as 3 hours/ day for 5 days (with online faculty support), with "Google online Test" on the last day. Hence, good deliverable.

Testimony to the quality of training imparted by SCGJ, is ISA committing additional 35,000 trainees, over the coming couple of years. Equally pertinent is that SCGJ is implementing these courses at very nominal cost of Rs 1,500 (Rs 100/hour), or just a little over USD 20/= for each participant, which finds easy

support from multilateral agencies or foundations or governments.

SCGJ is now rapidly scaling up this E Learning approach, for RPL in Green Businesses, which engage large numbers of organized/ unorganized workers as well as emerging sectors which have huge growth potential, viz # Urban waste; Farm waste; Sewage/ Waste water treatment and reuse # Green Construction/ C&D waste processing; Green Buildings; # Solar Irrigation; Solar Rooftops; Wind power (including small turbines); Micro/ Pico Hydro. These Courses will also be priced very competitively,

SCGJ has developed 2 Green NOS's. One for levels 3 & 4 and another at levels 5,6 & 7 (supervisors & managers) ... adopted for every job role under skill eco-system to bring in awareness how to ensure Resource efficiency (raw materials & consumables, water & waste recycling), Energy management (EE & RE). This is aligned with BRICS BC WG for Energy & Green Economy as well as B20 Taskforce for Energy, Climate & Resource Efficiency. This has huge potential for implementation, across all SSC's.

The online courses development are being done along with SCGJ Centres of Excellence, NISE, NIWE, IITR, IITBHU/ GERMI/ NIBE (proposed addition) as well as Bangalore COE, which has focus on Green Buildings & Green Construction (including C&D waste processing) and

Water conservation & treatment for reuse. The best part is that entire funding of this new activity is from cash surpluses generated by SCGJ.

I will end by recalling my quoting Ogden Nash, in the 4th or 5th GC "The trouble with a kitten is that it eventually becomes a cat". I had said at that time, that I believe that SCGJ, will never become a smug 'Fat Cat'. I am happy to be proved right ... in early 2021, SCGJ is back to what it was in early 2016 ... a curious kitten, excited to do new things ... this time with "online courses"!!

Mr. K.Krishan



SCGJ organized Training programs for ISA member countries.

Training Program 1 .From 1st March, 2021 to 5th March, 2021 (3.00 PM to 6.00 PM) on Solar Mini Grid : Candidates attended 92

Training Program 2 .From 1st March, 2021 to 5th March, 2021 (6.30 PM to 9.30 PM) on Solar Mini Grid : Candidates attended 77

Training Program 3 .From 8th March, 2021 to 12th March, 2021 (3.00 PM to 6.00 PM) on Solar Roof Top Candidates attended 76

Training Program 4 .From 8th March, 2021 to 12th March, 2021 (6.30 PM to 9.30 PM) on Solar Roof Top : Candidates attended 52

Training Program 5 .From 15th March, 2021 to 19th March, 2021 (3.00 PM to 6.00 PM) on Solar Mini Grid :Candidates attended 51

Total Candidates trained

: 348

Major Topics covered in the Solar mini grid programmers

Global Power scenario and mini grid implementation status
 Solar PV technologies and various components in mini grid
 Technological architecture of the mini grid based on SPV
 Concept of OFF Grid & Hybrid solar PV Mini grid
 Analysis of operational issues of Mini grid PV plant and its components.
 Policy and regulation Framework of solar PV mini grid implementation
 Different business model used in mini grid plants
 Financing of a mini grid & its benefits

Major Topics covered in the Solar Roof top programmers

Global Power scenario and RTSPV implementation status
 Importance of Basic electrical engineering & Sun traverse in SPV systems
 Solar PV technologies and various components of RTSPV plants
 Technological architecture of the RTSPV plant
 Energy generation estimation & Performance indicators in SPV Plants
 Critical factors in Site selection for RTSPV project
 Point of interconnection and Metering arrangement
 Policy and regulatory Framework of RTSPV projects
 Project costing & Various Business Models
 Preparation of techno commercial offer
 Best installation practices, associated risk & Safety

About the NEW CHAIRMAN OF SCGJ



Mr. Sameer Gupta
Chairman, Skill Council for Green Jobs

Mr. Sameer Gupta is Chairman & Managing Director of Jakson Group – India’s leading ‘distributed energy solutions’ and ‘EPC’ company. A second generation entrepreneur, Mr. Gupta joined Jakson in the year 1991 and led its transformation. Mr. Sameer is supported by his brother Sundeep in managing Jakson Group.

Jakson Group’s presence spans multiple lines of businesses. These include manufacturing of generating sets and solar modules; solar off-grid products; hybrid energy solutions; solar rooftop; solar land based EPC; electrical EPC for substations, transmission & distribution networks, metro electrification; and Defence powering & repowering solutions. It also has business interests in the areas of civil infrastructure in India, real estate projects in UK, hospitality and education. In addition to being a dominant player in India, Jakson has expanded its footprint across several countries in South-East Asia, Middle-East and Africa.

Mr. Sameer Gupta is an active member of various industry associations and institutions in India. He served as the Chairman of Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Northern Region (2019-20) and is a member of the Uttar Pradesh Investment Promotion Board. He continues to be the Chairman of IGBC (Indian Green Building Congress), Uttar Pradesh Chapter. Sameer is also a member of World Economic Forum

Mr. Gupta is deeply committed to various CSR activities of Jakson Group which are based on the three pillars of education, environment and community services. The philosophy of Jakson’s CSR program is to serve the society in a sustainable manner.

Mr. Sameer’s leadership purpose is to keep learning, invest in people and collaborate so as to build long enduring relationships on the twin principals of trust and transparency. It’s important to him as he cares for people and aspires to take responsibility of creating an institution for both his family and his family business. Relationships are key to him and he has been able to reflect and realise that to build strong relationships, one has to understand the point of view of others.

Sameer Gupta is a graduate in Electronics Engineering from Pune University. He is alumni of Harvard Business School from which he completed the prestigious “Owner President Management” program. His interests include music, traveling and reading books on leadership & spirituality.

12TH GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING

The Twelfth Meeting of the Governing Council of Skill Council for Green Jobs was held on 23rd February, 2021, under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. Krishan, Chairman, CVC Bio-refineries Private Limited and Chairman, SCGJ, Mr. K Krishan, Chairman, Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ), welcomed members of the Governing Council to the 12th Governing Council meeting which was held virtually. He mentioned that it's a great pleasure to meet all the GC members online. He stated that about a year ago, it was announced that it was his last meeting as Chair and so he was looking forward to welcome the new Chair in next GC meeting. However, the pandemic put everything to a standstill and delayed that process, due to which he was obliged to Chair the last GC Meeting. Mr Krishan mentioned that despite the challenges imposed due to the pandemic, SCGJ remarkably performed and demonstrated exponential growth resulting in turnover of Rs 26 Cr in the FY 2020-21 which is over 55% from the FY 2019-20 of Rs 16.8 Cr. Though he also indicated that the revenue budget for FY 21-22 is pegged at only Rs 6.8 crores. He stated that the revenues for last 2 years had significant contribution from RPL, supported by PMKVY (essentially in Solar PV & Waste Management) and this was largely due to a range of

quality QPs prepared in the past along with its experience in strong training delivery system developed over the years. He indicated that “Green businesses are not as much as a disruption of bringing a new product as much as a disruption in industrial process, where we get more responsible in incorporating environmental thinking in all processes. When it comes to Green Businesses, it's really a transition from old industrial economy to green economy, which requires sensitization on environment and ecological issues”. He emphasized that with the decline in classical fossil fuel sector, a whole lot of skilled resources becomes available at all levels which could be reskilled in renewable energy sector. Hence, there will be huge demand for RPL, amongst existing workforce, literally, in tens of millions. SCGJ has over 300 training partners with many educational institutions undertaking BVoc programs. Process of capacity building of youth and making them employable is an ongoing process.

As RPL cost was typically about one fifth of the regular full- fledged training module cost, once a cost barrier has been overcome, a model for aggregating candidates for reskilling becomes viable. He mentioned that the pandemic proved the saying “necessity is the mother of invention”. With classroom training having severe restrictions, SCGJ was forced to adopt E Learning and accelerate the transition. This was done through SCGJ's E Learning Management Systems (SEMS) launched on 15th August last year. Further SCGJ challenged itself by venturing into 'online courses', delivering various trainings on behalf of ISA in multiple languages across 29 African countries. If high quality trainings could be done at a competitive price point, new opportunities for training emerge as also evidenced when additional 35,000 trainings were committed by the ISA. Mr Krishan emphasized that though RPL trainings remain the cornerstone, SCGJ must also focus on E Learning approach.



12TH GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING

Sectors like urban waste management or farm waste management which have been employing unorganized or organized workforce in particular will continue to have a large scope for RPL. Another area for RPL is green construction, C&D waste processing and green building facilities management. Micro and Pico hydro along with small wind power would be the new areas for delivering new trainings in future. This is where organized effort by industry shall also be required. Further Greening NOS developed by SCGJ can be also used as a sensitization process in the industry or with other SSCs which shall also lead to more RPL trainings. The online courses development shall also be done along with SCGJ Centers of Excellence, NISE, NIWE, IITR, GERMI, NIBE as well as Bangalore COE, which has a focus on Green Buildings & Green Construction (including C&D waste processing) and water conservation & treatment for reuse. The entire funding for online content development is planned from cash surpluses generated by SCGJ. Bulk of courseware development is still “Work in Progress”, as activities were impeded by the pandemic. However, provisions for costs have been made for activities that will be completed during the next fiscal year.

Mr. Krishan mentioned that with the new opportunity for developing and delivering online courses; in early 2021, SCGJ is back to what it was in early 2016 when it started operations like a curious kitten, excited to do new things. As the economy gradually open up after a challenging year, the support from GC members in setting the strategic direction for the organization becomes much more critical.

Mr Sameer Gupta, CEO and MD Jakson Group joined the meeting. Both Mr Krishan and Dr Saxena welcomed him. Mr Krishan briefly introduced him and requested to share his remarks. At the outset, Mr Gupta briefly introduced himself and the operations of Jakson Group, India’s leading ‘distributed energy solutions’ and ‘EPC’ company with turnover of over 2500 Cr, across multiple line of business including manufacturing of generating sets and solar modules; solar off-grid products; hybrid energy; EPC and a range of powering & repowering solutions. He highlighted on the importance of skilling across the green business sector to realise the mission on Atmanirbhar Bharat and to simultaneously enable the industry and the country to meet ambitious clean energy targets. He mentioned that he has worked closely with both Mr Krishan and Dr Saxena and believes that SCGJ will continue to engage with the industry, Ministry and all other key stakeholders to meet the evolving demand of trained manpower and to make India much more self-reliant in green business operations. Mr Krishan, Chair, SCGJ thanked Mr Gupta and wished that SCGJ shall reach greater heights under his guidance and leadership.

Dr Saxena, CEO SCGJ proposed to the Governing Council to elect Mr Sameer Gupta as the new Chairman, SCGJ. He requested, if any of the members have any remarks to share regarding the proposal. All members consented to the proposal and decided to unanimously elect Mr Sameer Gupta, CEO and MD Jakson Group as the new Chairman of SCGJ. Dr Saxena thanked the GC Members for their unanimous consent to elect Mr Gupta as the new Chairman. He specially thanked Mr Krishan for his guidance and support to make SCGJ a fully financially sustainable Society with a current turnover of Rs 26 Cr +, rising from its humble beginnings in just 5 years. Mr Gupta also thanked Mr Krishan for his immense contribution to SCGJ and taking the organisation to such great heights. He mentioned that he looks forward to the guidance and support from all GC Members to work towards realising the objectives and the mandate of SCGJ in strengthening the training delivery across Green Business sector.

Dr Saxena, CEO SCGJ once again welcomed Mr Gupta as new Chairman of SCGJ. Mr Gupta thanked all GC Members, in particularly Mr Krishan and Dr Saxena and mentioned that due to prior commitments, he isn’t able to attend the 12th GC meeting fully but he will be available for all the future meetings. He thanked everyone for welcoming him so warmly and assured that he keenly looks forward to work with all GC Members. He also highlighted that he will continue to seek advice and guidance from Mr Krishan.

SCGJ's GOVERNING COUNCIL

S.No	Name of the GC Member	Designation in SSC	Organization Name	Designation of the GC Member in his/her Organization
1	Mr Sameer Gupta	Chairman	Jakson Limited	Chairman & Managing Director
2	JS MSDE / Nominee	Member	Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship	Joint secretary (SD & GA)
3	Dr G Uppadhyaya	Member	Ministry of New Renewable Energy	Advisor
4	Mr Raj Pal	Member	Ministry of Power	Economic Adviser
5	Mr K Narayan	Member	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.	MD, NSKFDC & NBCFDC
6	Dr Praveen Saxena	Secretary	Skill Council for Green Jobs	Chief Executive Officer
7	Mr Mukul Sharma	Member	Climate Parliament India	Regional Director
8	Col Arun Kumar Chandel	Member	NSDC	Senior Head
9	Dr Arun Kumar Tripathi	Member	National Institute of Solar Energy	Director General
10	Dr K Balaraman / P Kanagavel	Member	National Institute of Wind Energy	Director General
11	Mr P Sreenivasan	Member	Indian renewable Energy Development Agency	General Manager (HR)
12	Mr Kacho Ahmad Khan	Member	Kargill Renewable Development Agency	Chief Executive Officer
13	Prof Arun Kumar	Member	AHEC, IIT Roorkee	Professor
14	Mr Sunil Misra	Treasurer	Indian Electrical & Electronics Manufacturers' Association (IEEMA)	Director General
15	Mr Babu Khan	Member	CII	CEO-CII Water Institute and Executive Director, CII
16	Mr Arun Sharma	Member	Himalaya Power Producers Association	Managing Director
17	Gp Cpt O P Taneja	Member	Indian Wind Turbine Manufacturers Association (IWTMA)	Managing Director

SCGJ's GOVERNING COUNCIL

S.No	Name of the GC Member	Designation in SSC	Organization Name	Designation of the GC Member in his/her Organization
18	Mr Chinmoy Sharma	Member	Federation of Industries and Commerce of North East Region (FINER)	Director
19	Mr Saurabh Sanyal	Member	PHD Chamber of Commerce & Industry	Secretary General
20	Mr Sumant Sinha	Member	ReNew Power Ltd.	Chairman & Managing Director
21	Mr Tulsi Tanti / Nominee	Member	Suzlon Energy Ltd.	Chairman & Managing Director
22	Mr Amar Variawa	Member	Vestas Wind Technology India Private Limited	Director, Marketing & Public Affairs
23	Mr K Krishan	Member	CVC Biorefineries Private Limited	Promoter and Chairman
24	Mr Atul Saxena	Member	Growdiesel Ventures Ltd.	Chief Executive Officer
25	Mr Subarna Debnath	Member	Niagra Water Solutions Pvt Ltd.	Managing Director
26	Mr Arun Sharma	Member	Regency Power Group	Managing Director
27	Mr Mukul Saxena	Member	Tata Power Ltd.	Head - Training Content & Technology
28	Mr Gaurav Mehta	Member	Dharma Life Foundation	Managing Director
29	Mr Sudhir Agarwal	Member	Patanjali Renewables	Chairman & Managing Director
30	Mr Abhinav Mahajan	Member	Integrated Batteries Pvt Ltd.	Managing Director
31	Mr Sunil Jain	Member	Hero Future Energies Ltd.	Chief Executive Officer & Executive Director
32	Mr Vijay Saxena	Member	Adani Solar	Plant HR Head
33	Mr Abhimanyu Sahu	Member	Schneider Electric India Foundation	Chief Operating Officer
34	Ms Taniya Nandi	Member	Microtek International Pvt. Ltd.	Head HR

MAJOR ACTIVITIES DURING 2020-21

- ❑ Initiated Occupational Mapping, Skill Gap Analysis and Development of QPs across a range of technology segment including Small Hydro, O&M in Bio CNG Plants ;Solar Water pumps, micro grids along with bamboo application in green construction
- ❑ 3 QPs on Wind Energy are also being revised to focus on scaling up trainings on various aspects of wind energy technology through Vayumitra program, in coordination with NIWE, Chennai.
- ❑ Consortium Partner for implementation of GIZ funded Indian Rooftop PV Installers Skilling and Employability (IRISE) program for Rooftop Solar sector
- ❑ GIZ supported online trainings on adoption and operation management of online skilling courses for wastewater treatment plant is undergoing
- ❑ Facilitating online training delivery on market mode with industry partners through SCGJ E Learning Management System (SEMS) facilitate online skill activities for 50 TPs
- ❑ SCGJ is in process of onboarding 25 apprentices for Renew Power

- ❑ World Skills International has announced Renewable Energy as a new skill to be introduced in World Skills 2022 and Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) has been given the responsibility to lead this activity.
- ❑ SCGJ participation in Junior Skills competition on Solar Energy. For the first time, NSDC in collaboration with CBSE is organizing junior skill competition on 10 skills . Solar Energy is one of these skills. SCGJ is sponsoring solar energy competition
- ❑ Online Training program for Bankers and Solar Entrepreneurs of ISA member countries



Cumulative Status

Certified **4.54 lakh** Candidates since inception

Affiliated **117** TP on SIP

Empaneled **28** Assessments Agencies

- ❑ Virtual Drawing Competition on World Environment Day 5th June 2020



- ❑ NISE, Gurugram is being developed as COE in and Solar Energy.
- ❑ Department of Hydro and Renewable Energy (HRED-Formerly AHEC), IIT Roorkee is being established as COE of skilling in the small hydro sector.
- ❑ MOU with Youth4Work for psychometric evaluation and our sector related pre-assessment tests plus sample papers for self-evaluation by any candidate interested in sectors under SCGJ through our website. This is available as an Android app also to be used by our Industry, free of cost.
- ❑ A total of 24 industries were added as new Members / SCGJ Associates, raising the total to 446 Industry Members.
- ❑ SCGJ participation in FICCI Annual Expo 2020

MAJOR ACTIVITIES DURING 2020-21

☐ Launched ASEEM Portal Atmanirbhar Employee Mapping. Skilled Employer Mapping.

☐ SCGJ also coming onboard to map skilled employee mapping

BUILD • CONNECT • HIRE

A Platform for Blue Collar Skilling to Meet Demands of the Industry.



15 Lacs+
Demand (Aggregated)



12,400,000
Candidates

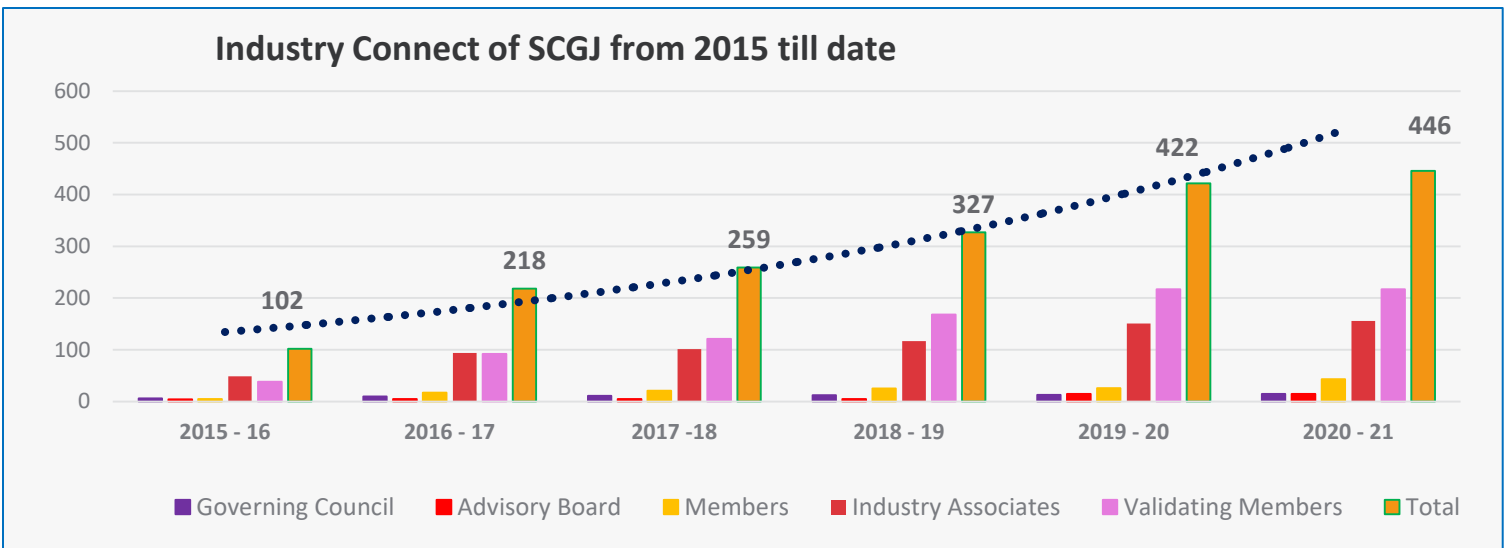


7 Lacs +
Active Job Openings



1000+
Employers created Hiring Requests

Demand Aggregation • Training • Certification • Placement



BIOFUELS -THE WAY FORWARD

India has a large biomass resource base in the form of agricultural, agro-industrial, and forestry residues, animal and urban waste. About 0.3 to 0.4 million metric tons of rural solid waste is generated per day which includes organic waste and recyclables (MNRE, 2015). A total of about 180 million tonnes of surplus agri-residue are generated annually. A part of these residues are consumed in traditional uses such as construction material for rural housing, domestic fuel for cooking etc. The surplus that is generated is burned by farmers in open fields in the absence of affordable disposal alternatives. Burning of agricultural (agri-) biomass residue, or Crop Residue Burning (CRB) has been identified as a major health hazard. In addition to causing exposure to extremely high levels of Particulate Matter (PM) concentration to people in the immediate vicinity, it is also a major regional source of pollution, contributing between 12 and 60 percent of PM concentrations, as per various source apportionment studies. Additionally, it causes loss of vital nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus, sulfur, and potassium from the topsoil, making the land less fertile and unviable for agriculture in the long run.

Treating farm waste in-situ is a desirable solution but there are limitations to ploughing it all back, hence ex-situ techniques need to be developed. It is therefore essential to collect, aggregate and store the agri-residue so that it is available as a continuous supply chain for various end use applications such as Bio-char, palletization, briquetting, Bio-CNG/CBG and ethanol production from the perspective of energy security and management of farm waste. These can be effectively processed, employing advanced fermentation technologies, to produce sustainable end-products. Biomass has thus a lot of business opportunities based on the end-use application and capitalizing on these options can generate potential revenue options which can sustain rural livelihoods and generate large number of jobs in the sector.

GOVERNMENT POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES

Government of India has also been promoting many initiatives for use of biomass for producing clean and green energy. As early as 1981-82, Ministry of New and Renewable Energy(MNRE) had launched the National Biogas and Manure Management Programme (NBMMP) for promotion of biogas plants based on cattle dung and other organic wastes in the country. The Government of India has also launched the GOBAR-DHAN (Galvanising Organic Bio-Agro Resources) scheme on 28th April 2018 to ensure cleanliness in

villages and generate wealth and energy by converting cattle dung and solid agricultural waste into compost and biogas and improve the lives of villagers. The scheme proposed to cover 700 projects across the country in 2018-19. Under the GOBAR-DHAN scheme, it was envisaged to systematically create a pool of skilled people to cater to setting up of biogas plants, its operation, maintenance and continuous availability of feed stock. The Ministry has empanelled 129 Technical Agencies for taking forward this activity.

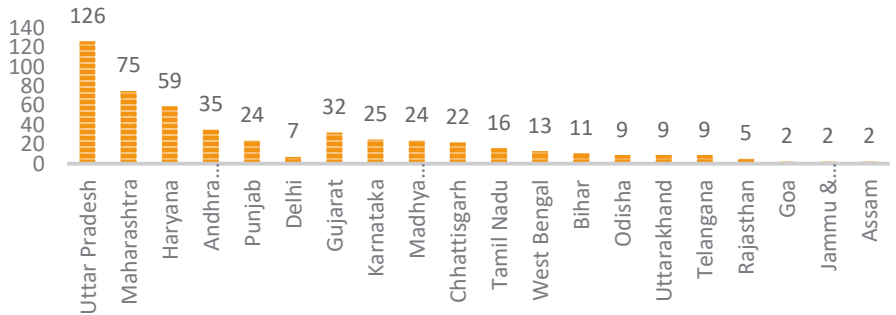


The New Biofuel policy announced by Government of India on 10th August 2018 also focusses on many initiatives for enhanced use of biomass for improving availability of ethanol through multiple feedstocks, developing 2G ethanol technologies, increasing production of biodiesel for blending, focussing on Drop in fuels and advanced biofuel including Bio-CNG, Bio-methanol, etc. Another innovative initiative titled Sustainable Alternative Towards Affordable Transportation (SATAT) launched by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (MoPNG) was on 1.10.2018 to promote Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) as an alternative, green transport fuel for efficient management of biomass and organic waste.

BIOFUELS - THE WAY FORWARD

Of the 515 letters of intent (LoI) issued to entrepreneurs for setting up CBG plants across the country, distribution of 507 in different States is as follows:

NO. OF CBG PLANTS



This significant move had the potential to boost availability of more affordable transport fuels, better use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste, as well as to provide an additional revenue source to farmers. It was planned to roll out 5,000 Compressed Bio-Gas plants across India in a phased manner, with 250 plants by the year 2020, 1,000 plants by 2022 and 5,000 plants by 2025. These plants are expected to produce 15 million tonnes of CBG per annum, which is about 40% of current CNG consumption of 44 million tonnes per annum in the country.

At an investment of approx. Rs. 1.7 lakh crore, this initiative is expected to generate direct employment for 75,000 people and produce 50 million tonnes of bio-manure for crops (PIB, 2018). Under SATAT initiative, developers have submitted 590 Expression of Interest (EoI) to Indian Oil Corporation Limited (IOCL), Bharat Petroleum Corporation Limited (BPCL), Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited (HPCL), Gail (India) Limited (GAIL) and Indraprastha Gas Limited (IGL). IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, GAIL and IGL have issued 515 Letters of Intent (LoI). These projects are being taken under Priority Sector Lending under White Category of Industries and Bio manure produced from CBG plants has been included under Fertiliser Control Order.

As informed by IOCL, five plants have been set up and they are purchasing Bio-CNG from these Plants. Ministry of New and Renewable Energy is also promoting setting up of projects for recovery of energy in the form of biogas/Bio-CNG/enriched biogas from urban, industrial, and agricultural wastes under Waste to Energy programme. 201 Waste-to Energy projects with cumulative capacity of 330.93 MWeq for generation of Biogas/BioCNG /Power based on urban, industrial and agricultural waste have been established in the country. Among 201 Waste to Energy Plant, 22 Plants are Bio-CNG plants with cumulative capacity of 84759 Kg/Day. As per the evaluation study of the BPGTP scheme, about 90 % of the installed projects / plants of the inspected sample size have been found to be in working condition.

Keeping in view the focus of the Government to promote Bio-CNG for automotive industrial and commercial usages, Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) in collaboration with Foreign Commonwealth Development Office (FCDO) India, Govt of UK(Formerly DFID) has conducted another study with the objective to identify new and emerging Job Roles in the Bio-CNG sector for development of National Occupational Standards. Bio-CNG also holds great promise for efficient municipal solid waste management and in tackling the problem of polluted urban air due to farm stubble-burning and carbon emissions.

The Bio-CNG process also produces enriched organic manure which can be used as fertiliser. The potential from various sources in India is estimated at about 62 million tonnes per annum and would also help bring down dependency on crude oil imports. However production of Bio-CNG is a new technology and there may be challenges of high capital cost of installing, consistent supply of feedstock, its collection, transportation & segregation and requirement of skilled technicians.

BIOFUELS - THE WAY FORWARD

As part of the study to identify new and emerging Job Roles in the Bio-CNG, interactions were held with a select industry partners (private industries and Industry associations) to understand the future estimated skilled workforce requirement, changing nature of jobs, technological advancements and potential areas of upcoming job roles in next 5-10 years. The study has taken in to account global best practices to identify areas of potential growth in future and various government initiatives in the sector. Recent initiatives by Government of India under different schemes envisage setting up of a large number of CBG/Bio-CNG plants based on different feedstocks. This would require a proper supply chain management and efficient processing of the biomass through different technologies. As per targets decided by Jal Shakti Ministry (Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation) about 700 plants will be set up all over the country. As per their website, they have empanelled 129 Technical Agencies for taking forward this activity. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has also decided to set up 5000 Bio-CNG plant in a phased manner, with 250 plants by the year 2020, 1,000 plants by 2022 and 5,000 plants by 2025. So far 515 Letter of Intent have been issued by Oil Manufacturing Companies.

Besides the potential to boost availability of more affordable transport fuels, better use of agricultural residue, cattle dung and municipal solid waste, the CBG plants will provide an additional revenue source to farmers, and 75,000 direct job opportunities and lakhs of indirect jobs (PIB, 2018). In addition to this trained workforce will be required for the projects to be set up under the GOBERdhan and MNRE schemes. This highlights the potential for creation of jobs in both the supply chain management and processing technologies in the coming years. Skill development in Bio-Energy is therefore essential so that skilled human resources are available to the industry for better utilization of the available biomass. There is a need to develop trained workforce for managing biomass that would facilitate efficient utilization with reduction in emission by capturing methane to mitigate climate change and simultaneously increase energy security, enhance economic growth, and improve air quality. For this purpose, state of the art skill development centre (SDC) will have to be established in prominent institutes of technical education. This Centre would provide skilled workforce for rural, urban, SMEs and other industries of this sector. Government of India is promoting the Bio-Energy sector to achieve the vision of 'affordable and reliable clean energy' to every citizen of the country. There is a focus on installing more Bio-CNG plants in both public and private sectors.



The rapid growth in this sector would require an extensive pool of competent manpower (knowledgeable and skilled) to design, install and maintain these systems. The skill gaps identified need to be addressed through training programmes. Skill Council for Green Jobs is actively involved in development of National Occupational Standards for relevant job roles, identify suitable Training Partners (TPs), create a pool of Master Trainers and facilitate carrying of trainings of candidates with assessment and certifications. Training materials including Audio-visual and study material are also being prepared to facilitate the trainers and trainees. Skilling in this sector will not only organize agriculture residue but also improve the service quality, its efficiency, livelihood of the farmers/labors and to create job opportunities in the existing and as well as upcoming Bio-CNG plants in the country.



WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT- Skilling for Green Jobs

India is on the way of rapid urbanisation which offers big opportunities for economic development and also poses several challenges to its stakeholders including planners, policy makers and the people at large for its waste and wastewater management. In urban areas, water is tapped from rivers, streams, wells and lakes for domestic and industrial uses. Almost 80% of the water supplied for domestic use, comes back as wastewater. In most of the cases untreated wastewater is let out which either leaches into the ground as a potential contaminant of ground water or discharged into the natural drainage.

According to a World Health Organization (WHO) assessment, an individual requires around 25 litres of water daily for meeting his/her basic hygiene and food needs. The balance quantity is for non-potable other uses such as mopping and cleaning. This reflects that a high proportion of non-potable usage could be benefitted leading to some degree of economic efficiency and maximise environmental sustainability. Therefore, wastewater must be treated and reused based on its usage. Wastewater can also be a cost-efficient and sustainable source of energy, nutrients and other useful by-products. Water pollution is among one of the biggest human health risks.

The United Nations, through a non-binding resolution in 2010, officially recognised the right to safe and clean drinking water and sanitation as a human right that is essential for the full enjoyment of life and all human rights. Water pollution threatens the ecosystem with potentially irreversible damage, exacerbating the environmental challenges of future generations. Water pollution is no longer only a technical problem, but also a management challenge. Both require knowledge to formulate solutions for planning and implementation of pollution prevention and management. Water pollution management requires participation of all stakeholders of the industry viz. engineers, supervisors and operators and of course people at large.

Wastewater is a very valuable resource which are being discharged with little or no aesthetic and economic consideration. The potential benefits of extracting such valuable resources from wastewater go well beyond human and environmental health, with a linkage to food and energy security so also climate change mitigation. According to an ILO report, half of the global workforce is employed in water and natural resource-dependent industries such as agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, resource intensive manufacturing, recycling, building and transport.

Sustainable water management, inter alia, encompasses natural resources protection, infrastructure development vis-à-vis Operation and Maintenance which creates opportunities for job creation which ranges from full-time to more informal jobs. Therefore, these jobs will also contribute for greening the economy or green jobs.

The National Inventory of Sewage Treatment Plants carried out by CPCB indicates in its report of 2021, that 36,668MLD of sewage is generated from 35 States/UTs for which there are 1,631 STPs (including proposed STPs) out of which 1,093 STPs are operational. 102 STPs are non-operational, 274 are under construction and 162 STPs are proposed for construction. If compared to the last inventory in 2014, the sewage treatment capacity has enhanced by 50 % in 2021. It is evident from these figures that functioning these infrastructures would need to require skilled technicians/operators/workers to make these more sustainable and functional so as to meet the prescribed standards. Operator of a treatment plant is one of the key members in environmental management. The Treatment Plant Operator can be an important member of the design team for the construction of new facilities to offer input about the design and how the plant should be operated efficiently. During the operation phase, the Treatment Plant Operator should become familiar with the plant, including equipment and machinery and their operation.

WASTEWATER MANAGEMENT- Skilling for Green Jobs

An operator must make all the process control decisions for the system also in charge to maintain or change the quality or quantity of water being treated. A much-needed expansion of wastewater treatment facilities would certainly generate significant number of jobs.

Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has prescribed standards for the water usages, wastewater quality when discharged from a treatment plant to the waterbody. Central Pollution Control Board and State Pollution Control Boards are the regulators of these standards for enforcement and implementation. The international policy frameworks such as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) and subsequently the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) also play a catalytic role in the context of water management and job opportunity in these areas. The MDGs had included a target of having the share of people without access to basic sanitation by 2015 (MDG 7), though it was not uniformly achieved. Now, the Sustainable Development Goals, specifically SDG 6, offers a new 15-year framework for improving water resource management also offers strategic opportunity for substantially improving the management of wastewater.



Governments to review and adjust their national policy frameworks, and for channelling increased investments into this critical sector. The SDG also supports capacity building in water and sanitation-related activities and programmes. Further, the SDG, goals particularly SDG 8, aims at full and productive employment and decent work.

Wastewater treatment plant technician specializes in operation & maintenance of industrial and housing societies wastewater treatment plant.

Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) has developed qualifications pack - occupational standards for green jobs for wastewater treatment plant technician. SCGJ imparts skill for the operators though it's Qualification Packs and training programmes. There are many other sources of employment in expanded wastewater which may include managing and using wastewater, removal of

pollutants from waste , water streams, reuse of waste water from municipal, industrial, and agricultural sources in various economic sectors and recovery of biogas etc.

With the participation of technicians, operators and other field stakeholders in skill development, we can certainly move with "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas" towards an "Atmanirbhar Bharat" for water sustainability.



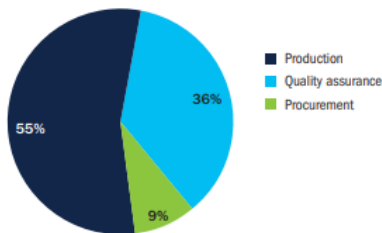
Dr. Manoranjan Hota
 Former Adviser, MoEFCC,
 & Member, Expert
 Appraisal Committee,
 MoEFCC

ESTIMATING EMPLOYMENT POTENTIAL- FLOATING SOLAR

The Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW), the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), and the Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) have undertaken periodical studies to estimate the direct jobs created in the solar and wind industry since 2014. In this study, we estimated the direct employment potential across the project deployment cycle in the FPV sector. This estimate is drawn from project-based case-studies generated through surveys and interviews with manufacturers, developers, and EPC (engineering, procurement, and construction) providers. We also provide an insight into the operational strategies and team structure in addition to discussing the typical duration of different phases of project development and the corresponding workforce employed.

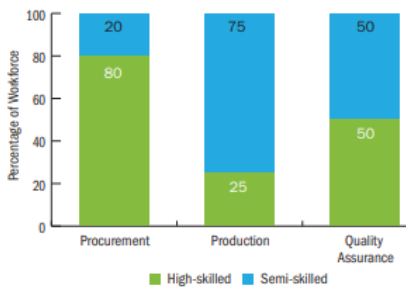
Employment and Skill Data

Figure ES2 Percentage of Workforce Engaged in Production of Different FPV Components (includes floats, anchors and moorings) for a Mid-Scale FPV Plant



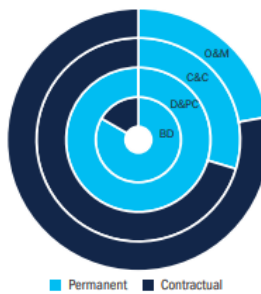
Location: Mudasarlova Reservoir, Vishakhapatnam, Capacity 2 MW
Source: CEEW and NRDC analysis

Figure ES3 Relative Proportions of High-Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers Engaged in Production of a Mid-Scale FPV Plant



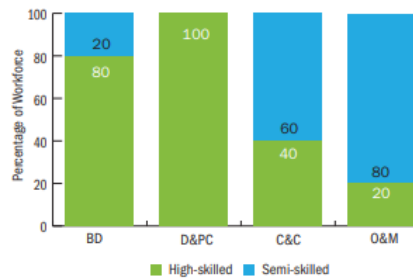
Location: Mudasarlova Reservoir, Vishakhapatnam, Capacity 2 MW
Source: CEEW and NRDC analysis

Figure ES4 Overview of Share of Permanent and Contractual Workers Employed at Various Project Stages in a Mid-Scale FPV Plant



BD: Business development; D&PC: Design and pre-construction; C&C: Construction and commissioning; O&M: Operation and maintenance
Location: Mudasarlova Reservoir, Vishakhapatnam, Capacity 2 MW
Source: CEEW and NRDC analysis

Figure ES5 Relative Proportions of High-Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers Employed in Different Project Stages of a Mid-Scale FPV Plant



BD: Business development; D&PC: Design and pre-construction; C&C: Construction and commissioning; O&M: Operation and maintenance
Location: Mudasarlova Reservoir, Vishakhapatnam, Capacity 2 MW
Source: CEEW and NRDC analysis

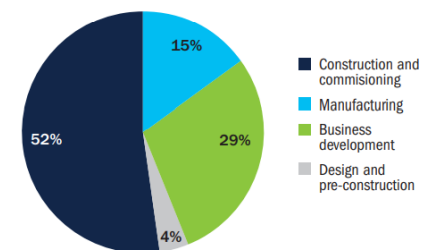
Table ES1 Overview of Operations in Deploying a Floating Solar Photovoltaic Plant of Different Capacities

Project phase	Duration (days)		Number of people engaged	
	Small-scale	Mid-scale	Small-scale	Mid-scale
Business development	30	110	11	12
Design and pre-construction	15	14	6	2
Construction and commissioning	53	195	36	27
Maintenance	30*	Not available	5**	4**

* Typical duration of one periodic maintenance
** The number of permanent employees overseeing these activities. In addition, temporary staff is also sourced during each maintenance cycle, who carry out the maintenance activities like module cleaning.
Source: CEEW-NRDC Analysis, 2020.

Employment Insights from the Development of a Mid-Scale Plant

Figure ES1 Time-Share (days) of Project Development Cycle Phases for a Mid-Scale FPV Plant



Location: Mudasarlova Reservoir, Vishakhapatnam, Capacity 2 MW
Source: CEEW and NRDC analysis

SOLAR MINI-GRIDS MAKING A DIFFERENCE IN RURAL INDIA

Distributed renewable energy providers in India, particularly mini-grid providers such as Mlinda, Smart Power India, and Husk Power, have adopted innovative business models that focus on driving local electricity demand by building local communities' capabilities. With their implementation of a more inclusive business model, these distributed renewable energy providers have overcome industry barriers to provide reliable electricity. In doing so, they have also created local jobs and fostered greater local economic activity.

Research conducted by the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), Council on Energy, Environment and Water and Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) on mini-grid in rural area. The study highlighted Mlinda's business operations model, which was described as the "energy and development services-based mini-grid model." The study shown how Mlinda's model improves the quality and reliability of electricity supply, provides jobs, and additional income opportunities in rural India.



Solar mini-grids providers such as Mlinda and Smart Power India are expanding across India
Source: Smart Power India, 2016

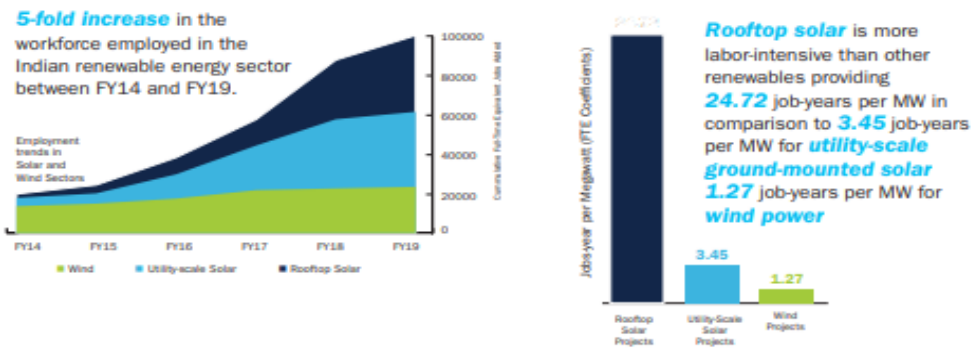
Five Key Findings

1. Mlinda has connected nearly 7,000 households to their community solar mini-grid network, providing electricity to 35,000 to 40,000 people.³ The company combines energy services with capacity-building initiatives, such as entrepreneurial training, technical workshops, and electricity awareness programs, helping the community stimulate demand for electricity as part of Mlinda's success.
2. Mlinda's community mini-grid deployment efforts created an estimated average of 986 jobs based on NRDC-CEEW-SCGJ analysis. These jobs include 180 direct full-time jobs, 131 full-time equivalent (FTE) jobs from contractual work, and 675 productive-use jobs through additional entrepreneurial activities.⁴
3. Households are willing to pay a higher tariff for electricity if paired with reliability, sufficiency, and services to improve livelihoods. Policy support and incentives have the potential to bring down distributed renewable energy costs, which in turn can make access to reliable electricity and development services more affordable for households.
4. An estimated 619,000 to 1,134,000 direct and productive use jobs could be created by adding 1,000 MW of new mini-grid capacity if Mlinda's "energy services and development-based" business model is replicated (see Appendix A for detailed definition of jobs and see Appendix B for job growth calculation methodology).⁵
5. "Energy and development services-based" business models for distributed renewable energy can create jobs, enhance incomes, and support local economic growth while supplementing the national governments' electrification efforts.

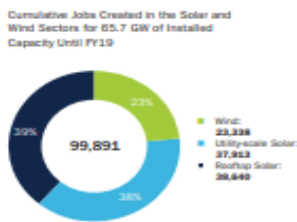
POWERING JOBS GROWTH WITH GREEN ENERGY

Job creation and skill development are key priorities for the Indian government. Jobs created in the renewable energy market offer a significant opportunity to meet the government’s multiple goals of employment generation, clean energy expansion, and economic development. Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ), Council on Energy, Environment and Water (CEEW) and the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC) carried out an updated analysis on direct jobs created from solar and wind in FY18 and FY19, building on earlier analysis carried out by them.

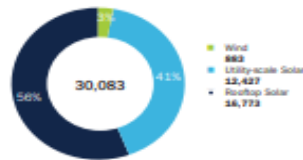
The highlights of this report are as follows:



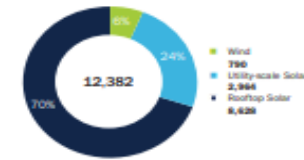
Nearly **99,900 workers employed** in solar and wind projects until FY19



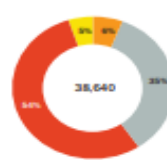
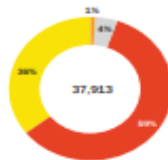
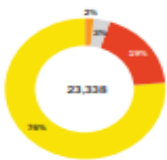
Solar and Wind Sector Jobs Added in FY18



Solar and Wind Sector Jobs Added in FY19



Over **30,000** new workers added to solar & wind energy workforce **in FY18** but workforce growth in solar & wind energy reduced to nearly **12,400** workers in **FY19**

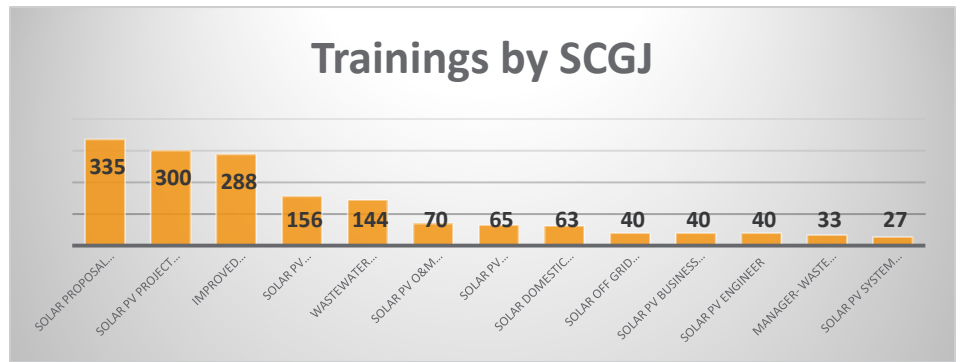


Over **58,000** workers trained by SCGJ between **FY16 and FY19**



Over **330,000** workers will be employed to take up nearly 1 million job opportunities (short-term & long-term) if India achieves its solar and wind energy targets **by 2022**.

SCGJ THROUGH DATA AS ON MARCH 2021



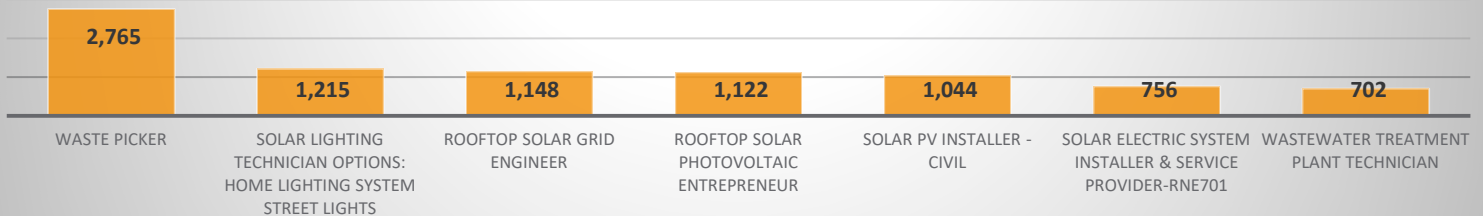
A target for conducting RPL training of 90000 Safai Karmacharis under Pradhan Mantari Kaushal Vikas Yojna(PMKVY) was allotted to SCGJ. Skill Council has completed more than 77 thousand Candidates in just 3 months in various Municipalities across the country under the Pradhan Mantari Kaushal Vikas Yojana (PMKVY)- Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) TYPE 2- Training in Employer premises.

SCGJ has achieved 85% of the target despite the slowing down of the training activities and mobilization due to the pandemic. The data of these candidates was successfully loaded on the Skill India Portal.

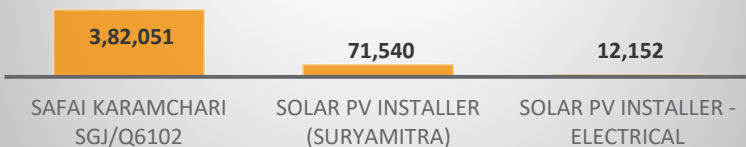
Training and certifications in Other Projects

1. NSKFDC (National Safai Karamcharis Finance and Development Corporation)
2. Various State Skill Development Missions
3. Skill acquisition and knowledge awareness for livelihood promotion' (SANKALP)
4. RPL Type 4 – Best in Class Employer
5. CSR Projects from HCL, ONGC etc
6. “Solar PV Installer-Suryamitra” funded by NISE, MNRE , Govt of India; Pradhan Mantari Kaushal Vikas Yojana(PMKVY) ; Various State Skill Development mission.

Trainings by SCGJ



Trainings by SCGJ



Mr. Kamal Saxena
Technical Officer

RPL TRAINING OF SAFAIKARAMCHARIS UNDER SANKALP

Skill India Mission was launched in 2015 by Government of India to train more than 40 crore people in different skills by 2022. SANKALP (Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion) is one of the biggest initiatives of Skill India Mission.

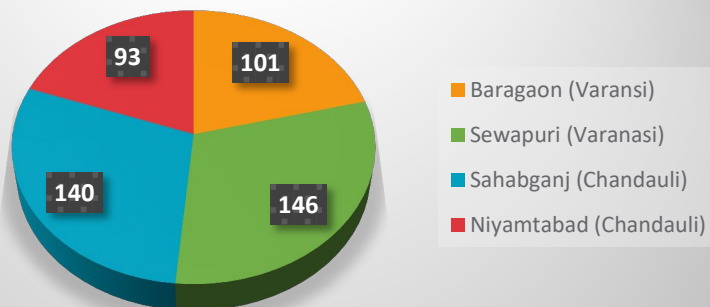
To enhance institutional mechanisms for skills development and increase access to quality and market-relevant training for the work force. It is aimed at institutional reforms and improving quality & market relevance of skill development training programs in long and short term Vocational Education and Training (VET). It is also aimed at channelizing energy of youth in proper education, skill and jobs. It will provide market relevant training to youths and enhance their employability potential to maximum extent possible.

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Training for Safai Karmi under Sankalp Project



RPL TRAINING OF SAFAIKARAMCHARIS UNDER SANKALP

Youth have the biggest contribution in a country's development. If they are provided with right education, training and job opportunities, the path to progress is set itself. With PM Modi's inspiration, Skill India is a big endeavor in a similar direction. Many efforts have been carried out to impart training and provide jobs for the youth in Varanasi.

Nehru Yuva Kendra of Varanasi has made many efforts for the all-round development of the youth, which include activities such as skill development, sports, capacity building and enhancing leadership capabilities.

The Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship (Govt. of India) selected Two Blocks from each district of Varanasi and Chandauli for initial phase to provide training in different sectors. The Ministry of Panchayat Raj (Govt. of India) and his concern departments of State and District level are involved to provide the list of Candidates.

Skill Council for Green Jobs (SCGJ) taken responsibilities to provide the training to Safai Karmies in selected Blocks and approached to district level officials and requested to verified and provide the Safai Karmi candidate list. . SCGJ Training Partner (TP) approached to Block Development Officer (BDO) and

Panchayat Secretary at block level for the selection of training centres as well as candidates list for smooth training.

To make skill development relevant to the needs of the Safai Karmi worked in rural area, MSDE in partnership with MoPR, is taking skill development planning and promotion of local livelihood opportunities through decentralisation planning to the GPs. SANKALP enable these local bodies in meeting the existing and emerging requirements for skilled resources to operationalise and maintain public utilities essential to public health and community development.

First training was held from 9th October to 13th October 2020 and certificate distribution cum Inauguration was held on 21st Dec.2020, by the Minister of MSDE, Hon'ble Shri Mahendra Nath Pandey.

Hon'ble Minister interacted 2-3 training candidates of each sectors and asked his/her feelings and about benefits of training. Safai Karmis responded that the RPL Training was helpful to understand significance of standard practices to maintain cleanliness of surrounding for their health and wellbeing. The Safai Karmis were learnt the importance of segregating wet waste from dry waste and even received a kit having uniform, mask, gloves and other necessary tools and

equipment required to stay safe while they perform their Job.

SCGJ trained 480 candidates by the end of February 2021 and the some of the candidates are get the certificate and appreciations from the Minister of MSDE.

The RPL programs has not only help build up a strong pool of skilled and certified resources but will also go a long way in improving occupational health and safety leading to lowering of ill health incidences of Safai Karmacharis. The certification will also help the candidates to seek fresh employment on account of retrenchment, help increase real wages and increase quality of output at the district.

The Skill Training was provided to the Safai Karmachari Staff in order to improve in the following areas:

- Improvement in cleaning skills.
- Recognise problem during the Cleaning in the and carry out safety measures.
- Safai Karmi should recognise his faults during the cleaning work and initiate measures to eliminate the faults.
- Improve behaviour, should be good relation with community people.
- Avoid conflict within the community during the cleaning.



Mr. P.B.Singh
Technical Officer

THIRD PARTY AUDITS OF THE ASSESSMENTS

The volume of Assessments undertaken under the aegis of SCGJ has increased manifold in the last few years. SCGJ has to maintain quality control on the assessments carried out by the Assessment Agencies. For the purpose of enhancing and ensuring the quality of assessments, SCGJ has instituted a system of Assessment Quality Audit by an independent audit agency.

The objective of the exercise is to obtain an opinion about the process of assessment conducted in an IT enabled environment, by use of tablets etc., is being conducted fairly as per the rule and regulations framed by the NSDC, by evaluating and verifying evidences collated on the site of assessment by the assessing agency. These assessment evidence are verified in depth by the audit agency. Similarly, cross checking of the results of candidates from the SIP portal with the results provided by Assessment Agencies is part of the exercise.

The target of the audit would be to gain confidence over the existence of systems and procedures as mandated. Henceforth, each and every batch is being audited for the purpose of verification and proper certification. Through the process of third-party audits, SCGJ is able to ensure compliance to the following parameters with multipurpose advantages:

- 1.Improved quality of assessments.
- 2.Alignment of the assessments as per the assessment criteria developed by the SCGJ.
- 3.Availability of adequate and capable resources in terms of qualified assessors as per the criteria laid down by SCGJ.
- 4.Only certified assessors are engaged by the Assessment Agencies to carry out the candidate assessments.
- 5.Assessments have happened within the stipulated timeline and that on-site visits are conducted by the agency to cross-check for quality and transparency of assessment exercises.
- 6.Assessors authenticate the identity of the candidate being assessed against his Aadhaar number. In case of non-availability of the same, any other ID proof is being validated.
- 7.Candidate feedback for the assessment is available for each batch.
- 8.During the assessment, assessor validates the training center & the required tools as per the criteria shared by SCGJ.
- 9.Copies of the original assessment papers are properly documented, collated filed as per government guidelines and shared with SCGJ as per the Process Manual.
- 10.Lesser chance of malpractices by any Assessment Agency.
- 11.Increase in efficiency of Assessment Agencies.

Quality Checks in Assessments at SCGJ



Mrs. Sonia
Assistant Manager

CAPACITY BUILDING OF DESLUDGING WORKERS

SCGJ is conducting awareness cum sensitization training on hazardous cleaning of sewers and septic tanks as part of SafaiMitra Suraksha Challenge’ launched by MoHUA. SCGJ was awarded a project by NSKFDC to train 6000 Desludging Workers across 242 cities. The workshops are focusing on following modules

- Brief about the MS Act and other associated regulations
- Equipment’s used Desludging work and the safety kits mandatory for the workers.
- How to do Desludging in a most effective and safe manner.
- Punishments and the Compensation in case of the death or any misshaping of the Manual Scavenger/s.
- Various policies and the loan schemes launched by NSKFDC, other Government and NGO’s for up-liftment of the dependent of the manual scavengers.

SCGJ has successfully completed **3112** candidates trainings by March 2021 against the target of **6000** trainings across 10 States

NUMBER OF CANDIDATES TRAINED



Mr. Ankur Sood
Asst. Manager, SCGJ

CAPACITY BUILDING OF DESLUDGING WORKERS



Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, India
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Lat N 29° 57' 47.322"
Long E 77° 32' 34.296"
25/02/21 01:53 PM



Nanded, Maharashtra, India
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Lat N 19° 10' 4.5732"
Long E 77° 18' 27.6516"
25/02/21



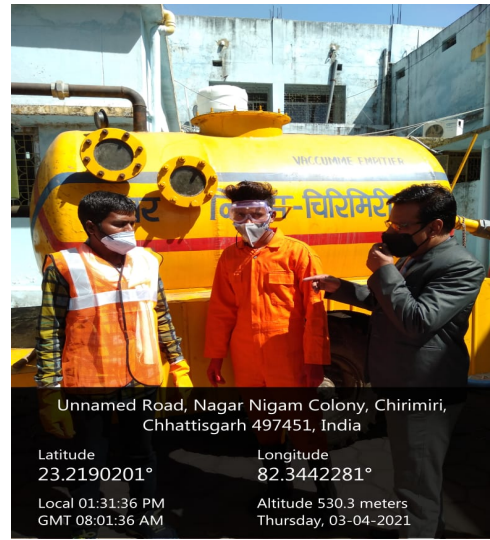
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25/02/21 04:13 PM



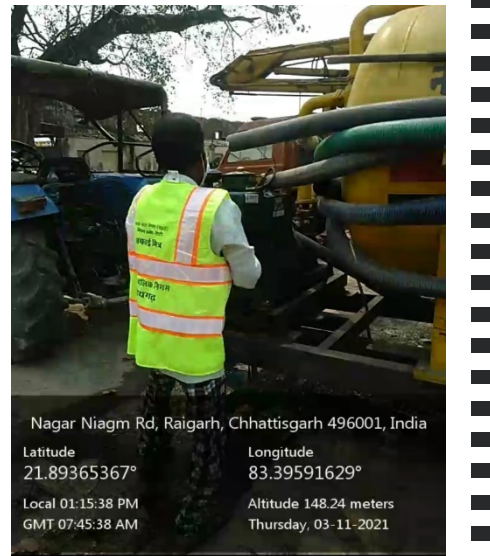
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Long E 77° 2' 26.3752"
13/03/21 12:14 PM



Nanded, Maharashtra, India
Industrial Estate Number 4 Rd, Industrial Estate, Vishnu Nagar, Nanded, Maharashtra 431602, India
Lat N 19° 10' 4.5732"
Long E 77° 18' 27.6516"
25/02/21



Unnamed Road, Nagar Nigam Colony, Chirimiri, Chhatisgarh 497451, India
Latitude 23.2190201° Longitude 82.3442281°
Local 01:31:36 PM Altitude 530.3 meters
GMT 08:01:36 AM Thursday, 03-04-2021



Nagar Niagam Rd, Raigarh, Chhatisgarh 496001, India
Latitude 21.89365367° Longitude 83.39591629°
Local 01:15:38 PM Altitude 148.24 meters
GMT 07:45:38 AM Thursday, 03-11-2021



The Editor of this edition

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