





SCGJ SKILL COUNCIL FOR GREEN JOBS







India has been keen to attempt to work towards a low carbon emission pathway while simultaneously endeavouring to meet all the developmental challenges. The Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) is taking forward the Prime Minister's vision of a sustainable lifestyle and climate justice to protect the poor and vulnerable from adverse impacts of climate change.

India's INDC centres around its policies and programmes on promotion of clean energy, especially renewable energy, enhancement of energy efficiency, development of less carbon intensive and resilient urban centres, promotion of waste to wealth, safe, smart and sustainable green transportation network, abatement of pollution and India's efforts to enhance carbon sink through creation of forest and tree cover.

India, at COP 21 in Paris, declared a voluntary goal of reducing the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33–35%, over 2005 levels by 2030. India has adopted several ambitious measures for clean and renewable energy, energy efficiency in various sectors of industries, achieving lower emission intensity in the automobile and transport sector, non-fossil based electricity generation and building sector based on energy conservation. Thrust on Renewable Energy, Promotion of Clean Energy, Enhancing Energy Efficiency, Developing Climate resilient Urban Centres and Sustainable green transport network are some of the measures for achieving this goal.

It is recognised in the INDC that Renewable energy sources are a strategic national resource. Harnessing these sources will put India on the path to a cleaner environment, energy independence and, a stronger economy. The renewable energy technologies contribute to better air quality, reduce reliance on fossil fuels, curb global warming, add jobs to the economy and, protect environmental values.

India's share of non-fossil fuel in the total installed capacity is projected to change from 30% in 2015 to about 40% by 2030. On normative terms the CO₂ emission abatement achieved from the renewable power installed capacity was 84.92 million tons CO₂ eq. /year. The renewable power target of 175 GW by 2022 will result in abatement of 326.22 million tons of CO₂ eq./year.

India is one of the few countries where forest and tree cover has increased in recent years and the total forest and tree cover amounts to 24% of the geographical area of the country. Over the past two decades progressive national forestry legislations and policies of India have transformed India's forests into a net sink of CO_2 . With its focus on sustainable forest management, afforestation and regulating diversion of forest land for non-forest purpose, India plans to increase its carbon sinks.

The Indian INDC brings a huge responsibility on the country and equally big opportunity for green business and poses skilled man power requirement.









Skill Council for Green Jobs has been created as part of Skill India Mission to act as an interphase to understand and address skilled manpower requirement of the Green Business Industry.

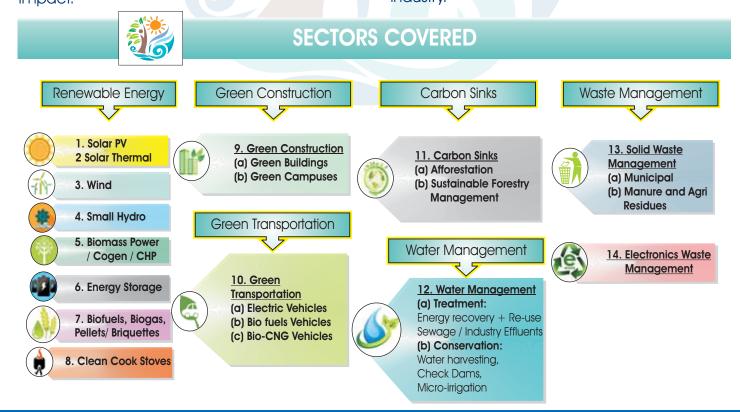
Skill Council for Green Jobs is promoted by the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy and Confederation of Indian Industry. It is managed by an industry led Governing Council to meet skill requirements for Green Businesses. It acts as a bridge between the Government, Industry and various key stakeholders for developing strategy & implementing programmes for Skills Development, correlated to Industry needs and also aligned to international best practices.

The SCGJ scope covers the entire gamut of "Green Businesses", viz Renewable Energy, Energy Storage, Green Construction, Green Transportation, Carbon Sinks, Solid Waste Management, Water Management & e-Waste Management, hence would have pan India impact.

The Skill Council for Green Jobs is focusing on understanding and capturing the skill needs for both service users and service providers within the sector and will work on a road-map for a nation-wide, industry led collaborative skills initiative. The key activity drivers of SCGJ are

- ♦ Skill India Mission
- ♦ India's Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC)
- ♦ National Solar Mission
- Swachh Bharat Mission
- ♦ Green India Mission
- ♦ Smart City

It would develop sector-specific competencies / skills, quality assurance of the skills acquired by trainees, curriculum development, qualification framework and setting of standards and benchmarks, recruitment and placement of trained and skilled workforce, as well as a data collection, management and provider to the industry.











The Mandate

- ♦ Skill development plan and an occupational map for all the sub-sectors
- ♦ Develop & Set National Occupational Standards for Job Roles.
- Evolve career paths and skill competency standards for upgrading
- ♦ Put in place an Assessment & Certification mechanism for Accreditation
- ♦ To help the member organizations across market value chain, sharpen their business focus, updating on the emerging market trends and development.
- Ensure delivery of training programs by accredited organizations
- ♦ Put in place an effective Labour Market Intelligence System (LMIS)

Benefits to the **Industry**

Cost Reduction on HR initiatives and support for HR (like Job Descriptions)

Standardization of job requirements, skills, competencies across the industry

Curriculum and content development for training of their fresh employees



Training and competence building for their potential manpower and of existing job holders under RPL

Learning Frameworks and Career Pathways for employees

Assessment and certification to assure quality of manpower hired

Adoption of National & Global best practices

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