



NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON SOLID AND LIQUID RESOURCE MANAGEMENT 22ND AND 23RD FEBRUARY 2018, NEW DELHI.



GOVERNING COUNCIL MEETING

Environment, Ecology & Economics – Sustainable Forestry & Green Jobs

THE CONTEXT: As per World Bank data, Global Forests occupy 4 billion hectares, which still constitutes about 31% of total land area and close to 1.3 billion of global population reside in Forests and peripheral areas. As per the International Labor Organization, there is a definite linkage between providing jobs that can deliver economic growth for forest dwellers and prevention of environment & forests degradation.

In India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change (MoEF&CC) has embarked on an ambitious programme to promote green jobs with aim of mitigating environmental damage & climate change. Furthermore, India's NDC, under Paris Agreement, includes increase in Carbon Sinks by 2.5 to 3.0 billion tons equivalent CO₂, by 2030. Hence, it is imperative to adopt a holistic approach towards "Sustainable Forestry Management",

which synergizes Biodiversity & Carbon Sinks with enhanced Livelihoods & Living Standards of Forest Dwellers. Emphasis on "Living Standards" since, historically, the approach has been to focus on livelihoods linked traditional skills, so as avoid any adverse social impact. However, the recent proliferation of smart phones and 4G networks, tribal youth are increasingly conscious of the gap between their living standards and that of urban dwellers. Sense of deprivation creates far more angst & anger than poverty.

Recent studies clearly demonstrate that environment and forestry sector offers great potential for revenue generation by Forest Departments, through Green Businesses, without any compromise on conservation & wildlife protection. In Indian context, managing carbon sinks & biodiversity has potential to create

Sixth Meeting of the Governing Council, SCGJ.

The Sixth Meeting of the Governing Council of Skill Council for Green Jobs was held at 11.30 am 26th February, 2018 under the Chairmanship of Mr. K. Krishan, Chairman, CVC Bio-refineries Private Limited and Chairman, SCGJ at CBIP, New Delhi 110 021.

The Chairman, SCGJ, shared his vision about the activities of SCGJ in the following years. Dr. P. Saxena, CEO, SCGJ informed the GC members about progress during 2017-18 and presented ABP and budget of for the year 2018-19. The GC approved activities and budget for the year 2018-19.



millions of jobs, along with enhancing access to clean energy, water & green affordable housing. **OPEN FORESTS & NTFP MANAGEMENT:** As per ISFR (Indian State of Forests) close to 40% of Indian Forest is categorized as "Open Forests", with tree cover of canopy less than 40%. National Mission for Greening India aims to enhance forest/ tree cover in 10 million hectares. While laudable, it's perhaps necessary to adopt a more strategic approach, which also integrates the forest dwellers need for jobs & living standards, which are not grossly inferior to those available to other citizens. There is also need to avoid adverse impact to wildlife & biodiversity, as has happened in some areas, through excessive cultivation of plantation wood species (eg eucalyptus, acacia).

Green Jobs Skills Council (SCGJ) mandate includes the Green Jobs creation that would be generated through Indian NDC of enhancing Carbon Sinks by 2.5 to 3.0 billion tons, equivalent CO₂, by 2030. Through consultation with MoEF&CC as well as domain experts, SCGJ is developing QP's (Qualification Packs), for capacity building in forest dwellers, with focus on NTFP (Non Timber Forest Produce), including Bamboo, and TBO (Tree Based Oilseeds). These encompass the entire "value chain", from Afforestation to NTFP harvesting/ collection & transport to aggregation points. The outcomes would include (i) Carbon Sink enhancement (ii) SDG's achievement progress (iii) Entrepreneurs developed & Jobs created, including Skills upgrading (iv) Adaptation measures implementation as per SAPCC (v) Biodiversity. **GREEN BUSINESSES LINKED TO NTFP:** SCGJ focus is on deployment of advanced, yet situationally

relevant, technologies, to optimize resource efficiency as well as local value addition, thereby maximizing the benefits to the forest dwellers. These Green Businesses would be located outside the Forest Areas and managed by local entrepreneurs, either as independent MSME's or in partnership with larger Industrial units. These have been, broadly, grouped by SCGJ as **# NTFP Aggregation & Preliminary processing:** encompassing (i) Biomass Depots for NTFP & Forest waste, with facilities for preliminary processing as required for, downstream, Green Energy & Green Construction Businesses (ii) TBO expeller units, producing refined SVO (Straight Vegetable Oil), De-Oiled Cake and Briquettes (from Pod covers/ trimming waste). **# Green Construction Materials:** which would include (i) Bamboo Plywood (ii) MDF – Medium Density Fibreboard (iii) Particle Board. These would be manufactured adopting appropriate technologies, so as to be a mainstream alternative to Timber. These would be supplied to, further, downstream units, who would manufacture (a) Door & Window Frames (b) Partitions & Pelmetts (c) Flooring (d) Furniture, with the focus being on Green Affordable Housing. **# Green Energy Products:** which would include (i) Pellets (ii) Bio-Oil (iii) Producer Gas. These would be based on advanced technologies, but as appropriate for "Decentralized Energy Generation" solutions, so as to be a mainstream alternative to Fossil Fuels. Special focus would be on production of Co-Products, eg Bio-Char and, where feasible, activated carbon. The goal is to make optimal use of the dry matter in NTFP, thereby increasing the value realization for local entrepreneurs engaged in NTFP aggregation & preliminary processing. Furthermore, the Green

Energy Products would address all energy needs of the local community, viz electricity, cooking/ heating fuel & mobility, including hybridization with Solar, where feasible, to improve cost economics. **# Outcomes Monitored & Reported:** would include (i) GHG Mitigation & Adaptation measures implementation as per SAPCC (ii) SDG's achievement progress (iii) Entrepreneurs developed & Jobs created, including Skills upgrading (iv) Investment made & Income generation from Green Businesses **ENHANCING ACCESS TO CLEAN ENERGY & WATER:** having a key goal of improving living standards of forest dwellers, SCGJ would develop local entrepreneurs, along with skilled human resource, for a wide range of Cleantech products, which would meet the aspirational needs of the local community. As illustration, these would include (i) Solar Home Systems (ii) Solar Street Lighting (iii) Hybrid, Solar & Biomass, Power Plant, firing Bio-Oil or Producer Gas (iv) Micro hydel, run of the stream, power plants (v) Pellets Cook Stoves (vi) e-Carts, e-Rickshaws & e-Auto rickshaws (vii) Rain Water Harvesting Installations (viii) Filters for Potable water

In conclusion, I recall these words of Mahatma Gandhi, "What we are doing to the Forests of the world is but a mirror reflection of what we are doing to ourselves and to one another". We probably should extend the analogy to forest dwellers and ensure that their aspirational needs for good jobs & modern living standards are met.



K. Krishan
Chairman,
Skill Council for Green Jobs

Renewable Energy

Global trends in 2018

A report launched by the International Renewable Energy Agency during COP23 has found that many countries now have higher renewable energy targets than are stated in their national climate action plans or NDCs – indicating that in some countries, at least in respect to green energy, higher ambition is already being locked in. A special scientific report, produced for the conference by Future Earth and the Earth League, says renewable energy expansion around the globe is doubling around every 5.5 years--consistent with the complete de-carbonization of the energy sector by mid-century

The Indian NDC brings a huge responsibility on the country and equally big opportunity for green business and poses skilled man power requirement. The year 2017 ended with a total Installed Capacity of 335.6 GW which includes 220 GW from Thermal, 0.449 GW from Hydro, 0.06 GW from Nuclear and 64 GW from various Renewable Energy Sources. The 64 GW Installed Capacity from renewable energy includes 33 GW from wind energy, 18

GW from solar energy and 12 GW from biomass, small hydro and waste to energy. A target of 14,550 MW from various renewables was fixed for the financial year 2017-18. A capacity of only about 8000 MW has been added in 2017-18.

We have moved to address the financial health of our utilities and tackle grid-integration issues drive a more optimistic forecast. By 2022, India is expected to more than double its current renewable electricity capacity. For the first time, this growth over the forecast period is higher compared with the European Union.

Solar PV and wind together represent 85% of India's capacity growth as auctions yielded some of the world's lowest prices for both technologies. In some of our states, recent contract prices are comparable to coal tariffs. India's accelerated case indicates that renewable capacity expansion could be boosted by almost a third, providing that existing grid integration and infrastructure challenges are addressed, policy and regulatory uncertainties are reduced, and costs continue to fall. With this growth India would equal the United States, becoming the joint second-largest growth market after China.

We are set to become the biggest energy market. Affordability, access and inclusiveness are driving India's energy policies. India has the capability to lead the global efforts to take on the challenge of climate and will remain in the forefront of harnessing solar and other forms of renewable energy to make the world a better place to live.

The country, which is projected to see its demand quadrupling in the coming years, will also lead the way in scaling up energy efficiency in line with its commitments towards combating the challenges of climate change. The idea is to make power available to all at affordable prices.

Globally, wind and solar together will represent more than 80% of global renewable capacity growth in the next five years. By 2022, Denmark is expected to be the world leader, with 70% of its electricity generation coming from variable renewables. In some European countries (Ireland, Germany and the United Kingdom), the share of wind and solar in total generation will exceed 25%. In China, India and Brazil, the share of variable generation is expected to double to over 10% in just five years. These trends have important implications going forward. Without a simultaneous increase in system flexibility (grid reinforcement and interconnections, storage, demand-side response and other flexible supply), variable renewables are more exposed to the risk of losing system value at increasing shares of market penetration since wholesale prices are depressed precisely when wind and solar production exceeds demand.



Dr. P.Saxena, CEO,SCGJ

Solid Waste Management

- Issues and Solutions

Solid waste is defined as any discarded solid fractions, generated from domestic units, trade centers, commercial establishments. Industries and agriculture, institutions, public services and mining activities. Characteristic of waste vary based on place of generation and the season in which it is generated. The Ministry of Urban Development has classified solid waste in fourteen categories based on the source, origin and type of waste i.e. domestic waste, municipal waste, commercial waste, institutional waste, garbage, rubbish, ashes, bulky waste, street sweepings, dead animals, construction and demolition waste, industrial waste, hazardous waste and sewage waste. Solid Waste Management system includes collection, segregation, transportation, processing and disposal of waste.

India, currently the world's second most populous nation, has witnessed a rapid increase in the rate of urbanization and industrialization in the recent past. This growth in the economy has also brought about a corresponding increase in the demands of its citizens, due to rise in purchasing power and exposure to versatile goods and commodities. Consequently, the quantities of solid waste generated from various cities has also risen in an analogous manner, making it imperative to bring about waste management practices which encompass the functions of disposal, collection, recycling, monitoring, and regulation.

Urban areas in India generate more than 1,50,000 tons of municipal waste per day (CPHEEO, 2013). Big cities collect about 70 - 90% of MSW generated, whereas smaller cities and towns collect less than 50% of waste generated. More than 91% of the MSW collected formally is landfilled on open lands and dumps. It is estimated that about 2% of the uncollected wastes are burnt openly on the streets. About 10% of the collected MSW is openly burnt or is caught in landfill fires. The amount of waste that is generated, if collected and treated well, can be effectively used to generate energy.

Collecting, processing, transporting and disposing Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is the responsibility of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), consisting of municipal corporations, municipalities, nagar panchayats,

etc. The Municipal Solid Waste (Management and Handling) Rules, 2016 (the 'MSW Rules'), issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India prescribe the manner in which the Authorities have to undertake collection, segregation, storage, transportation, processing and disposal of the municipal solid waste (the 'MSW') generated within their jurisdiction under their respective governing legislation. Compliance with the MSW Rules requires that appropriate systems and infrastructure facilities be put in place to undertake scientific collection, management, processing and disposal of MSW. However, it has increasingly come to the attention that, the Authorities are unable to implement and sustain separate and independent projects to enable scientific collection, management, processing and disposal of MSW. This is mainly due to lack of financial and technical expertise and scarcity of resources, such as land and manpower, with the Authorities, which makes it difficult for them to discharge their obligations individually in relation to scientific collection, management, and processing and disposal of MSW. The Government of India recognizes that the existing state of MSW management systems in the country is also raising serious public health concerns and sanitation issues, causes environmental pollution, accelerates natural resources degradation, causes climate change that need to be addressed because total GHG emission from waste is around 57.73 million tons of CO₂ eq

which has been increased from 23.23 million tons of CO₂ eq in 1994 (INCAA 2010). Availability of adequate trained man-force to implement the procedures of the adopted technology in a correct manner is another important aspect. Staff deployed by Local Administration to carry out waste disposal is most of the times not trained, motivated & efficient.

Skill Council for Green Jobs along with KPMG, India has carried out sector analysis and skill gap studies in the domain of waste management in India and has observed that this sector remains largely fragmented and unorganized owing to challenges in infrastructure, governance, and lack of cooperation from citizens. Municipal authorities have largely remained detached from processing and recycling of waste, and essentially dump majority of the waste in landfills leading to loss in revenue (through the potential recovery and sale of recyclables) and increase in mountains of waste. Despite rapid urbanization, residents of cities have failed to adopt the practices of segregation of waste at source due to lack of motivation and interest, which leads to the generation of a co-mingled stream of waste from city homes. Consequently, it becomes imperative to undertake immediate measures towards mobilization of resources for comprehensive management of waste in urban India.

The introduction of Solid Waste Management Rules, 2016, has given

an impetus to municipal authorities and private concessionaires to engage in waste processing and management activities. Correspondingly, it shall also lead to widespread creation of employment in the areas of waste collection, segregation, transport, processing, and disposal. This report extrapolates the growth of waste management sector till 2030, while simultaneously trying to analyze the potential growth in employment in this sector. Through a comprehensive examination of the waste management practices prevalent in India and consultation with prominent players from this domain, it is projected that the urban municipal solid waste management sector would provide employment opportunities to a large number through incorporation and mainstreaming of various waste processing technologies such as waste-to-energy, bio-methanation, pyrolysis, composting, and other solid waste recycling techniques.

There is therefore a need for significant improvement in terms of strategy formation, planning, implementation, and finance. Authorities must devise multi-stakeholder approaches to waste management through adoption of technical, regulatory, and administrative reforms. Recent initiatives such as "Smart Cities Mission" and "Swachh Bharat Abhiyan", provide a good opportunity for law makers, industrialists, and citizens to brainstorm, showcase, and develop best practices in the domain of urban

solid waste management and provide solutions. These initiatives will also contribute to reducing GHG emissions as per the India's commitment to the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 33 to 35 percent by 2030 from 2005 level.



Dr. (Mrs.) Parveen Dhamija
Advisor, SCGJ
(Biomass & Sustainable Livelihood)



Dr. Mrs. Parveen Dhamija, Advisor SCGJ participated in the Workshop on "Reenergizing Biogas Sector – Tapping the potential of Biogas in India" as a keynote speaker. The workshop was held in Trivandrum on 31st January, 2018

India Sustainability Conclave

March 5-6, 2018
Federation House, New Delhi

FICCI organised the 5th India Sustainability Conclave on March 5-6, 2018, at FICCI, Federation House, New Delhi. FICCI's India Sustainability Conclave has been the annual platform focusing on corporate sustainability and the drivers to keep sustainability high on the corporate agenda. The Conclave aims to help businesses find solutions to address the challenge of embedding sustainability in their day-to-day operations. The Conclave served as a knowledge and best practice sharing platform and draw participation from leading companies and organizations that are at the forefront of sustainability, as well as global thought leaders, experts, policy makers and sustainability service providers. The second day of the Conclave was being spear-headed by corporate CFOs in acknowledgement of the fact that linking sustainability to company's financial decisions is very crucial, as companies recognize the strategic significance of creating sustainable businesses.

It was felt that companies while keeping themselves abreast of the sustainability agenda, also need to look at developing dynamic, industry-relevant, curricula for green jobs and impart requisite skill-sets. The need to equip the youth with skills needed for green jobs of the future and identifying interventions needed was discussed at length.



Dr K P Krishnan, Secretary, Ministry of Skill Development & Entrepreneurship, Government of India delivered the Special Address at Valedictory Session on Skills for Sustainability on March 6, 2018

Shri K.Krishnan, Chairman SCGJ who is also the Chair of FICCI's Climate Change Committee delivered the Concluding Remarks during the Valedictory Session.



Dr Praveen Saxena, CEO SCGJ addressed the NULMe participants of the six months advanced solar professionals course launched by NISE in collaboration with SCGJ. Other dignitaries at the launch are Mr Upendra Tripathi, Interim Director General, International Solar Alliance; Dr A K Tripathi, DG NISE, Prof H P Garg, NISE

Tripartite MOU between SCGJ, NDMC and NSKFDC for upskilling NDMC SafaiKaramcharis under RPL programme



Waste Management is one of the most important activity of SCGJ. SCGJ has developed number of Qualifications Packs as per NSQF including a Job Role of Safai Karamchari which is very relevant for the target group of various Municipal bodies.. The Job Role focuses on skill up-gradation of people engaged in waste management activities including skilling them about their personal health and safety, mechanized cleaning etc.

National Safai Karamcharis Finance & Development Corporation (NSKFDC) is a wholly owned Govt. of India undertaking under the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (M/o SJ&E). NSKFDC is an Apex Corporation for the all-round socio-economic upliftment of the Safai Karamcharis, Scavengers and their dependents throughout India.

SCGJ in consultation with NSKFDC, has developed a Training Delivery Plan of 35 hrs for upskilling Safai

Karamchari under Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) programme. It covers important topics such as Mechanized Cleaning, Key Provisions of Manual Scavenging Act 2013 and Mechanized and Safe Cleaning of Sewer and Septic Tanks, Personal Health and Safety etc. A pictorial participant handbook on the safe sanitation cleaning processes has also been prepared. Keeping in view the relevance of this, NSKFDC has sanctioned RPL programme to SCGJ for about 5000 candidates during 2017-18. The programme is proposed to be expanded for PAN India in the year 2018-19. .

SCGJ, NDMC and NSKFDC had launched a programme for RPL of Safai Karamchari of New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC). The programme was launched by Smt Meenakshi Lekhi -MP NDMC on 15th February, 2018 at NDMC's Purana Qila Road Nursery premises . Chairman NDMC – Mr Naresh Kumar and other members of the NDMC council were present

The Candidates attending the training are undergoing a training of 35 hours including 17hrs of practical training on Mechanized Cleaning.



Arpit Sharma
Head Assessments & Assurance



Mr. Arpit Sharma (Head, Assessment and Assurance), SCGJ participated as a keynote speaker at "Conference on Solar awareness" for 350 Societies RWA Organized by Green Biz India(GBI) and Co-organized Delhi Engineers organization.

Skilling Initiatives in Energy Access, Energy Storage and Electric Vehicles



round-the-clock electricity to all households by Mar 2019. DRE systems can accelerate this transition.

Mr. Tanmay Bishnoi was invited as a Speaker to the Energy Access

Energy Storage is one of the possible choices for increasing RE penetration. The Energy Storage System is charged while the electrical supply system is powering minimal load and the cost of electric usage is reduced, such as at night. It is then discharged to provide additional power during periods of increased loading, while costs for using electricity are increased. It also effectively shifts the impact of the load on the system, minimizing the generation capacity required.

To interact with the Government, industry professionals and other multiple stakeholders, Skill Council for Green Jobs participated in the 5th International Conference & Expo on Energy Storage and Microgrids, held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, India. The event had 2000+ Industry Experts from 25+ Countries and 100+ Speakers were invited to the international conference. Mr. Tanmay Bishnoi, Head – Standards and Research, was invited as the Speaker to the conference session on “Testing, Certification & Safety Standards” held on Thursday, 11th January, having an in-depth interaction and panel discussion.

The conference & exhibition was inaugurated by Shri Suresh Prabhu, Honorable Minister for Industry and Commerce. Mr. R V Deshpande, Minister of Large and Medium Scale Industries and Infrastructure Development, Govt. of Karnataka gave the keynote speech for Electric Vehicle Session and told the audience about the release of Karnataka state Electric Vehicle and Energy Storage Policy.

It has been an eventful quarter for the Standards and Research department at Skill Council for Green Jobs, with high industry interactions and starting the activities in two of the most emerging technologies, energy storage and electric vehicles.

Another major focus of SCGJ has been in the **Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE)** sector. What makes DRE even more attractive, is its potential in triggering development impacts for communities by enabling income-generating opportunities, improving quality of education, health and sanitation, and allowing financial inclusion through banking and so on. To improve quality of life and boost rural economy, the Government of India aims to provide

Practitioners Meet, organized by CLEAN during the India Energy

Access Summit 2018, held at India Habitat Centre, New Delhi, India, where the skilling initiatives by SCGJ to the support the sector was presented and deliberated with industry interactions. The session was to foster an open discussion between Distributed Renewable Energy (DRE) practitioners on ground challenges and expectations from ecosystem enablers with the Key Note Speech delivered by Mr. Upendra Tripathy, Interim Director General, International Solar Alliance and the activities of CLEAN were outlined by Dr. S N Srinivas, CEO, CLEAN.

During the summit, Mr. Tanmay Bishnoi was invited to another session on Prosperity and Growth through Jobs and Skilling, deliberating on the crucial linkage of skills and capacity development for alleviating rural poverty and boosting economy. organised by World Resources Institute, India.

Considering the sectors value chain and the future technology advancements & disruptions, there will be a huge requirement of skilled

workforce at all levels. India would need a number of Designers who are qualified and skilled to design an optimised hybrid system integrating Renewable Energy, Energy storage and the grid, installers to install the system and Operation and maintenance staff for managing these assets. Occupational Mapping will be done for the entire value chain of energy storage systems, charging infrastructure and electric vehicles manufacturing, installation, operation and maintenance. Skill Council for Green Jobs is starting the skill gaps study to have an in-depth study of the industry and develop the critical National Standards for skill development accordingly, making India as the preferred destination for manufacturing Energy Storage Systems and Electric Vehicles, and accelerate the energy access market through DRE systems and adaptability of large scale hybrid Renewable energy systems with battery storage.

Mr. Rajesh Agarwal, JS MSDE addressing in the Schneider Electric India Foundation -SEIF on completion of its 10 years in operation. SCGJ participated in the event.



Tanmay Bishnoi,

Head - Standards & Research SCGJ



Mr. Arpit Sharma(Head, Assessment and Assurance), SCGJ participated as a keynote speaker at "Conference on Solar awareness" for 350 Societies RWA Organized by GreenBizIndia(GBI) and Co-organized Delhi Engineers organization.



Dr. P.Saxena,, CEO SCGJ addressing NISE /SCGJ Training Partners of Surya Mitra to plan training activities for year 2018-19.



Skill Initiative in Jharkhand

Skill Summit 2018

Government of Jharkhand has put Skill Development at the forefront of all development activities in the State. Jharkhand Skill Development Mission Society (JSDMS) aims to establish Jharkhand as the "Skill Hub of India" in the next five years. In this direction the State Government had organized a flagship event – Skill Summit 2018, Momentum Jharkhand, on 12th January 2018, the birth anniversary of Swami Vivekananda and the National Youth Day, at Tana Bhagat Stadium, Ranchi.

The summit focused on:

- Improving the Skill Ecosystem in the state and providing an opportunity to the prospective stakeholders to understand the potential and offerings of the State of Jharkhand.
- Providing a platform for various countries to share their 'best practices' and assist the state in formulating a successful skill implementation strategy.

In order to demonstrate the employability of the skilled youth of Jharkhand, Hon'ble Chief Minister distributed 27,800 Job Offers to the youth of the State.

While skill training is being provided in approx. 30 sectors in Jharkhand, some sectors like Apparel, IT & ITES, Electronics, Retail, Automobile, Green Jobs, Tourism & Hospitality are very popular among youths and having huge ready to employ numbers whereas few sectors which are critical to economic growth of Jharkhand such as Mining & Minerals, Iron & Steel, Handicrafts & Agriculture etc. needed more attention to focus upon. JSDMS already signed an MoU with 32 Sector Skill Councils during the SSC Summit held on the 5th October 2017 in Ranchi.

Prior to the event from Jan 8th to 11th, a series of open campus drives for various sectors was organized at Khel Gaon and any skilled from Jharkhand who has got trained under NSQF (National Skill Qualification Framework) courses can get a job over there.

Summit will included three sectoral seminars and more than 30 international class exhibition stalls, demonstrating the skill ecosystem of Jharkhand. Jharkhand Skill Policy was also be launched on 12 January 2018 to provide several attractive package to potential Training Partners and will attract the investment in the skill ecosystem of the State. The Skill Summit 2018, Momentum Jharkhand will lead to an upliftment of the Skill Ecosystem of Jharkhand.



Ms. Sangeeta Patra Head Marketing & Partnerships

A Page from Eastern Region office, SCGJ

With a vision to increase the awareness of Green Jobs in the eastern region, Mr. Arpo Mukherjee, Manager SCGJ has been sent to Kolkata to setup a regional office. In the mean while an invitation came from the Seacom Skills University to support the idea of setting up the regional center. Skill Council for Green Jobs opened up its regional office in West Bengal to facilitate the requirement of the Industry in a better manner. The office is setup at Marine Building, of.

Later on Seacom Skills University Signed an MOU with Skill Council for Green Jobs to setup a center of excellence where people from different states can visit and get skilled with the support state of art technologies related to Solar PV, Solar Thermal, Wind, Biogas, Biomass, waste water treatment, Waste Management and much more. The MOU was signed on 9th March 2018.



Dr. P.Saxena, CEO- Skill Council for Green Jobs signing an MOU for Center of Excellence with Mr. Anish Chakroborty, Chairman - SEACOM Group



SCGJ participated in Bengal Global Business Summit, which aimed to create 20 Lakh Jobs by bringing investments. As per the govt. of West Bengal itself generated Six Lakh skilled manpower annually.
<https://bengalglobalsummit.com/>



Training of Trainers for the Job role of Solar PV Installer (Suryamitra), Solar PV Helper, Solar PV Installer – Electrical/ Civil



Visiting the Industry / Sites nearby with the Students so that participants can learn by their senses.

The Editor of this edition



Arpo Mukherjee is one of the founder members of SCGJ. He joined SCGJ just after 3 months of its formation.

Arpo Mukherjee, at present holds the position of Manager Projects, Skill Council for Green Jobs. He has been given the responsibility to handle the activities of SCGJ in Eastern and the North-eastern States of India. Arpo has also

developed several Qualifications packs, Curriculums and Courseware related to Solar Sector, Wastewater Sector, Waste Management Sector. Arpo has also organized India's first Solar Skills Completion in Sep' 2017.

Arpo Mukherjee is a Mechanical Engineer with his Masters in Business Administration in Power

Management from UPES. He has served renewable energy sector for more than 7 years. He also worked in MNRE (Ministry of New and Renewable Energy) as a Technical Analyst. He is a passionate cyclist and earned his SR (Super Randonneur) Title in the year 2017.

Green Jobs News

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