# Green Skills

**What is sustainable development:**

Sustainability is the development that satisfies the needs of the present without compromising the capacity of future generations, guaranteeing the balance between economic growth, care for the environment and social well-being.

Sustainable development includes the following:

* reducing excessive use of resources and enhancing resource conservation.
* recycling and reuse of waste materials.
* scientific management of renewable resources, especially bio-resources.
* planting more trees.
* green grassy patches to be interspersed between concrete buildings.
* using more environment friendly material or biodegradable material.
* use of technologies, which are environmental friendly and based on efficient use of resources

## Need for Sustainable development

Sustainable development must address the following issues inclusively;

* + To curb or prevent the environmental degradation.
  + To ensure a safe human life.
  + To check the exploitative technology & find alternative sources.
  + To regenerate renewable energy resources.
  + To check for over exploitation & wastage of natural resources.
  + To ensure environmental sustainable economic growth.

## Principles of sustainable development

* + Conservation of natural resources.
  + Waste minimization.
  + Enhancement of productivity,capability,quality of nature and human life.
  + To make humans as the caretaker of the environment.
  + Rahabilitation‟
  + Scientific & technological innovations.

## Sustainable development Goals

Good health & well being,No poverty,Gender equality,,affordable & clean energy,climate action,Life on land,Zero Hunger,quality education,Clean water & sanitation,

## Challenges/problems related to attaining sustainable development in india

To attain SDG ,the govt has entrusted the NITI Aayog to monitor the implementation of SDG(Sustainable development goals.) and directed the state govt to make policies, schemes and implement them.

1. **Lack of effective leadership & coordinated partnership**: effective leadership is must for attaining the SDG‟s as crucial decision and actions must be taken with regards to : policies,legislation,investment etc. Not only leadership but partnership between central & state government and all bodies implementing the schemes must coordinate partnerships but there is lack of coordination between the central & state governments and they do not agree upon some terms like budgeting, timeline and so forth so the results will not be as expected.
2. **Social inclusio**n: access to safe and sustainable water and sanitation, adequate nutrition, primary health services and basic infrastructure including electricity, roads, and connectivity to the global information network, should be available to all people of India. Here another challenge is to make available basic needs

to people in difficult terrains .Factors like biodiversity loss, degradation of water, dry lands, forest and climate change are the challenges to the peace and prosperity as they threaten to reverse the achievements to date undermine any future gain

1. **Undefined scope & spread of SDGs**:: the SDG together are so wide in scope that their implementation is challenging .It is challenge to create and maintain public awareness, mobilization, advocacy and continuity for 17 goals and 169 targets enshrined in SDG.
2. **Lack of measurable indicators**. In SDG there are no clear indicators,some targets are vague for eg there are not well defined indicators for the target that define what safe drinking water means, there are not well defined indicators for the target well being for all
3. **Finance & budgeting for SDGs attainment**: The budget allocated for SDGs sometimes fall short of what is actually required To attain all 17 sdgs, much for investment and finances are required that actually allocated for now.
4. **Monitoring and Ownership**: Another challenge with sdgs attainment in India is that no single organisation has been given ownership of this task although niti aayog has been given the supervising capacity at some policy making and implementation power lies within the states and other organisation as well.This hinders overall task attainment since sdgs attainment is a mammoth task an organisation or government departmental should be given ownership for it so that SDG attainment gains pace.

**Vii Data for measuring progress** data collection for all 17 sdgs is a huge challenge. data from all corners of the nation is sometimes unavailable or partially collected. sometimes there is missing data especially at sub National levels the non availability of data have made accurate measuring progress impossible

## Measures for overcoming challenges

1. **Defined leadership & ownership**: government needs to clearly specify and make one organisation fully responsible for implementing the SDG with full ownership. there should be clearly defined roles and responsibilities with expected deliverables. this will ensure that all policies legislation investment are planned and implemented well in time & responsiby carried out .sorted out leadership and ownership will result in increased and coordinated ppartnership among all stakeholders and deliver the expected outcome
2. **Measures for social inclusion**: policy change technology upgradation awareness campaigns which of the reason should be dealt with proper policy legislation technology awareness implementation and effort full action
3. **Defined scope**: the scope and spread for each of the SDG should be well laid out along with timeline with clearly marked expected milestones
4. **Clear indicators**: There should be clearly defined indicators that help monitor the progress both at the quantity level and the quality level for example there should be clear indicators to quality of water in the environment,the quality of water available for people's consumption sector
5. **Correct and ample data for monitoring progress**. to monitor progress, correct and ample data must be collected at regular intervals since the data is to be collected against indicators, the indicators must be well defined .With well defined indicators following measures can be taken to ensure that and sufficient data collection.The data set can be updated every year according to recent developments and revised for later years
6. **Financing SDGs**: this can be done through increase private sector investments especially infrastructure, food security and climate change mitigation factors

# Green skills

The skills used for promoting green economy are known as green skills. These skills are needed in areas similar to renewable energy, sewer water treatment ,climate resilient cities, green construction, solid waste management, etc. The Green Skills Agreement defines skills for sustainability as “Skills for sustainability, also known as green skills, are the technical skills, knowledge, values and attitudes needed in the work force to develop and support sustainable social, economic and environmental outcomes in business ,industry and the community.” Some of the areas in which green skills contribute to the sustainable

development are as follows:

* using renewable energy (example, using solar power and wind energy)
* water and waste management
* rain water harvesting
* conserving energy
* reducing pollution

Green skilling is crucial for making a transition from energy and emissions — intensive economy to cleaner and greener production and service. It also prepares people for green jobs that contribute to preserving or restoring the quality of the environment, while improving human well-being and social equity. Many technologies have been developed to make use of the solar energy,

# IMPORTANCE OF GREEN ECONOMY

1. Green economy promotes sustainable development
2. Green economy promotes effective resource utilization

**GREEN ECONOMY**

An economy is called Green economy when it is based on the principles of sustainable development. Reduction of environmental risks is the primary goal of Green economy. The main focus is to ensure economic growth without harming the environment.If we continue to exploit it any further without showing any appreciation for our environment, then we might soon have to face catastrophic environmental impacts which would make human survival impossible.

## NATURAL RESOURCE CONSERVATION

Resources that nature has provided such as soil, air, water, minerals, coal, sunshine (sunlight), animals and plants, etc., are known as natural resources. These are utilized for by human beings for the purposes of survival and welfare.There are two main types of natural resources. These are :

## Renewable natural resources,2. Non-renewable natural resources.

Renewable natural resources- Resources that can be renewed naturally are known as renewable resources. E.g., water, soil, wind etc.

Non-renewable natural resources - Resources that cannot be renewed naturally are known as non-renewable resources. E.g., coal, petrol etc.Ecosystem stability means balance between input and output of energy and normal functioning of different bio-geo-chemical cycles and stable conditions of concentration of all elements. However sometimes ecosystem faces imbalance. This is most likely to happen when an ecosystem is unable to adjust with environmental changes. For example continuous destruction of trees in a forest ecosystem rarely permits regeneration of forest community because exposed surface due to deforestation is subjected to intense weathering and erosion and nutrients are washed out by surface run-off. The various factors causing ecological imbalance are as follows:1. destruction of forests,2. Industrialization,3. Urbanization,4. large scale use of pesticides,5. overgrazing

# What are green jobs?

A „green job‟ is employment in any industry that contributes to preserving or restoring environmental quality in that sector and allowing for sustainable development. It includes jobs that help protect ecosystems and biodiversity and reduce energy, materials and water consumption through high efficiency strategies.

Green jobs can be in any sector, such as agriculture ,manufacturing, research and development activities,

etc. They can bring about the much needed transition from high carbon to low carbon economy by promoting environment friendly technologies. A rise in green buildings and energy efficiency is increasing the demand for architects, engineers, technicians, plumbers, construction workers, etc. Some of the sectors, which

have the potential for green jobs are as follows:

# Green projects

Many people and organisation are concerned and motivated about doing something to save the environment. They are implementing green projects in areas like waste management, energy conservation, green sanitation, biofuel use, green buildings, etc. Examples of the green projects undertaken by some of the organisations are given in Table 5.9 to highlight the various aspects of green practices and techniques that could help us in saving our environment and making our efforts more focused for sustainable development and growth