

Digest of Green Reports and Studies

Title	<i>Skills for Green Jobs in India</i>
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Summary	The report attempts to provide an insight into the major sectors where there is a potential for green jobs within the country, with special emphasis on traditional sectors and analyze how skill response strategies are incorporated into larger 'greening' policies and programs. The report provides a brief description of the skills needed to perform new occupations, new skills for greening existing occupations and retraining needs in sectors undergoing structural changes as a result of policy implementation, and introduction of greening technologies and practices. The report also provided conclusions and policy recommendations for skills development and strategies, skills provision at national, local or enterprise level in the green jobs area.
Key Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India argues that it must make industrialization and economic development a priority because they have to support their growing populations and yet it is producing carbon dioxide below the world average. • India's emission levels are 70 percent below world average and 93 percent beneath those in United States. This is despite India being the 4th largest economy (Based on purchase power parity) and fifth largest greenhouse gas emitter, accounting for 5 percent of global emissions. • India's per-capita emissions are almost twenty times less than of those of the United States. India's per-capita carbon dioxide emission is about 0.933 per 1,000 people as compared to USA (19.48 per 1,000 people) and China (2.66 per 1,000 people). • Green jobs help to protect ecosystems by reducing energy, materials, and water consumption through high efficiency strategies. Green jobs also help de-carbonize the economy, and minimize all forms of waste and pollution for sustainable development. • The study believes having jobs that are 'green' is not enough; rather jobs should be 'green and decent.' Green jobs contribute to the reduction of Green House Gasses and promote energy efficiency, and decent jobs provide good wages and safe working conditions.
Recommendations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are several ministries and departments working mutually exclusively on the issues of green economy. Since most of the ministries are working independently so, there is a need for co-ordination among different such ministries and organization. • Work with trade unions in order to promote green jobs. Identify individuals currently performing green job duties in all industries and department in order to increase awareness of green jobs in every segment of the job market. • Educate business owners and managers in regards to the benefits of going green and using clean technologies. • Restructure current education requirements in order to incorporate green economy related material. • Identify training requirements in order for job seekers to successfully fill green job openings. • Emphasizing skill development in unorganized sector as more than 23 percent of the male and 40 per cent of female population in unorganized sector is below primary level. The combined figure for below secondary is still more alarming as more than 83.5 per cent of the workers fall in this category. This situation is extremely disturbing as the vocational skill development programs start after secondary level.
Definition of "Green"	A green job is one that helps bring about and maintain a transition to environmentally sustainable forms of production and consumption.
Methodology	Case Study
Data Sources Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI&S), Kolkata, under the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India. • <i>Effect of economic slowdown on unemployment in India</i>, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India. • World Bank Report, <i>Country strategy for the Republic of India for the period FY 2009-2012</i>. <p>Additional sources cited throughout the report.</p>

Report Geography	India
Green Occupations Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural Meteorologist • Agricultural Technicians • Climate Risk Managers • Energy Engineers • Engineers • Green Architects • Hydro-Electric Plant Technicians • Production Managers • Wind Energy Engineers • Wind Energy Operations Managers • Wind Energy Project Managers • Wind Turbine Service Technicians <p>Additional green occupations are cited throughout the report.</p>
Green Industries Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agriculture • Forestry • Energy • Manufacturing
Keywords	Biomass; Carbon Trading; Climate Change; Compressed Natural Gas (CNG); Eco-Kiln; Green Economy; Greenhouse Gas Emissions; Green Jobs; Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED); Skill Gaps; Solar Energy; Sustainable Development; Wind Electric Generators; Workforce
Legislation Cited	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • India's National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA) is an Indian job guarantee scheme, enacted by the legislation on 25 Aug. 2005. • Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission. • National Water Mission.
Bibliography (Y/N)	Y
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