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Use of Skillful Techniques in Maintaining Sustainability of Green Environment

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Abstract

During the atmosphere of Sustainable Development, India as a developing country showing focus on Enterprise development & infrastructural assistance hence in this circumstances where the situation of Covid intended to give an emphasis on importance on maintaining Environmental heritage then Horticulture can be a prime subject of being a topic to be discussed of. The Paper focuses more on the areas, where the training of the potential skill, enforcement in the area of maintaining sustainability of Green Environment with innovative tools & techniques. Secondary data have been utilized for developing the theme of Capacity Building and Skill Development: Providing training sessions and workshops to empower participants with practical knowledge and skills. It is factual to mention that India as a developing nation need to provide access to information & training on the part of the cauterization & categorization of the concept of Capacity Building & skill development in the field of Green Management (Horticulture).

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Environmental Heritage, Green Environment, Information & Training, and Capacity Building.

Introduction:

A Developmental goal to be achieve by 2030 nation wise by inculcating Quality Education, Clean Water and Sanitation, Affordable and clean energy, Decent work and Economic Growth, Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, Responsible consumption and production is possible if we focus on implementing this as target to maintain green harmony through the medium of employing untrained professionals to make them asset and an instrument of bringing green culture worldwide.

Review of Literatures:

According to Marhatta & Adhikari, 2013. “Green HRM is the use of HRM policies to promote the sustainable use of resources within organizations and, more generally promotes the causes of environment sustainability” GHRM is directly responsible in creating green workforce that understands, appreciates, and practices green initiative and maintains its green objectives all throughout the HRM process of recruiting, hiring, training, compensating, developing, and advancing the firms human capital (Mathapati, 2013, p. 2).

According to Green HRM refers to the policies, practices, and systems that make employees of the organization green for the benefit of the individual, society, natural environment, and the business (Opatha & Arulrajah, 2014, p. 104).

According to Lado and Wilson (1994) defines HRM system as a set of distinct but interrelated activities, functions, and process that aims to attract, develop, and maintain a firm's human resource (Lado and Wilson (1994).

According to (Boselie et al., 2001).Organizations generally organize HR practices into systems that are consistent with their culture and business strategy (Boselie et al., 2001).

Research Objectives:

The Paper focuses more on the areas, where the training of the potential skill, enforcement in the area of maintaining sustainability of Green Environment with innovative tools and techniques is possible. Hence the research objectives are:

1. The way to save Green Environment.
2. To provide skillful training to the both experienced and fresher's one.

Research Methodology: Secondary data have been utilized for developing the theme of Capacity **Building and Skill Development:** Providing training sessions and workshops to empower participants with practical knowledge and skills to maintain green harmony after going through many journals and articles and books.

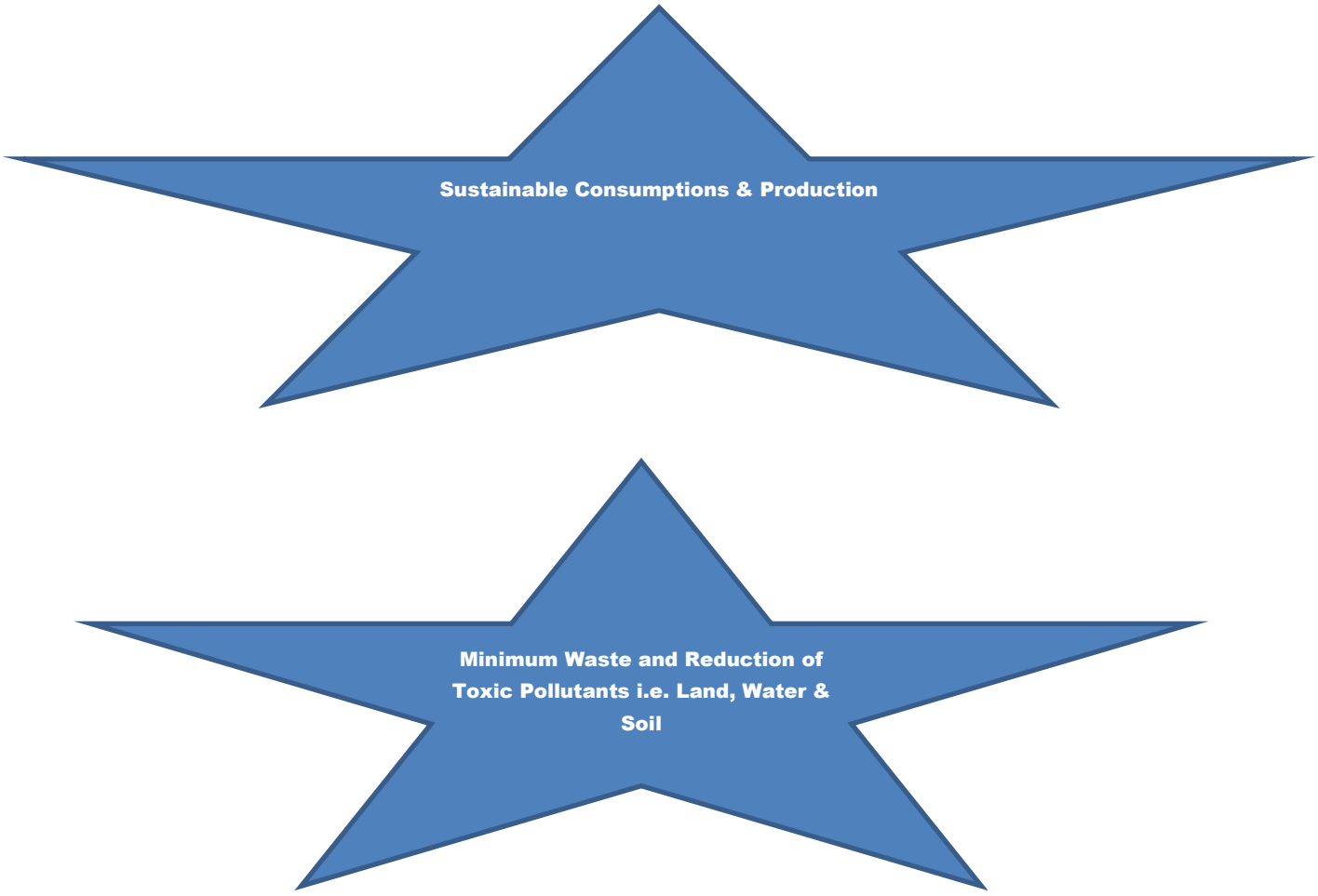
Green Environment:

To utilize the training we need to understand the concept of Green Environment for the better utilization it for the natural development.

According to Ward Barbara, (The founder of the International Institute for Environment and Development in 1970), In general, a green environment is our choices we made in our life span through our behaviour and actions for our planet.

And that's how our economy evolved and leads up to now. Therefore, we better start now before it's too late. Remember, every small step counts.

The principle or Concept of a Green Environment covers Sustainable consumption and Production and also Mini-Mizing Waste, and reducing Toxic Pollutants (Land, Water and Soil).



Sources:(Green Environment: Its Significance for Mother Earth and Mankind (ecomaniac.org) and Green Environment: Its Significance for Mother Earth and Mankind (ecomaniac.org)

Classifications of Green Environment:

a. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1. MOUNTAINOUS ENVIRONMENTS:

A room of fresh-water supply, beautiful habitat for specialized species, and recreational opportunities generally characterized as Rugged landscapes, steep slopes, and high elevations and are often rich in biodiversity, harbouring endemic plants and animals.

2. AQUATIC ENVIRONMENTS:

Environment, that includes various bodies of water, such as oceans, seas, lakes, rivers, and wetlands which are essential to sustaining life and regulating global processes.

Built Environments:

Built environments are specifically habitations, workplaces, and recreational areas as created or modified by humans. These are Architectural layouts, **land use patterns**, and technological developments all play a part in defining these environments.

Other components:

- Urban environments**.**
- Rural environments**.**
- Industrial environments**.**

Social Environments:

Social environments consists the interactions, relationships, and cultural systems that shape human societies. This type of environment plays a crucial role in individual and collective well-being, influencing behaviour, beliefs, and societal norms.

- **Family environments** have a greater influence in terms of socialization, emotional support, and the transmission of values and cultural practices across generations.


- **Educational environments** divergently collective mission of formal and informal settings where individuals acquire knowledge, skills, and values. They include different educational institutions in the forms of schools and other learning institutions.

- **Work environments** having the spaces and conditions where individuals engage in any type of economic activities which ranges from offices and factories to outdoor work sites.

- **Community and social group environments** represent the collective social circumstance in which individuals interact, share common interests, and build social connections.

This type of environment refers to the different layers and conditions within the Earth's atmosphere that surround it. Understanding atmospheric environments is crucial for studying weather patterns, climate change, and the interactions between the atmosphere and other Earth systems. Here are some major atmospheric environments:

1. Troposphere

- The troposphere is the lowest layer of the atmosphere, extending from the Earth's surface to about 7–20 kilometres, depending on latitude and season.
- It is where weather phenomena occur, including the **formation of clouds**, precipitation, and most of the Earth's atmospheric water vapour.

2. Stratosphere

- The stratosphere is the layer above the troposphere, extending about 10–50 kilometres above the Earth's surface.
- It contains the ozone layer, which absorbs and filters out most of the Sun's ultraviolet radiation.

3. Mesosphere

- The mesosphere is the layer above the stratosphere, extending from about 50 to 85 kilometres above the Earth's surface.
- **Meteors** entering the Earth's atmosphere burn up in the mesosphere.

4. Thermosphere

- The thermosphere is the layer above the mesosphere, extending from about 85 to 600 kilometres above the Earth's surface.
- The **International Space Station (ISS)** and many satellites orbit within the thermosphere.

5. Exosphere

- The exosphere is the outermost layer of the atmosphere and is composed of low-density gases.
- It is thin and gradually transitions into the vacuum of space.

Underground Environments

Underground environments refer to the spaces and habitats beneath the Earth's surface. It is essential for

understanding geological processes, conserving unique ecosystems, and maximizing the use of subsurface resources. Here is a brief overview of underground environments:

- **Caves and caverns** are underground spaces that result from various geological processes. These environments often contain unique geological formations, such as **stalactites**, **stalagmites**, and underground rivers.
- **Underground mining environments** form when humans extract valuable minerals, metals, or resources beneath the Earth's surface. These environments can be extensive networks of tunnels, shafts, and chambers.
- **Underground aquifers** are **water-bearing** geological formations located beneath the Earth's surface. They store and supply groundwater, which is accessible through wells and boreholes.

Space Environments

Space environments refer to the conditions and surroundings beyond the Earth's atmosphere, where celestial bodies exist. Here is a brief overview of space environments:

- **Outer space** refers to the vast expanse beyond the Earth's atmosphere, where the vacuum of space exists. It has low atmospheric pressure, a temperature of almost absolute zero, and the absence of air and sound.
- **Space stations** are human-made structures designed for long-duration stays in space. Examples include the International Space Station (ISS), a research laboratory, and living quarters for astronauts.
- **Microgravity**, or **zero gravity** or weightlessness, is the condition experienced in space where gravitational forces decrease significantly.
- **Planetary environments** are the conditions on different planets, moons, and celestial bodies. Each planet or moon has its unique environment, including atmospheric composition, surface conditions, and geological features.

Concept of Green Skills:

Cedefop (2012) defines green skills as "the knowledge, abilities, values, and attitudes needed to live in, develop and support a sustainable and resource-efficient society."

NCVER 2013, Australia defines green skill as "Technical skills, knowledge, values, and attitudes needed in the workforce to develop and support sustainable social, economic and environmental outcomes in business, industry and the community.

OECD and Cedefop (2014) take a step further and define green skills as "the skills needed by the workforce, in all sectors, and at all levels, in order to help the adaptation of products, services, and processes to the transformations due to climate change and to environmental requirements and regulations".

According to CEDEFOP (2014), Europe Green skills are "Abilities needed to live in, develop and support a society which aims to reduce the negative impact of human activity on the environment. EU Commission (Skill panorama)2015, Europe defines it as the knowledge, abilities, values, and attitudes needed to live in, develop and support a society that reduces the impact of human activity on the environment.

TYPES OF GREEN SKILLS: There are three categories of green skills.

1. **Generic skill-** Generic Green Skills helps to raise awareness about the importance of green skills among the masses. Example:-how proper resource allocation helps to minimize waste.

2. **Specific Skill –** It's a contribution to maintain the ecosystem and finding ways to minimize the use of materials, energy, and water consumption.
3. **Highly specified skill -** Highly-specified Green skills are those skills which must be able to develop technologies to deal with waste matter, increase the usage of renewable resources instead of non-renewable ones, and other such environment friendly actions. Green Skill Professionals are like Transportation Vehicle Emission Inspector, Energy Auditor, Solar Photovoltaic Installer, and people with other such roles have specific green skills. Again certain people having highly specified green skills are nanotechnologists, environmental engineers, and other such professionals.

Conditions: To have Green Skills in practicality: Capacity Buildings:

1. The people who possess green skills must know the social, economic and ecological aspects behind their job to manage environment-related problems.
2. The people with green skills should have enough knowledge in STEM –Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics with maturity in the economy and business work along with the co-ordination with the STEM. There is sufficient Assistance is needed from each of these fields.
3. A person with green skills needs to have an analytical mind so that they are able to understand how different kinds of economies work. There is no universal solution that would work for the whole world, and there exist differences in the economic models in different parts of the globe.

Provide Skill-full Training:

A. Aware yourself and others to not produce and discharge any gas or radiation in the form of Methan, Nitrous Oxide and Chlorofluorocarbons.

B. Utilize Food Waste and Accept all types of sustainable products available to you both online and offline.

C. Sustain consumption of energy appliances.

D. Reduce of single-use products with excessive packaging.

Others: Reuse items whenever possible, and recycle materials in the form paper, glass, and plastics Iron, Almunium, Steel, Stainless Steel, according to your ethical and moral guidelines. Using LED Light Bulbs, Sealing Drafts, and other energy driven utilities and use it sustainable way to make your house home building apartment flat greener. Carpooling where a group of people share a vehicle for saving money, communication gap, using public transport, or biking which manifest to lesser air pollution and a reduction in cardiovascular diseases, respiratory diseases, and allergies, and carpooling is way less stressful than driving and This service is bliss for people who have negligible access to other methods. This also fewer cars on roads mean less traffic.

Means: In Microfinance sector, Proving Green support NIMBLE featuring Lending ecosystem for smoother operation for End Borrower, MFIs, and Businesses through Core Loan Management (BR.NET) and Co Lending Management (NIMBLE CLM), Third Party Applications (BR Connect-API Interface) by Loan servicing (TRUCELL), Overdue Management (TRACKOD) and Analytics & Dishoarding.

1. Arranging different summits for development worldwide.
2. Taking suggestions and feedback from all the people worldwide who are directly or indirect way involve in Nation Building.
3. Taking different schemes of Government's (620/ FPI & H / 2E (H)-15/2015 Dated 24.05.2017 – Notification for implementation of Restructured Weather based Crop Insurance Scheme (RWBCIS) -

Kharif Season 2017) and encourage initiatives taken by private organization's

Challenges:

4. To ensure that compliance with norms becomes an opportunity for innovation.
5. To increase efficiencies throughout the value chain.
6. To develop sustainable offerings or redesign existing ones to become eco-friendly.
7. To find novel ways of delivering and capturing value, this will change the basis of competition.
8. To question through the sustainability lens the dominant logic behind business today.

CHALLENGES	COMPETENCIES NEEDED
4. To ensure that compliance with norms becomes an opportunity for innovation.	The skill to work with other companies, including rivals, to implement creative solutions. Example: Using compliance to induce the company and its partners to experiment with sustainable technologies, materials, and processes.
To increase efficiencies throughout the value chain.	The ability to redesign operations to use less energy and water, produce fewer emissions, and generate less waste. Example: Increasing the use of clean energy sources such as wind and solar power
To develop sustainable offerings or redesign existing ones to become eco-friendly.	The ability to generate real public support for sustainable offerings and not be considered as "green washing." Example: Applying techniques such as bio mimicry in product development. Developing compact and eco-friendly packaging.
. To find novel ways of delivering and capturing value, this will change the basis of competition.	The capacity to understand what consumers want and to figure out different ways to meet those demands. Example: Creating monetization models that relate to services rather than products. Devising business models that combine digital and physical infrastructures.
5. To question through the sustainability lens the dominant logic behind business today.	The expertise to synthesize business models, technologies, and regulations in different industries. Examples: Developing products that won't need water in categories traditionally associated with it, such as cleaning products. Designing technologies that will allow industries to use the energy produced as a by-product.

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