



## A STUDY OF THE PERCEPTION OF THE EDUCATIONAL LEADERS ON CREATING OF GREEN COLLAR INDUSTRY THROUGH VOCATIONAL TEACHING IN SOUTHERN RAJASTHAN

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### ABSTRACT:

**Purpose:** This study provides a broad summary of the respondents' opinions on the formation of a green collar sector by supporting renewable energy jobs through graduate and postgraduate university programmes, as well as vocational-technical high school programmes. The responders are the full-time faculty at the state-accredited universities in Southern Rajasthan. In order to establish a new social paradigm for sustainable development, it seeks to raise awareness of green collar labour among the general population.

**Importance:** While we fight significant issues like resource depletion, climate change, ozone layer loss, glacier melt, altered seasonal patterns, global warming, and other unfavourable conditions brought on by the growing human population, nature has been objectified and taken over by resource extraction. All living things in the natural world are threatened by these issues. To provide the energy needed to support modern lives, humanity must use its capacity to develop truly renewable energy sources rather than directly depleting the natural resources. Educating the workforce and the leadership to actively promote green economies and jobs in the renewable energy sector is one component of this effort. In Rajasthan, graduate unemployment rates are rising as a result of a significant disconnect between the educational system and the labour market. The state has a great opportunity to develop educational programmes that aim to educate green collar workers and prepare the next generation for opportunities in this area.

**Proposed Research Methodology:** The current study is descriptive in character. The research's study population consists of the regular teaching staff members who work for the state universities in Southern Rajasthan. The researcher advises employing a non-probability and deliberate sampling approach to obtain the sample. The sample size for the study would be 138 individuals. Using a self-made questionnaire, the researcher will conduct an opinion-based survey and gather data. The study will also make suggestions for bettering educational paradigms in light of its findings.

**Limitations of the study:** The sample region (permanent teaching staff of state universities) and sample size are the study's main limitations (138). Rajasthan's southern region. If both of these had been improved, the results would have been more accurate and precise.

### KEYWORDS:

**GREEN COLLAR INDUSTRY, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, RENEWABLE ENERGY JOBS THROUGH VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION.**

### INTRODUCTION:

An employee who works in an environmentally friendly industry is known as a "green collar worker." The desire for environmentally friendly development is met by environmental green-collar workers (or green occupations). In order to increase conservation and sustainability, they typically implement environmentally conscious design, legislation, and technology. To prepare blue-collar employees for green-collar occupations, the state must make investments. These jobs achieve this through a variety of initiatives, such as lowering energy or material consumption, decreasing waste or pollution, decarbonizing industries, and safeguarding ecosystems.

Green-collar employment has become the hottest new industry due to the rise in environmental concerns.

Because they might range from physical to management work, these jobs are more difficult to categorise than white- or blue-collar ones, but they all aim to improve the quality of our environment by lowering waste and pollution. Some examples of green-collar sectors are recycling, public transportation, alternative fuels, and energy efficiency. Large corporations, small businesses, and non-profit groups can all have green-collar positions. Because they pay more and enable greater career mobility, supporters claim that these roles offer better chances than those in the conventional industrial sector. It wouldn't be incorrect to say that green collar industry and sustainable development are two sides of the same coin because their essences are so closely related.

Renewable energy jobs through vocational-technical education

As the markets for renewable energy grow and mature, the associated employment likewise becomes increasingly specialised and highly skilled, ideally under recognised certification or qualification programmes. In addition to assisting in the shift to a low-carbon economy, renewable energy addresses broader sustainability issues like reducing pollution, improving energy security, and enabling access to energy for those who do not currently have access to energy infrastructure. The primary sources of renewable energy are wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower, and biofuels. Although more renewable capacity is being rapidly deployed, just 12.9% of the world's energy is currently provided by renewable resources, mostly through the conventional combustion of biomass and the relatively established contemporary biomass industry. Around half of the new electricity-generating capacity that was deployed globally in 2008 and 2009 was based on renewable energy technology. The utilisation of all the key technologies is increasing. The linked job also gets increasingly specialised and highly trained as the markets for renewable energy develop and flourish, ideally under recognised certification or qualification programmes. Renewable energy tackles broader sustainability challenges like lowering pollution, enhancing energy security, and enabling access to energy for those who do not currently have access to energy infrastructure in addition to contributing in the transition to a low-carbon economy. Wind, solar, geothermal, hydropower, and biofuels are the main types of renewable energy.

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Curtis & Marinescu, (2022) in their research work titled as **"Green Energy Jobs in the US: What Are They, and Where Are They?"** mentions that green jobs pay 21% more than average. Low-skilled jobs pay more. Green occupations tend to be in counties with strong fossil fuel extraction employment. Our results show that the rise of renewable energy creates relatively high-paying jobs, which are commonly located in locations that stand to lose fossil fuel extraction jobs..

Stanef-Puică et al., (2022) in their research work titled as **"Green Jobs—A Literature Review"** states that "Green jobs" have received a lot of attention in the previous two decades, leading to several articles. Variability of these investigations may need documenting substantial contributions.

Stilwell, (2021) in their research work titled as **"From green jobs to Green New Deal: What are the questions?"** states that environmentalists, labour groups, and political economists proposed 'green jobs' to combat climate change. Current Green New Deal proposals emphasise fiscal stimulus, 'fair transition,' addressing socioeconomic inequities, and political empowerment. This article examines the creation of a comprehensive policy approach, its logic, and its prospects in Australia.

Knuth, (2020) in their research work titled as **"Whatever happened to green collar jobs? Populism and clean energy transition"** states that responses to climate change are no longer "postpolitical" in today's populist environment. There are continuous political conflicts today as a result of the attempt to decarbonize energy sources, including conflicts between competing types of capitalism. Rising renewable energy sectors in the US face off against regional fossil fuel bases and fossil fuel blocs in states like California. The researcher examined a wave of coalition-building that has developed in the United States since the start of the New Economy, uniting activists for racial and social justice, organised labour, and the environment. The national "green collar" job development calls that were made during the late 2000s financial crisis and the 2008 presidential campaign helped this movement become more well known.

Motoi, (2020) in their research work titled as **"The Challenges And Opportunities Of Green Economy And Green Jobs. From A Global To A European Approach"** The examination of the green economy and green jobs in this article is theoretical in nature. There is a causal connection between the two ideas: the rise of green jobs is a result of the development of the green economy, a concept that has been around since the turn of the 20th century and opens up chances for the global labour markets. We have used a systematic approach to demonstrate how the green economy is seen and how societies have formed initiatives to create and develop green jobs. The article's main argument is that the expansion of the green economy and, implicitly, of green jobs, must be viewed as both typical social realities specific to the XXI century, a society built on the pillars of development, inclusion, and environmental protection, as well as a means of addressing the global society's crises.

Econie & Dougherty, (2019) in their research work titled as **"Contingent work in the US recycling industry: Permatemps and precarious green jobs"** states that that there is a managerial conflict at play in recycling companies where employees must be both highly disciplined and highly flexible—choreographed yet unstructured. To ease this tension, recyclers turn to temporary staffing companies. Temp companies offer a flexible yet susceptible workforce and help recyclers in other ways to control labour and create vulnerability, turning workers into fungible bodies locked in a cycle of low-paying work. The idea of high-quality, career-oriented green collar jobs is called into question by the essentially dangerous and precarious nature of recycling work. Instead, temporary employment in the recycling sector is a prime example of precarity.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

**TYPE OF SAMPLING:** Deliberate Sampling is the method of sampling adopted for the study as the choice of samples has been done intentionally.

**SAMPLE AND ITS AREA:** The respondents are the permanent teaching staff in the recognised state

Universities of Southern Rajasthan.

**SAMPLE SIZE:** The nature of the current study is descriptive. The researcher suggests gathering the sample using a non-probability and purposeful sampling strategy. 138 people would make up the study's sample size.

**STATISTICAL TOOLS:** The researcher will conduct an opinion-based survey and collect data using a self-prepared questionnaire. Based on the findings, the study will also offer recommendations for improving educational paradigms.

**OBJECTIVES:**

The key objective of the paper is

1. To identify the respondents' views on the creation of a green collar industry by facilitating renewable energy jobs through vocational-technical high schools, graduate, and postgraduate university programmes.
2. It aims to increase public awareness of green collar work in order to create a new social paradigm for sustainable development.

**Likert statements** to understand the perception of the educational leaders on creating of green collar industry through vocational teaching

- S\_1. There is an urgent need to implement vocational courses in the field of environment protection.
- S\_2. We have taken enough steps to encourage such vocational courses in our university.
- S\_3. Renewable energy value chain will never achieve the standards unless the issue is included in the education sector.
- S\_4. Including such vocational courses will certainly raise the level of awareness among the students.
- S\_5. Government should increase the number of job opportunities in this area.
- S\_6. The candidates must also be given perks to get enrolled in such courses and for building careers in this segment.
- S\_7. Awareness campaigns must be started to popularize the theme.
- S\_8. The state Government must aid the state universities for developing the courses in this stream.

**DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION  
RELIABILITY STATISTICS**

**TABLE 1.1**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.782	08

The reliability statistics for the questionnaire that was used to collect data are shown in Table 1. The value of Cronbach alpha was found to be 0.782, indicating that the dependability coefficient is more than just good. As a result, we conclude that our questionnaire was sufficient in eliciting the heart of the thesis, data analysis.

**HYPOTHESIS TESTING**

**H01:** The perception of sample respondents is indifferent regarding creating of green collar industry through vocational teaching.

i.e. Sample mean ( $\bar{x}$ ) = 3 Hypothesized Population mean ( $\mu$ )

H01a: The perception of sample respondents is different regarding creating of green collar industry through vocational teaching.

i.e. Sample mean ( $\bar{x}$ )  $\neq$  3 Hypothesized Population mean ( $\mu$ )

To test the above-mentioned null hypothesis, a one-sample t-test was applied

**TABLE 1.2 OPINIONS OF THE RESPONDENTS**

		Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neutral	Agree	Strongly Agree	Total Agreed	Total Disagreed	Mean	t-test
									St. Dev	Sign.
S_1	n	14	24	18	47	35	82	38	3.47	4.212
	%	10.14%	17.39%	13.04%	34.06%	25.36%	59.42%	27.54%	1.314	.000
S_2	n	12	13	28	29	56	85	25	3.75	6.751
	%	8.70%	9.42%	20.29%	21.01%	40.58%	61.59%	18.12%	1.311	.000
S_3	N	17	16	12	58	35	93	33	3.57	5.039
	%	12.32%	11.59%	8.70%	42.03%	25.36%	67.39%	23.91%	1.318	.000
S_4	N	20	20	16	37	45	82	40	3.49	3.958
	%	14.49%	14.49%	11.59%	26.81%	32.61%	59.42%	28.99%	1.441	.000

S_5	n	17	21	7	37	56	93	38	3.68	5.538
	%	12.32%	15.22%	5.07%	26.81%	40.58%	67.39%	27.54%	1.445	.000
S_6	n	20	20	10	48	40	88	40	3.49	4.089
	%	14.49%	14.49%	7.25%	34.78%	28.99%	63.77%	28.99%	1.415	.000
S_7	n	40	55	10	19	14	33	95	3.02	5.733
	%	28.99%	39.86%	7.25%	13.77%	10.14%	23.91%	68.84%	1.307	.000
S_8	n	14	19	12	53	40	93	33	3.62	5.597
	%	10.14%	13.77%	8.70%	38.41%	28.99%	67.39%	23.91%	1.308	.000

The calculated value of the t-test was (test value 3, df. 137), which was found to be positive in all statements; the significance value was less than 0.05, which confirms that the mean value of responses is **more** than 3. The researcher rejects that null hypothesis and concludes the perception of sample respondents is different regarding creating of green collar industry through vocational teaching. i.e. Sample mean ( $\bar{x}$ )  $\neq$  3 Hypothesized Population mean ( $\mu$ ).

**FINDINGS AND SUGGESTIONS**

**FINDINGS:**

The research witnessed a unanimous conclusion from the side of respondents, all the them were in favour of green collar industry creation through voactional training, all the stated eight statements were favoured by the respondents, since our respondents were decorated teaching staff of the state universities of Rajasthan, they could very easily comprehend the importance of green collar education and their responsibility to initiate the concept through vocational degrees from their colleges.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

1. To help people realize that renewable energy sources are a major force in today's world, local governments must launch awareness campaigns. The world's entire electrical output by 2030 may be 65 percent inexpensive electricity produced from renewable sources. 90 percent of the electrical industry could be decarbonized by 2050, dramatically lowering carbon emissions and advancing the fight against global warming.
2. Also, the state Government must make it mandatory to frame new courses pertaining to this field.
3. Utilizing renewable energy sources is a brand-new strategy for increasing employment opportunities in the state. A recent study found that investing in renewable energy creates three times as many jobs as investing in the production of fossil fuels. The issue needs to be hammered home as strongly as possible to obtain popular acceptance.
4. Utilizing renewable resources is a pretty sure-fire approach to inject health into this ill world, which is a collection of diseases and deformities. Health

is richness. The general populace should be inspired to support the cause by pursuing vocations in this area.

5. To bring about a revolutionary shift in the students' mental processes, the state institutions must make it a priority to integrate technical and vocational courses pertinent to green collar occupations, sustainable development, and renewable resources.

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