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# GREEN ECONOMICS

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## ABSTRACT

The basic agenda of this green economics is due to new revolutionary changes that had happened in the world despite of many revolutions like agriculture, industrial revolutions, to technology revolutions which have changed world after huge changes world needs. This economy majorly contributes for the future generation and this economy is future generation which concentrate majorly on sustainability, natural resources, resources which get from around us. This research tells how can make it more efficient with live examples and from the cost of the best a new concept how can we include agriculture in the green economy and how this economy was maintained in our ancient world and also in the ancient India. From nowhere to somewhere and from nowhere to where are we moving is a great answer in this research. Innovative practical ideas from own way of research and tells clear cut agenda. To save our own mother earth and that is a future were every country should calculate its GDP any income. But on sustainability of its own country.

**KEYWORDS:** Sustainability , Agriculture, Revolution, Natural resources

## INTRODUCTION

The green economics mainly technologies have been majorly impacted a human beings and also in economy. This model complete present you how can a model be developed through various ways we can develop this economy only through natural resources like wind, water, soil, sunlight. In the recent days UK (United Kingdom) as also try to adopt this economy the main various reasons to it was due to employment opportunities which it is going to create, and in cheaper cost in long



term basis this green economy can also bring change in the agriculture sector and a development of new methods. The recent day's world as shifted to organic farming which was previously there in our own country and whole world is back after covid-19 all tries to eat good food, and tries to use almost battery vehicle's in the green economy. In this research let us find out how can we use the green economy how in our ancient days this green economy was used.

**Definitions for Green Economy:**

The economic system needs transformation towards environmental sustainability and increased resource efficiency, strengthened resilience to environmental pressures and risks, and more and smarter use of green technologies and innovations. Working towards a green economy promotes poverty reduction in the four dimensions identified by Sida. It promotes opportunities and choice among poor people by increasing their access to a clean and safe environment; it promotes human security by preventing or addressing conflicts over access to land, food, water and other natural resources; it promotes increased power and voice among the poor by e.g. strengthening their rights to a safe and clean environment, functioning ecosystems, food and health; it promotes resources including enhanced quality and quantity of natural resources, reduces pollution or degradation of air, water, and lands, and other environment-related risks and vulnerabilities.

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**Medium and long term target**

***What's called as economy?***

| Sector | Medium-term (2020) | Long-term (2030) |
|---|---|---|
| Employment | • 5 million additional jobs by 2020, with a total workforce of 16 million<br>• Direct green economy-related: 300 000 additional jobs, of which 80 000 in manufacturing and the rest in construction, operations and maintenance<br>• In the agricultural sector: 300 000 households in smallholder schemes by 2020; 145 000 jobs in agro-processing 2020; upgraded employment on commercial farms (currently total of around 660 000) | • Increase employment from 13 million in 2010 to 19 million in 2020 and to a total workforce of 24 million by 2030<br>• Direct green economy-related: Over 400 000 jobs<br>• Agriculture (rural): 643 000 direct and 326 000 indirect jobs |
| Education | • 1 million students in FET colleges by 2014; from the current around half a million in 2010<br>• 30 000 additional engineers by 2014<br>• 50 000 additional artisans by 2015 | • Increase enrolment at university by at least 70 per cent by 2030, reaching a total enrolment of 1.62 million, as compared to 950 000 in 2010<br>• Produce 30 000 artisans per year |
| Economic growth | • Growth rate of GDP should rise to between 4 and 7 per cent a year | • GDP should increase by 2.7 times in real terms, requiring average annual GDP growth of 5.4 per cent over the period. GDP per capita should increase from about ZAR 50 000 per person in 2010 to ZAR 110 000 per person in 2030, in constant prices. |
| Trade | None stipulated | • Export (in volume terms) grow by 6 per cent per year up to 2030 with non-traditional export growing by 10 per cent |
| Carbon emissions | None stipulated | • Peak GHG emissions reached by 2025 |
| Energy mix | • 33 per cent of new generation from renewables and 25 per cent from Nuclear; currently at around 0 per cent and 4 per cent respectively | • 20 000 MW of the total new generation (40 000 MW) from renewables |
| Energy demand | • 1 million solar water heaters by 2014 | • 5 million solar water heaters by 2030 |
| Energy access | None stipulated | • 90 per cent access to grid electricity, with the remainder meeting their energy needs from off grid sources. |
| Transport | None stipulated | • Public transport will be user-friendly, less environmentally damaging, cheaper and integrated or seamless |
| Water access | None stipulated | • 100 per cent access to clean water<br>• Water demand in urban areas, 15 per cent less than BAU |





The United Nation the green economy approach seeks in principle to until under a single banner the entire suite of economics polices and modes of economic analysis of relevance of sustainable development. In many ways protecting from nature the main concentrating on many ways from natural resource an economy always is based on happiness and income all our economy should be in order to get sustainability growth in nature. In many ways sustainability is always important of in ancient days green economy was used in India as a tool before the whole world. Political parties should implement policies based on sustainable growth instead based on only developments. A real development takes place in economy only in the public places plantation of trees and introduction of new area called forest in city.

***How green economy is controlled?***

Many companies which are already Controlling and intend to expand control over renewable energy the various corporate companies and in democratic nations. This economy has been controlled by most Google, Alpha are consuming it's power. By using wind energy and various other natural resources this can be controlled through natural in the green economy there will be introduction of new concept where every home can Consist of its own natural resources through this In every home there will be containing of solar panels we generate electricity and there will be consist of Goober gas which fuel can be created for burning and cooking purposes. And battery vehicle's are used in every home this is how green economy can be controlled



**FRAMEWORK FOR A PUBLIC SECTOR DRIVEN GREEN GROWTH STRATEGY:**

The transition towards a green economy will require political will and economic investments in order to restructure the present development context. UNEP9 has recently pinpointed the different actions needed for this transition to take place. Using the UNEP study, a framework for a public sector driven green growth strategy is hereby proposed (see Figure 1). For green economy activities to be attractive, viable, profitable and supported by society, certain conditions may need to be changed, shifted or created. These conditions, commonly referred as "enabling conditions", have roots in institutional and legal frameworks, education and research and market economies. The depth and ramification within which conditions are interlocked with green economy developments vary amongst countries, according to specific historical, political,

geographical, economic and cultural contexts. Upon the introduction of enabling conditions and when consensus is obtained by a given group for the development of green economy activities, the public sector is expected to play a major role in ensuring a level playing field for vibrant markets. In particular, the public sector is in position to pledge necessary resources, address and (re)design incentives and remove/reform harmful subsidies. In most cases, in order to make positive incentives rewarding, complementary disincentives may need to be enforced.

Levelling the field of prices, while still part of setting enabling conditions in the economic sector, has a strong operational aspect, given its implementation output, it can be considered a first type of market intervention for green growth. A second type of intervention expected from a public sector entering the green market, is that of a buyer providing a direct investment in the green economy. This often opens and supports new market avenues, provided that there is convergence with other market instruments in place. For example, attention must be given to existing subsidies and tax breaks that would hinder the full-scale development of a vibrant green economy.

***Measuring of green growth***

In this way how can be measured in a green economy was great question

GDP = Better indicator of well being



**COMPONENTS**

Renewable energy using natural sources in the green economy like wind, water, biomass etc. are available large quantities. Construction of building through environment. That makes our building cost effective which can cause minimum change to the environment managing sustainable transport) Using Battery vehicle's and Solar vehicles in a public transport hoping people to move quickly cause less or no damage to environment

Water management using water in an effective way and reusing of waste water which helps in development of agriculture, and other purpose Managing wasteful things. Doing waste manager natural resources, biodegradable things and non-biodegradable things in new scientific ways



**STRENGTHENING THE GREEN ECONOMY WITH PES:**

The consideration of the various elements of a green growth strategy reveals that most enabling conditions are also crucial for the implementation of PES schemes. This implies that green growth policies can highly influence the success of PES schemes. Similarly, PES schemes, depending on the scale of their implementation, can promote social acceptance and stakeholder participation in a green economy. PES will certainly contribute to the understanding of the importance of the ecosystem services, bringing ecological awareness, as well as active social participation in governance. Moreover, PES schemes could also be implemented in the respect of the equity principle; the green jobs concept could in fact be designed to mainstream preservation of ecosystem services and poverty alleviation.

**SOUTH AFRICA's GREEN ECONOMY MODEL**

Results after implementation of green economy model in south Africa's economy has impacts the green invested show promoting investments in of low carbon development and it is providing sustainable long grow. The actual growth of GDP in the green economy is projected to reach ZAR 2.867 billion in GG 2% and ZAR 2.907 Billion this was the whole total model of green economy.



**GREEN ECONOMY IN ANCIENT INDIA:**

In the ancient India people use to follow all the ecofriendly things also they used to use things which are useful to nature in many ways old is always gold that model has to be adopted now with modifying to modern world. Sustainability of economic growth in a finite resource environment has long been questioned and acknowledged as a complex issue. Complexity arises because of potential nonlinearities in the relationships among economic and ecological variables. Rate of depletion of resources over the years becomes faster than the regeneration and thereafter the economy runs the risk of lesser resources, raising the cost of extraction and pushing the economy towards its limits to growth. Such severe resource depletion and ultimate resource exhaustion consequently lead to economic contraction or sustained economic depression. The slow feedback from decline in non-renewable natural resources to the production of goods in the economy hides the perils of unsustainable economic practice.

## CONCLUSION

Governments should recognize the futility of the one-size-fits-all model or sectoral approaches rather develop solutions that embrace the complexity and interconnectedness of the global economic system, achieving the national priorities in line with the sustainable development. Though the present international discussions on sustainability have been dominated by the imperative to reduce our collective carbon footprint, they are in themselves insufficient as they do not address more underlying root causes. The unsustainable way in which our natural resources are valued, used and managed is the most fundamental problem and there is need to operate within the 'planetary boundaries'. However, these national pathways can be informed and assisted by an international framework of rules, best practices and actors. The Green Economy responds to global economic, social and financial crises by reallocating natural, social and financial capital into creating benefits for economic development, social equity and environmental protection. Reconciliation of short-term versus long-term priorities by adopting resource-efficient and less polluting pathway enable the countries to leapfrog the usual development trajectory avoiding future costs So we would over all conclude our research by this. A nation with good economy but without peaceful and happiness and without any good sustainability the whole economy has counted but with all kind of adoption of overall green economy. It brings, income, good environment with proper way many ways which this economy has been adopted in various countries India should also get into its roots where it has started adopt its old techniques and ways in the green economy.



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# PLANNING AND BUDGETING


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## ABSTRACT:

This study talks about the proper planning and budgeting in an organization. Through proper planning and budgeting the financial status of an organization will be improved, and this helps in the smooth functioning of the firm. Many advantages can be improved from preparing the budgets in the organization. Budgets force managers to think ahead by requiring them to formalize their planning efforts. The budget provides the blue print for accomplishing the goals of an organization. In overall sense the budget process coordinates the activities of the entire organization.




## INTRODUCTION:

Planning and budgeting are the foundation of the organization operations. It is an analytical tool that helps to set targets and generate budget. Planning and budgeting enable different departments to use affinity tools based on the same premises. By providing a shared business model with role-based access over the internet, every entrant can interact with his or her portion of business plan or budget at any time, from any global location. So, the entrant can respond rapidly and efficiently to the changing of business environment.

## MEANING OF PLANNING AND BUDGETING:

Planning lay out the foundation for an organization, to achieve the goals of an organization. Budgeting allocates how the plan will be executed in an organization to cover items such as revenue, expenses, potential cash flow and debt reduction. The Marketing Planning module can be applied to fit any organizational planning approach, including plans based on time periods (such as quarterly or annual planning cycles), business units, product