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**CURRENT ISSUES BASED ON ALL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS  
(SDG)**

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There are various approaches that had been proposed and introduced to achieve peace and prosperity to the humanity. The ways to sustain our environment also had been a major concern since many years ago after realizing that how important it is to sustain the environment towards achieving a prosperous life of the humanity. Both elements need to come together and is inseparable as to achieve what do we call as a prosperous life. Although these two important aspects had been major concerns to us, there is another aspect which also can contribute to the harmony of all which is political aspect. Sustainable development goals (SDG) or well known as Global Goals is an all-round objective which covers all the aspects that are related to the harmony of the life around the world. The SDGs were first introduced at the United nations Conference on Sustainable Development in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil back in the year 2012. The SDGs has a total of 17 main objectives that are being aimed to be achieved. This Global Goal is a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure peaceful and prosperity life by 2030. Guided by the goals, it is now up to us, governments, businesses, civil society and the general public working hand by hand building a better future for everyone.

The 17 SDGs are no Poverty, zero Hunger, good health and well-being, quality Education, gender equality, clean water and sanitation, affordable and clean energy, decent Work and economic growth, industry, innovation and infrastructure, reducing Inequality, sustainable cities and communities, responsible consumption and production, climate action, life below water, life on land, peace, justice and strong institutions, partnerships for the goals. These 17 SDGs must go with strategies that build economic growth and address a range of social needs including education, health, social protection and job opportunities while tackling climate change and environmental protection. More important than ever, the goals provide a critical framework for COVID-19 recovery.

The no 1 goal is to end poverty in all its form everywhere (United Nations General Assembly, 2015). It focuses not on people living in poverty, but also on the services people rely on and social policy that either promotes or prevents poverty. By 2030, to reduce at least by 50% of men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions. Besides that, is to ensure that all men and women in particular the poor and the vulnerable have equal rights to economic resources, basic services and so on.

By year 2030, there will be no more hunger people. All must acquire nutritious and sufficient food all year round. The agricultural productivity will be double than before. This may lead to double the incomes of small-scale food producer and family farmers. Resilient

agricultural practices that increase productivity and production of food may help to maintain the ecosystem that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather and other disaster.

It is targeted to have a healthy live and promote well-being for all ages. By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination. Achieving universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential healthcare, medicines and vaccines are among the goals.

Education enables upward socioeconomic mobility and is a key to escaping poverty. The no 4 goal is to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all. COVID-19 pandemic spread across the world lead to closure of schools and universities, impacting more than 91% of students worldwide. By 2030, to eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training including the disabilities persons. Beside building and upgrading the education facilities for all, it will substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries, small island and African countries.

Ending all discrimination against women and girls is crucial for sustainable future. Empowering women and girls help economic growth and development. It is vital to give women equal right land and property, sexual and reproductive health and to technology and the internet. The no 5 goal is to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision making. Today there are more women in public office, however, encouraging more women leaders will help achieve greater gender equality.

The sixth SDG was set to achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable water and sanitation for all people especially in rural area. Water quality to be improved by reducing pollution, eliminating dumping and minimizing releases of hazardous chemicals and material. The COVID-19 pandemic has demonstrated the critical importance of sanitation, hygiene an adequate clean water to prevent the diseases. According to the World Health Organization, hand hygiene saves lives, because it will reduce the spread of pathogens and prevent infections. Therefore, it is vital to protect and restore water-related ecosystem.

Sustainable development goal 7, which was also established by the United Nations General Assembly in 2015, aims to ensure access to affordable, reliable and sustainable and

modern energy services for everyone. Also, to increase substantially the share of renewable energy in the global energy mix.

This SDG is to promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all. It also aims to achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors. SDG 8 plan to achieve full and productive employment for all including the disabilities with equal pay for work of equal value besides protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments.

SDG 9 is one of the SDGs that will be reviewed by the 2017 High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). Aims to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation. By year 2030, to upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to ensure the sustainability with increase resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial process.

## References

United Nations (2017) Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 6 July 2017, Work of the Statistical Commission Pertaining to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Retrieved from: <https://sdgs.un.org/goals>.