**AIU Exam**- **UN Goal for Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure - AIU Course**

  **School**: **Human &Social Studies**

  **Major**: **Public Administration & International Relations**

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Course Name: **UN's SDG- 9: Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure**

Due date of assignment: Within 3 days of receiving the course.

Description of Course:

This course will focus on the [UN's 9th Sustainable Development Goal](https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/infrastructure-industrialization/), which is “Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure” globally by 2030. How will education help to achieve this goal? What steps can we take as global citizens to ensure this goal is reached? These courses on the UN’s Sustainable Development Goals are important to understand the most important issues of our lifetime and to see a plan for solving them in our communities.

**Bibliography:** [https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark:48223/pf0000247444](https://unesdoc.unesco.org/ark%3A48223/pf0000247444)

 **https://www.reseachgate.net/publication/314871233\_Education-for\_sustainable \_development\_Goal\_learning\_objectives.**

**Background note of UN-SDG-13**

Due to tariffs and trade tensions between the world’s dominant economies, global manufacturing growth was already in decline before the COVID-19 pandemic. When it struck, the movement of people and goods was restricted, disrupting global value chains, as well as a global manufacturing and transport industries. Small-scale industries have been severely affected. The lack of resilient infrastructure, information and communication technologies, and basic services limit a country’s ability to perform and adjust to shocks. For the global community to achieve Goal 9, industrialization, improvements in infrastructure and the promotion of technological innovation by increasing investment in research and development are key. The development and production of vaccines against COVID-19.

**Answer these questions: (3 to 8 paragraphs for each question)**

**1-Why is the UN’s goal of Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure important, in your opinion?**

Investment in infrastructure and innovation are crucial drivers of economic growth and development. It’s over half the world population now living in cities, mass transport and renewable energy are becoming ever more important, as is the growth of new industries and information and communication technologies

Technological progress is also key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as providing new jobs and promoting energy efficiency. Promoting sustainable industries, and investing in scientific research and innovation, are all important ways to facilitate sustainable development

SDG 9 seeks to build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation. This SDG encompasses three important aspects of sustainable development: infrastructure, industrialization, and innovation

A functioning and resilient infrastructure is the foundation of every successful community. To meet future challenges, our industries and infrastructure must be upgraded

SDG 13 is quite important as it underpins every other Sustainable Development Goal, from Zero Poverty to Peace and Justice. Nevertheless, its idea creates lots of resistance since it poses a significant threat to the status quo, despite being a great social, environmental, and economic opportunity

The goal says cities should ensure access to safe and affordable housing, public transportation, and public green spaces. It states that cities should be resilient to natural disasters and protect those in vulnerable situations while also minimizing economic loss

Achieving sustainable consumption and production patterns secures efficiency and productivity gains, ensuring that human activities remain within the carrying capacity of the planet while respecting the rights of future generations

**2**-**How is the state of Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure in the world?**

Promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and, by 2030, significantly raise the industry’s share of employment and gross domestic product, in line with national circumstances, and double its share in the least developed countries.

Inclusive and sustainable industrialization, together with innovation and infrastructure, can unleash dynamic and competitive economic forces that generate employment and income. They play a key role in introducing and promoting new technologies, facilitating international trade, and enabling the efficient use of resources.

However, the world still has a long way to go to fully tap this potential. The least developed countries need to accelerate the development of their manufacturing sector if they are to meet the 2030 target and scale up investment in scientific research and innovation.

Global manufacturing growth has been steadily declining, even before the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic is hitting manufacturing industries hard and causing disruptions in global value chains and the supply of products.

Innovation and technological progress are key to finding lasting solutions to both economic and environmental challenges, such as increased resource and energy efficiency. Globally, investment in research develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all

**3-What changes need to happen to achieve Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure?**

Develop quality, reliable, sustainable, and resilient infrastructure, including regional and transborder infrastructure, to support economic development and human well-being, with a focus on affordable and equitable access for all.

Upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action by their respective capabilities.

Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending

Facilitate sustainable and resilient infrastructure development in developing countries through enhanced financial, technological, and technical support to African countries, least developed countries, landlocked developing countries, and small island developing States. Significantly increase access to information and communications technology and strive to provide universal and affordable access to the Internet in the least developed countries

Infrastructure is crucial for development. From transport systems to power-generation facilities and water and sanitation networks, it provides the services that enable society to function and economies to thrive. This puts infrastructure at the very heart of efforts to meet the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation. A functioning and resilient infrastructure is the foundation of every successful community. To meet future challenges, our industries and infrastructure must be upgraded. universalize access to basic services such as water, sanitation, and sustainable energy. Support the generation of development opportunities through inclusive education and decent work. Foster innovation and resilient infrastructure, creating communities and cities able to produce and consume sustainably

Sustainable infrastructure preserves restore and integrate the natural environment, including biodiversity and ecosystems. It supports the sustainable and efficient use of natural resources, including energy, water, and materials

**4-Do you think it is possible to achieve Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure around the world? Why or why not?**

Economic growth, social development, and climate action are heavily dependent on investments in infrastructure, sustainable industrial development, and technological progress. technologies, sanitation, electrical power, and water remain scarce in many developing countries. Approximately 1.2 billion people do not have access to reliable phone services. 2.3 billion people worldwide lack access to basic sanitation and almost

It’s about our livelihoods. The growth of new industries means improvement in the standard of living for many of us. Also, if industries pursue sustainability, this approach will have a positive effect on the environment. Climate change affects all of us

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The chief reason: non-polluting, environmentally sustainable industries tend to be intrinsically more labour-intensive and less resource-intensive than traditional processes." Among the features of the sustainable industry offered in the paper were energy efficiency, resource conservation to meet the needs of future

Establish standards and promote regulations that ensure company projects and initiatives are sustainably managed. Collaborate with NGOs and the public sector to help promote sustainable growth within developing countries. Think about how the industry impacts your life and well-being and use social media to push for policymakers to prioritize the SDGs.

**5-How can education lead to a world with Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure?**

Education and lifelong learning are essential components of everyday city life so that urban communities can create sustainable and harmonious societies that embody the principles of social justice, ecological resilience, economic productivity, political participation, and cultural vibrancy

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) empowers learners of all ages with the knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes to address the interconnected global challenges we are facing, including climate change, environmental degradation, loss of biodiversity, poverty, and inequality

Moreover, education provides the skills people need to thrive in the new sustainable economy, working in areas such as renewable energy, smart agriculture, forest rehabilitation, the design of resource-efficient cities, and sound management of healthy ecosystems

Education for Sustainable Development is not only about being environmentally friendly; it also involves developing life-skills including leadership, communication, and management; all of which are extremely important for personal development

By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship

Education for Sustainable Development (ESD) empowers learners with knowledge, skills, values, and attitudes to make informed decisions and take responsible actions for environmental integrity, economic viability, and just society. ... It enhances the cognitive, social and emotional, and behavioral dimensions of learning

**6-What objectives, principles, and teaching techniques are used in education to achieve Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure around the world?**

There are prime’s six principles are:

 (1) purpose students as future generators of the inclusive and sustainable global economy,

(2) values global social responsibility,

(3) method educational framework, materials, processes, and environments that enable effective learning for responsible leadership

The 17 SDGs are: (1) No Poverty, (2) Zero Hunger, (3) Good Health and Well-being, (4) Quality Education, (5) Gender Equality, (6) Clean Water and Sanitation, (7) Affordable and Clean Energy, (8) Decent Work and Economic Growth, (9) Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, (10) Reduced Inequality, (11) Sustainable

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**7-How can education improve in your community so that the next generation has the tools and mindset to obtain Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure?**

Put classroom-running and curriculum-building decisions in the hands of the community.

1. Acknowledge and address overcrowding.
2. Make funding schools a priority.
3. Address the school-to-prison pipeline.
4. Raise standards for teachers.
5. Put classroom-running and curriculum-building decisions in the hands of the community.

Those who get an education have higher incomes, have more opportunities in their lives, and tend to be healthier. Societies with high rates of education completion have lower crime, better overall health, and civic involvement. Poverty Reduction. Lack of access to education is considered the root of poverty.

Educational institutions must adapt to new technologies if they want to remain competitive. Students will be drawn to those companies or institutions that can keep up with changes in technology. The use of updated technology and equipment will improve the learning experience and will also increase productivity.

It helps people become better citizens, get a better-paid job, shows the difference between good and bad. Education shows us the importance of hard work and, at the same time, helps us grow and develop. Thus, we can shape a better society to live in by knowing and respecting rights, laws, and regulations

Education is fundamental to development and growth. The human mind makes possible all development achievements, from health advances and agricultural innovations to efficient public administration and private sector growth. For countries to reap these benefits fully, they need to unleash the potential of the human mind. And there is no better tool for doing so than education.

In next generation of young citizens will create jobs, not seek them, and collaborate to advance an increasingly complex world. That will require imagination, empathy, resilience, and entrepreneurship, the ability to fail forward. The most obvious implication of a world that requires learners to constantly adapt and grow is the need to build the capacity and motivation for lifelong learning. People used to learn to do the work; now learning is the work, and the post-industrial era will require coaching, mentoring, teaching, and evaluating that can build a passion for learning.

Achieving learning for all will be challenging, but it is the right agenda for the next decade. It is the knowledge and skills that children and youth acquire today not simply their school attendance that will drive their employability, productivity, health, and well-being in the decades to come, and that will help ensure that their communities and nations thrive.

**In conclusion to UN-SDG 9**

There must be an appreciation for the value of learning well beyond high school, beyond college graduation. People need to take ownership over what they learn, how they learn, where they learn, and when they learn. And lifelong learning requires people not only to constantly learn new things but also to unlearn and relearn as the world changes.

Governments can be the easiest way in telling young people more of the truth about the social and labour-market relevance of their learning. Education systems can be incentivized to help learners choose a field of study that resonates with their passions, in which they can excel, and that allows them to contribute to society, Unfortunately, many educational institutions still focus on marketing fields of study that are easy to provide, which leaves some university graduates struggling to find good jobs even as employers say they cannot find the people with needed skills. In many countries, such skill mismatches keep rising. By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries acting by their respective capabilities.