

EDITORIAL INTRODUCTION

Sustainable Development Goals 2030: Challenges and Its Solutions

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According to United Nations Development Programme, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), otherwise known as the Global Goals, are a universal call to action to end poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The goals listed in Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) are an action plan for people, the planet and prosperity. It also seeks to strengthen universal peace in greater freedom. We are all aware that eradicating poverty in all its forms and dimensions, including extreme poverty, is the greatest global challenge and the indispensable requirement for sustainable development (Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development). Under the agenda, all countries and all stakeholders, acting in collaborative partnerships, will implement the plan. On the agenda it was decided to free humanity from the tyranny of poverty and desire and to heal and secure our planet. Furthermore, 17 Goals of SDGs seek to build the Millennium Development Goals and resolve what is not achieved, which is to achieve all human rights and to achieve gender equality and empowerment of all women and girls. It should be integrated and inseparable and balancing the three dimensions of sustainable development: economic, social and environmental.

The challenges ahead need a solution that will help governments, academics and practitioners move toward sustainable development in the world. As we know, after the end of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) in 2015 with 8 goals, United Nation (UN) develops the sustainability of world goals through Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with 17 targets. We are on this scientific forum as well as other countries in the government, business and civil society sectors to work together universally, inclusive and indivisible.

The theme entitled "SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL 2030: CHALLENGES AND ITS SOLUTIONS" is expected to be useful for collecting through field ideas and practices on the implementation of the world's ultrasound. The collection of articles will greatly assist the Indonesian government in particular and other countries of the world in providing alternative solutions and challenges for sustainability in the future. Some of the study topics that are phenomena in this SDGs are human and social studies that discussed about development of quality education to promote lifelong learning; communication and new media management; policy for no poverty , zero hunger, and reducing inequalities. Based on that substance, several studies describe about the study the development of quality education to promote

lifelong learning such as study permit of civil servants; the implementation of sustainable livelihood approach, problem solving of poverty, hunger, low quality of education and health; particular Islamic education; multiplatform visual novel for culture education for a lifelong learning; and behavior of traditional market; creative industries community-based.

Moreover, Economics is the part of sustainability, in this section discussed about decent work and economic growth for economic sustainability at global competition from development of tourism, entrepreneurship, creative industry, Small and Medium Enterprises (SME), industry, innovation and infrastructure supported by development of Accounting, Banking, Capital market, human resources management, marketing management, and financial management. In this section of several studies that describe its sustainability discuss about empowerment to the community; competitiveness; sustainability on Human Resource Management (HRM); transactions using e-commerce for sustainability, Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR); and Villages Budgeting.

In terms of natural science, the conditions that exist on our planet need to be maintained and enhanced by doing some studies about clean water and sanitation, sustainable cities and communities; and resilient infrastructure and sustainable industrialization. Some studies already conducted on electricity, water drinking public services on municipal waterworks services, sustainability in architecture of traditional, and appropriate constructed for treating grey water.

For the future, efforts that have been done academically, practically, by government, and by society need to be intensified in various forums and discussions. This will add strength respond to the challenges of SDGs and answer the solutions. Achieving the SDGs requires the partnership of governments, private sector, civil society and citizens to make sure a better planet for future generations.

REFERENCES

United Nation, "Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Preamble", Internet link: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

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