

# HNC/HND Computing



# HNC/HND Computing

The world is currently facing many global challenges which can have local, national, and international impacts. These impacts can be grouped into what are commonly referred to as 'the three pillars of sustainability'.

One pillar represents environmental stewardship, reflecting the need for responsible and conscientious management of Earth's natural resources and for the protection of the environment.

Another pillar represents social sustainability, referring to the ability of a society to maintain and enhance the well-being and quality of life. This involves creating an equitable and just society that promotes social cohesion, protects human rights, and ensures that everyone has access to basic needs and opportunities.

The final pillar represents economic sustainability, which involves balancing economic development with the preservation of natural resources, social well-being, and the needs of future generations.










All three pillars are of equal importance. Achieving sustainability requires collective action from individuals, businesses, governments, and organisations at local, national, and international levels. It involves making conscious choices and adopting practices that minimise negative impacts on the environment, promote social equity, and contribute to long-term economic sustainability.

To address global challenges and promote sustainability, the United Nations established the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#), a shared blueprint for people, planet, prosperity, peace, and partnership. At its heart is a set of 17 goals ([Sustainable Development Goals](#) or SDGs), which aim to stimulate action by 2030 in areas of critical importance for humanity and the planet. Behind each goal is a set of specific targets against which progress towards the individual goals can be monitored.

The infographic below displays some social, economic, and environmental impacts that may be associated with use of digital technologies, and examples of sustainable development goals associated with these impacts.



# HNC/HND Computing

Driver	Primary impact	Secondary impact	Associated SDGs
 <p>Digital technologies</p>	 <p>Access to digital technology</p>	<p>Infrastructure / affordability</p> 	<p>4 – quality education</p> <p>5 – gender equality</p> <p>8 – economic growth</p> <p>10 – reduced inequalities</p>
	 <p>Digital literacy</p>	<p>Access to eg education/e-learning, health services, public services (eg utilities, transportation, social services, local authority, telecoms, justice system)</p> 	<p>1 – no poverty</p> <p>2 – zero hunger</p> <p>3 – good health and well-being</p> <p>4 – quality education</p> <p>5 – gender equality</p> <p>6 – clean water and sanitation</p> <p>7 – affordable and clean energy</p> <p>8 – decent work and economic growth</p> <p>9 – industry, innovation and infrastructure</p>
		<p>Increased employment opportunities</p> 	<p>10 – reduced inequalities</p> <p>11 – sustainable cities and communities</p> <p>12 – responsible consumption</p>
		<p>Access to financial services</p> 	<p>13 – climate action</p> <p>14 – life below water</p> <p>15 – life on land</p>
	 <p>Data privacy / cyber security / cyber bullying</p>	<p>Good health and well-being</p> 	<p>3 – good health and well being</p> <p>4 – quality education</p> <p>5 – gender equality</p> <p>8 – decent work and economic growth</p> <p>9 – industry, innovation and infrastructure</p> <p>10 – reduced inequalities</p> <p>11 – sustainable cities and communities</p>

## Overarching

- 16 – peace, justice and strong institutions
- 17 – partnerships for the goals