

**CONFERENCE PROCEEDING****Green Utopia**

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**ABSTRACT**

Designing a green city that applies sustainable energy development and reduces greenhouse gasses emission for the development of a conducive ecosystem is a continuous effort. Realising the extent of the current damage done to the environment, various initiatives have been introduced to spread awareness on environmental sustainability. Green cities bring various advantages and benefits in various types of sectors, for example the energy supply sector, waste and wastewater management sector, building sector and transportation sector. We should apply green technology in our life so that we can reduce the amount of carbon dioxide that is being released into the environment and hence, reduce carbon footprints at the same time. As mentioned in 17 sustainable development goals number 11, which is to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

**Keywords:** *Green City, Sector, Sustainable*

**INTRODUCTION**

For a developing country, a pattern of population growth now requires provision of manpower in the fields of industry, education, medicine, administration and so on. Therefore, as the world's population grows, so does the rate of demand for a need and natural resources are also increasing dramatically.

However, unplanned natural resource management can contribute to environmental pollution and bio-ecosystem imbalances, uncontrolled deforestation, hazardous smoke emissions from factories and motor vehicles, open burning, disposal solid wastes and wastewater into rivers, widespread land exploration into between a major factor affecting the quality of human life and the environment. If this continues until a few more years unsupervised and unaddressed, surely this earth we inhabit will be destroyed.

The main problem facing the world community today is the issue of climate change and energy security. Both of these challenges must be addressed wisely and collectively in order to ensure the survival of the inhabitants of the earth, both humans, animals and plants in the future. In Malaysia in particular, the Ministry of Energy, Green Technology and Water (KeTTHA) has been entrusted to hold a portfolio regarding Green Technology. Green Technology has been identified as one of the ways and solutions in preserving the environment.

Green technology is an umbrella term that describes the use of technology and science to create products that are more environmentally friendly. It is defined as the development and applications of products, equipment and systems to preserve the environment and nature as well as minimize or reduce negative effects of human

activities. All tools, products and systems can reduce environmental quality degradation, low or zero greenhouse gas emissions, save energy and natural resources, use Renewable Energy sources and be safe in the environment around.

Green technology is found to be able to generate energy at a cheaper cost in addition to being safe and user -friendly thus making Green Technology great potential as an alternative in driving national development. DTHK focuses on four (4) main sectors, namely: Energy Supply Sector, Waste and Wastewater Management Sector, Building Sector and Transport sector. However, according to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2014), there are an additional three (3) sectors that can be focused in Green Technology, namely: Industrial Sector, Agriculture and Forestry Sector and ICT Sector

## METHODOLOGY

For starters, using the Bloom's Taxonomy understanding phase, we discussed our information about Green Technology as well as about the 7 main sectors as mentioned above in our school library. At the same time we also identified problems in our Green Utopia such as pollutions and illegal logging and fixed them.

Then, we sketched our plan for Green Utopia and made sure it fit perfectly with our criteria. As you can see, we have all 7 main sectors in our Green Utopia with some additional support such as a hospital, school campus, condominium and a road filled with all sorts of greenery. In addition, we also demonstrated our Green Utopia regarding their strength where we used the Bloom's Taxonomy, Applying phase.

Other than that we organized our Green Utopia into categories and examined it to make sure everything is functional and convenient to everyone living in Green Utopia, using the Bloom's Taxonomy, Analysing phase. Lastly, using the Bloom's Taxonomy Creating phase, we designed our Green Utopia's structure with perfect counters and measures so it does not ruin the sketches that have been made.

## FINDINGS

After we built the model of Green Utopia, we have found that Green Utopia was able to solve the problem of how to design a green technology city that applies sustainable energy development and reduces greenhouse gasses emission for the development of a conducive ecosystem. This is because the Green Utopia has characteristic features of a sustainable sector that are Energy, Manufacturing, Transportation, Building, Waste and Water. The Green Utopia attempts to harmonise the policy directions of each sector towards a common goal of sustainable utilisation of natural resources.

## CONCLUSION

Moving towards a green economy has the potential to achieve sustainable and eradicate poverty on an unprecedented scale, with speed and effectiveness. Malaysia's shift towards a low-carbon economy is a strategic and bold move that will leverage on green technology as the enabler to undergo this transition. The approach must be multi-phased and increasingly expansive in sectoral coverage, underpinned by an increasingly deep grasp of the underlying carbon emissions data.

This high degree of interdependence makes it imperative for ministries to work together in producing targets which can be aggregated towards a national aspiration for a zero-carbon economy. As an interim measure, Malaysia established an

intermediate goal of reducing GHG emission intensity of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by up to 45% by 2030 relative to 2005 levels.

Decoupling economic growth from carbon emission has the added benefit of ensuring that Malaysia remains competitive as an investment destination as it keeps pace with other economies that are pursuing it aggressively. GTMP shall pave the way for Malaysia's Transformasi Nasional 2050 (TN50) to be amongst the leading global economies. Realistically, it will require an informed community and committed stakeholders to work out the bold targets in the GTMP which will create a greener and more sustainable Malaysia for the future generation.

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