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# **Sustainability policies and strategies for Indonesian millennials and the role of environmental law experts**

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**Abstract**---This study discusses the issue of government strategies and policies on a sustainable environment for Indonesian millennials and the contribution and role of legal experts to protect the environment rather than environmental law experts who contribute to sustainability and sustainability in the form of policies and strategies. To prove this, we reviewed several publications, books, and journals, which we then analyzed carefully to obtain valid and convincing answers from scientific evidence sources, both in the scope of national and international studies. This study relies on data published between 2010 and 2022, where we examine the data with in-depth analysis and interpretation under phenomenology to find valid data. Based on the results of the study and discussion, we can conclude that the contribution of environmental law experts is significant in inviting Indonesian millennials to maintain a healthy environment for sustainability and everyday health through the formulation of policies and strategies proposed for the government and to be implemented in all projects and governance. It is hoped that these findings will be helpful in further environmental studies.

**Keywords**---Sustainability, Policies, Strategies, Millennials, Environmental Role, Law Experts.

## **Introduction**

Achieving the goal of sustainable environmental health, of course, requires the role of the parties, especially the government and specialists who can design policies and strategies to move the community, especially young Indonesians, to care about environmental conservation (Vardoulakis et al., 2020). Since several decades ago, there has been a change and commitment of the parties to care for the environment, not only in developing countries but also in developed countries where through various moments, the state is present to regulate and invite the wider community, especially the younger generation to care about the environment and avoid various actions, which can threaten environmental safety. No exception in the practice of governance, but also those in the business ranks who participate in part of the environmental saving program by familiarizing environmentally sound business practices by familiarizing family hygiene with types of healthy food with hygienic water and various concerns inviting a green environment are essential. They are included in buying products listed as friendly (Laine et al., 2021).

These are all part of the behavior of the community, especially the younger generation so that they can act not to harm the environment but become a generation that has consistently been concerned with buying environmentally friendly goods and behaves in maintaining mutual safety, including in terms of water conservation vehicles and the use of recycling and moving goods that are not environmentally friendly (Kotzé, 2018). Reliable, all of that is part of the behavior that the millennial generation must have. Various studies on environmental and greenery issues continue to be held here and there to explore how the mental qualities of millennial children to the older generation can positively impact their participation in a healthy environment (Hasbullah et al., 2022). Because it is believed that the involvement of the younger generation, such as millennials, will undoubtedly have a significant impact because, in the future, they will become the parties who become policy makers both in practice, whether government, business, community, or even individuals to see to what extent the role of the young millennial generation in participation weakens the earth like create a revolution and design laws whose purpose is environmental protection, study after study must continue to be encouraged in order to be able to issue various recommendations and conclusions which in the end is for the sake of saving, continuing, healthy and sustainable environmental sustainability (Ogamba, 2018).

People's behavior, especially millennials and their life experiences, must respect openness and love quality in every item they buy, which is associated with efforts to preserve a healthy environment must be encouraged through approaches and regulations designed to provide insight and control so that they learn to love the environment, whether they learn or even become workers, which of course is very potential that support every government program to preserve a healthy environment (Qadri et al., 2022). Thus, it will become pro-environmental when

laws, legal instruments, and policies that favor nature conservation are pursued through various invitations to this millennial generation. The younger generation must carry out such methods because the ways of adapting and mitigating by the younger generation are adaptation activities in responding to environmental changes. The younger generation is an example, such as disposing of proper waste, saving on water, and using transportation, which supports environmental conservation regulations (Sogari et al., 2017).

Young millennials need to maintain a perfect climate and individual cleanliness, so they are sound and do not cause soil or communicate sickness to themselves and others; in this way, we should be great at keeping clean (Darmo, 2015). It is easy to keep the climate clean; there are numerous ways of keeping the climate clean, for instance, by tossing the trash in its place, continuously cleaning water drains, isolating dry and wet trash, steadily clearing the yard, reusing unused things, and considerably more. If we do not keep the climate spotless, the climate becomes undesirable, disrupts everyday exercise, and causes sicknesses that upset the local area (Heo & Muralidharan, 2019). A spotless climate makes life better; the air feels fantastic, and the spot to life turns out to be perfect and dodges all sicknesses. In this manner, we should constantly keep the climate clean since there are countless advantages forever. In Islam, it is likewise shown about natural cleanliness, including individual cleanliness, food cleanliness, drinking cleanliness, house neatness, tidiness of water sources, yards and streets, and tidiness of the general climate (Naderi & Van Steenburg, 2018).

This is all spoken by religious leaders to keep a good environment. To be specific, neatness is essential for confidence that will guarantee an individual's neatness and well-being. Tidiness is different from extravagance; neatness is a human exertion, so the climate stays solid, kept up in a manageable way, or so it becomes long-lasting in every individual (Ross et al., 2019). Assuming young generations are accustomed to keeping up with tidiness, if millennials see a spot that is not perfect, we should promptly clean it so that soil or trash vanishes from before our eyes (Ryan & Haris, 2022). The more soil permitted to amass and stack up, the more terrible it will be to see and the more hazardous it will be to bring different sorts or wellsprings of illness or sickness episodes nearby. In this association, strict individuals and the encompassing local area are fundamental for establishing a spotless and sound local area climate. This perfect condition is extreme for an individual's solace and harmony; generally, a messy spot will make conditions desolate, awkward, horrendous, and exceptionally irritating. Mull over a hadith of the Prophet SAW, which signifies "Islam is spotless so allowed you to get a kick out of the chance to clean yourself, will not enter paradise except the perfect people (Sihombing, 2020).

To overcome environmental problems in various ways, the government has tried through various policies such as ratifying the Vienna convention and the government's material commitment to all changes through the new company, President number 32 of 1992, has also attempted (Suasti et al., 2018). On this basis, the government is committed to taking continuous steps to anticipate by implementing the rules and policies that have been decided in several environmental conventions. Likewise, the government and environmental experts issued a new law, number 17 of 2004, ratifying the law resulting from the Kyoto

protocol to change the environment (Victor, 2011). Conventions between countries have also been carried out. So, through various protocols and conventions, all are trying to reduce emissions and toxic gases from developed countries which are indeed emitting countries; by implementing various mechanisms and transparently, the government has good intentions (Givens, 2014).

## **Method**

Furthermore, in this method section, we will describe the steps and procedures for implementing environmental science studies in the millennial era to discuss sustainable policies and strategies for the Indonesian millennial generation to preserve and create environmental laws based on the views of experts (He et al., 2019). The success of the movement to protect the environment is closely related to the policies and strategies pursued by the government, which, of course, go through the stages of thinking of experts, especially the legal department where the law to save the environment is absolutely to be prioritized (Rouch et al., 2010). Many studies discuss environmental issues and their relation to millennials. However, researchers believe that environmental sustainability strategies and policies for millennials need to be supported and supported by laws resulting from the thoughts and research of experts. For this reason, we conducted a series of data searches to complete this discussion.

We obtained the data electronically from several environmental and millennial books and journal publications related to policy and law (Moon et al., 2016). After further data collection, we carefully examined the underlying data systems, accurate data evaluation systems, and conclusions we saw had to get the principle of high validity and reliability in finding data (Crabtree & Miller, 2022). This study relies entirely on data from publications from 2010 to 2022. The study in the form of protection and law on sustainable environmental policies is a priority, so the parties involved must contribute to the goal of protecting a healthy environment (Given, 2015). After analyzing the data, then we design it in a positive qualitative way, which adheres to the reporting model of a systematic literature review to get an understanding so that the goal of saving the environment and its sustainability starts with fire, experts in designing pollution and the strategies that are determined for Indonesian youth, which are the heritage of every country (Merriam & Tisdell, 2015). Thus, the stages of compiling the steps and methods of finding the problem formulation data until the final report.

## **Discussion**

Next, in this section, we will describe the results of a systematic analysis of a series of data on publications that we believe can provide us to obtain scientific evidence of development strategies and policies and the provision of environmental and environmental law health, which has an impact on Indonesian millennials. Through analysis and exposure of data validated by scientific evidence, we are sure that we have answered what we want to study.

## **Implementing the conventions and protocols of the environment**

Indeed, not all parties can be invited to implement conventions and protocols. However, at least the government has tried to regulate and issue policies based on experts so that achieving the emission reduction target utilizing a separate flexible mechanism will continue to be implemented following the Kyoto mechanism (Raubenheimer & McIlgorm, 2017). Three activities have been carried out, among others, joining the implementation of the mechanism for developing hygiene and emission trading; then, in 2009, the government issued law number 32 of 2009, namely the law on environmental protection and governance in Indonesia. They are considering that increasing global warming continues to cause environmental degradation, worsening the quality of life on the planet (Ite et al., 2016). Therefore, conservation efforts and sound environmental management need to be supported, especially the thoughts of experts who must play a full role in efforts to protect healthy environmental management, which is the goal of living together with integrated systematic efforts to continue to maintain how the environment functions appropriately and prevent various destructions for the sake of survival. Life, including the government, plans to take advantage of and maintain control by issuing environmental policies and laws binding on all parties (Boyle & Redgwell, 2021).

There are several articles of Law Number 32 of 2009 relating to climate change, Article 57 paragraph (1) letter c and paragraph 4, which stipulates that environmental maintenance is carried out as an effort to preserve the function of the atmosphere, including mitigation and adaptation to climate change, ozone protection measures, and protection against acid rain. Furthermore, Article 63 paragraph (1) letter j of the government has the duty and authority to stipulate and implement policies regarding the control of climate change impacts and emission protection (Ostrom, 2017).

Likewise, with the support of legal experts, the government issued regulation number 71 of 2011 regarding implementing an inventory of the impact of greenhouse gases (Gilley, 2012). So, the inventory of greenhouse gas impacts is an activity to obtain information about the level and trend of changes in greenhouse gas emissions regularly from various sources and efforts to absorb increased emissions such as carbon stocks. However, in recent years, regulations and regulations, as well as pollution, require ongoing studies by analyzing and seeing the results of implementation and making new policies on how to deal with the effects of greenhouse gases on environmental changes in Indonesia at the government and regional levels (Eskander et al., 2021).

With various studies and brainstorming from environmental experts, this is a discussion related to positive law normative law, which continues to review various data to be taken into consideration in issuing policies and regulations to save the environment, for example, with environmental management according to law number 32 of 2009 which is supported by several international conventions and protocols, all of which are seeking clarity of concepts and implementation of laws related to environmental observations that are legally regulated which are applied in many countries to deal with adverse impacts on the environment due to human actions (Saputra & Dhianty, 2022). So, the approach used is to listen

and invite experts to develop their contribution to making laws and regulations so that they can regulate, manage, and control environmental change. All these approaches are theories and concepts where the aim is to find the concepts of law and pollution that regulate change climate invites all components of the youth of the general public, especially millennials, who are the next generation, to direct systemic survival environmental protection based on new friendly development (Wittneben et al., 2021).

### **Green thought to maintain the ecosystem**

The utilization of a green way of life or changes in harmless to the ecosystem ways of life, for example, using reused products, saving money on power, water, and fuel use, as well as planting and focusing on trees around the private climate is a work to protect the climate. This is equivalent to making a green town where which is finished by including free waste administration, water preservation, town greening, and parts that help produce a green town (van der Sluijs, 2020). The worldwide ecovillage organization, the significance of understanding a green town, is likewise shown by harmless to the ecosystem conduct, to be specific in the productive utilization of water, water the board, green innovation, saving energy sources, and reforestation. In understanding a green town, it is essential for the local area's endeavors to naturally have a significant impact in making a green town and related partners, in particular the public authority, the confidential area, and ecological associations that will uphold the improvement of a green village (International Union of Radioecology & Bréchnignac, 2012).

From this, the development chiefs see that endeavors to ration the climate come from the broad communications and electronic media that voice issues about natural preservation. Leaving work to change the example of clean living, then, at that point, this figure tries to move toward the local area on the significance of neatness (Walker & Cooper, 2011). This approach is made as compassion for people encountering monetary challenges so that a feeling of fortitude arises from that point. Then this figure attempts to mingle clean life to the local area. Types of socialization, joint thought, and lastly, socialization to different networks to partake in ecological preservation turned into a plan which then, at that point, prompted natural maintainability. For this situation, the aggregate activity of the local area in a social development where their activities expect to roll out a social improvement. Social development is characterized as a bunch of convictions and activities that are not regulated and completed by a gathering to advance or thwart change in the general public. Activities not systematized imply that they are not perceived as something broadly acknowledged and substantial by the general public. Notwithstanding, these convictions and practices are characterized emphatically among devotees and allies of social development (Eakin et al., 2011).

Attributes of the new friendly development try to change the communist worldview of class struggle. Until this point, communism sees all types of battles as class battles. GSB, by and large, creates activities from the grassroots, miniature developments from little gatherings, focusing on neighborhood issues. Aggregate moves made in Gundih to protect the climate can be sorted and seen according to the point of view of another social development. The issue raised did

not depend on class as in the communist school of the old social developments. They do not raise issues around the class, like resistance to free enterprise. Aggregate activity in Indonesia, as an activity at the grassroots level, depends on tackling local ecological issues (Eakin et al., 2011). The issues raised begin from the issue of tidiness, trash issues, and water-saving issues. This development raises the issue of social change in the public eye that requires harmless to the ecosystem conduct, which is remembered as another social development. In the investigation of new friendly developments, there is an ecological development, specifically changing local area culture for natural preservation (Turner et al., 2017).

Spiegel et al. (2018) said that the ecological development in Indonesia has various qualities from other natural developments, which for the most part, look to realign and rework the connection between the state, society, and the economy, as well as make a public space to foster majority rule talks on independence and unique opportunity as well as the widespread upsides of the natural development for future manageability, the primary driver of ecological in the future harm is government strategies and the massive job of privately owned businesses (Birkmann et al., 2010). For instance, in common society activity developments, for example, the Ecological NGO development, which battles for the freedom to be considered responsible by the public authority and organizations that harm the climate. For instance, the Indonesian Forum for the Environment development requires the interests of the climate for future supportability. They have confirmed that the underlying driver of ecological harm comes from the entrepreneurs (Kartadjudena & Rodgers, 2019).

### **Local partner contribution**

The presence of partners with different interests makes the ecological development coordinated and has clear objectives. This cannot be isolated from the impact of different gatherings, particularly the local neighborhood area, which plays a significant part, the public authority as a supplier and discussion, and the confidential area responsible for giving CSR to natural projects (Manos et al., 2014). The execution of waste appears to have had its effect on partners to all the more likely keep up with neatness in the city. This later turned into the foundation for the foundation of Green and Clean contest, which was started by the public authority and the confidential area to cooperate to join their vision in lessening the volume of waste. In mid-2002, the issue of waste turned into a flourishing point for conversation by the public authority and privileged elites because of the conclusion by the local area at the last removal site. At the same time as the occurrence, the confidential area and the public authority formulated a technique to hold a yearly occasion called green and clean (Ordonez-Ponce et al., 2021).

This action is to welcome the local area to focus closer on the climate, particularly on the town's tidiness, by arranging the waste and reforesting the town. The endeavors made by the public authority affect the local area (de Oliveira, 2013). Later in this study, the job of the public authority in the green town development becomes significant. After all, one of the upgrades that drive the local area in the town to safeguard the climate is the consequence of the green and clean rivalry,

which causes high excitement because the awards are ostensibly enticing for each town. Local area endeavors in making a Green Town in Indonesia, different endeavors have been made to save the climate beginning from the very outset before the aggregate activity of the local area to safeguard the climate as of not long ago (Capozza & Samson, 2019). This alludes to endeavors to accomplish the objective, specifically the formation of green towns that have been completed to date. Joint agreement through the reminder of understanding to work on the climate, neighborhood pioneers at first expected to welcome general society to be familiar with neatness and the standards that should be kept up with. The main thing is an arrangement or common understanding regarding the standards that should be stuck (Isnaeni, 2016).

The local area settled upon the standards in light of multiple factors since, in such a case that they did not follow these standards, the individual would be barred from the nearby local area, for instance, challenges in overseeing organization connected with the mark of the neighborhood (Carter & Roberts, 2017). The understanding contains 11 things, including giving a most extreme constraint of 10 minutes for stopping motorbikes, tricycles, or trucks along the town back streets, except visitors, not being permitted to wash and dry garments outside the house, and so on. Squander Reusing Endeavors Squander reusing endeavors were, at first, because of a reminder of understanding that had been made expecting to keep up with neatness, one of which was perfect of trash (Jamal, 2018).

The choice of waste is completed by rummaging in the local area. Trash is placed into various compartments as per its sort. Dry waste is placed into inorganic waste packs, and wet waste is placed into a composter, where this instrument can change over squander into manure (Makwara & Snodia, 2013). The gathered waste is then stored in the waste bank that has been given. From that point onward, the waste will be gathered to neighborhood authorities or offered to the Mandiri Bina Squander Bank as a team with government organizations. Endeavors to Save Water Utilizing saving water began when this town grew many plants around the settlements, affecting water interest. The people group in the town together concocted making WWTPs as an option in contrast to watering, which utilizes water from the PDAM, which unexpectedly still expects cash to utilize the water (Leal Filh et al., 2019).

Undoubtedly, this pre-owned water is shown to have the option to make the establishment more fruitful than watering utilizing PDAM water, mainly since PDAM contains chlorine and other water cleaning specialists. Endeavors to Make a Downtown area Ecological The travel industry town This achievement has made Gundih Town a spotless and agreeable town. Gund Town has additionally won different honors. The government assistance of individuals of Kampung Gundih has likewise worked because of an agreeable climate for mingling and the financial development of the locals at that point; this town point decidedly affects the local area (Yüksel, 2010).



### **Expert role as a millennial-era Eco-Hero**

People and the climate are an indivisible unit, the two of which impact one another. People can change the climate with their behavior (Supaat & Fa'atin, 2019). Generally, the climate can likewise influence human quality. If we live in a spotless climate, our lives will be better and more agreeable. To accomplish that, it should be joined by the consciousness of cherishing the climate. Information from the organization of the Focal measurement shows that presently Indonesia is overwhelmed by Age Z and Twenty to thirty-year-olds; Age Z rules 27.94 percent, and Recent college grads 25.87 percent (Salesman, 2021).

Moreover, that implies that these two ages play an essential part in the maintainability of life on earth from now on (Latipah, 2022). The consciousness of the significance of safeguarding the climate is at present being battled, seeing the steady state of the earth which is exceptionally stressing as we frequently see in different media and we feel today beginning from the numerous cataclysmic events brought about by human exercises, outrageous environmental change, contamination levels air and plastic waste are expanding consistently. Consequently, the job and consciousness of the local area, particularly the ruling age, specifically Age Z and Twenty to thirty-year-olds, is fundamental to keep up with the world's biological system as a spot for us to live so it can endure longer (Astuti et al., 2020).

Changes in the way of life that are more worried about the climate should start to be utilized by these circles, yet aside from the active job of these two ages, natural safeguarding to run ideally requires a joint effort from different gatherings, going from makers or merchandise organizations to the public authority. This is the ideal opportunity for us to change our constant examples with full attention to make a way of life that can limit the adverse consequence on the climate where we reside or what can be called manageable life. Here are a few reasonable ways of life that can save the earth for what is in store: It is harmless to the ecosystem things and items that can be reused commonly, for example, utilizing tumblers, lunch boxes, aluminum straws, and wearing fabric packs while shopping zero Waste Way of life (Sujarwo, 2019).

Try not to litter; if there is no garbage bin when the generation is out and about, put the trash clinched or pack the convoy (Kabu & Tandilino, 2021, April). Moreover, we should sort the loss as indicated by the models. By establishing plants around the house, the two trees and blossoms, by establishing plants, we can dial back the expansion in a dangerous atmospheric deviation, and the air can be more relaxed. Utilize harmless to the ecosystem vehicles. When voyaging and not in a crisis, it is wiser to utilize public transportation, to lessen the degree of expansion in air contamination (Handayani & Parjono, 2022).

### **Conclusion**

In this final section, we summarize the results of the study of several data that we believe have answered the problem of how environmental sustainability strategies and policies in Indonesia, especially for millennials, and how fires and contributions from environmental law experts can participate in preserving

sustainability. Through evidence and as much as possible from local and international, we believe that we have served on policy issues and strategies to save Indonesia's earth. As for what we have gathered from some studies, among others, how to identify some environmental protocols and conventions implemented internationally in Indonesia. Then we also found that in order to protect a healthy environment, it is necessary for every citizen, especially millennials, to have green thoughts to save a healthy ecosystem by inviting all components to pay attention in the letter of action to rotate to save the environment and local community partners to jointly contribute to protecting the environment so that it becomes a much clean and beautiful place where this is a mandate to continue to maintain a healthy and original environment in Indonesia.

In the end, we also find out the role of legal experts, especially for the environment and education. According to various details that we got from various thoughts, experts found that to carry out green sustainability which invites local people who are the younger generation because they are the ones who will be the healthy parties to behave clean and behave in an educative manner and are genuinely committed to loving nature, clean and healthy experience. We realize that the meeting considered to be described indeed has many shortcomings and limitations. Therefore we expect various support and corrections so that it can be improved in the future.

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