Young people activities in the responsibility of environmental sustainability: Indonesian perspective

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Abstract. Sustainability is the process of maintaining change in a balanced fashion, in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations. So it is necessary to think of a way so that everyone is able to maintain environmental sustainability, so that there is no exploitation of natural resources that will affect the next generation. The young generation who will be the success or need to be involved in the sustainability of this environment. Based on this, it is necessary to conduct a study to find out the extent of the responsibility of the younger generation towards environmental sustainability in their country. Primary data collection is done by means of interviews and field observations on students on selected campuses in Indonesia. While secondary data collection is done by literary studies. Specifically the study will focus on the following objectives: to examine the level of responsiveness of millennial and post-millennial generation on social, environmental and economic sustainability; and to identify the opportunities and challenges in cultivating responsiveness on sustainability among millennial and post-millennial generations.

1. Introduction
Sustainability is the process of maintaining change in a balanced fashion, in which the exploitation of resources, the direction of investments, the orientation of technological development and institutional change are all in harmony and enhance both current and future potential to meet human needs and aspirations [1]. So it is necessary to think of a way so that everyone is able to maintain environmental sustainability, so that there is no exploitation of natural resources that will affect the next generation. The young generation who will be the success or need to be involved in the sustainability of this environment [2,3].

Educational Institutions are a great potential in building integrated, comprehensive and sustainable environmental management. Because it needs to be developed a concept that can unite all elements in an environmental management system, from this system is expected to build awareness about the importance of an environmental management [4]. Environmental education in schools, Islamic boarding schools and colleges, campaigns, counselling, socialization, etc. One of the current environmental programs is the eco-campus program for tertiary institutions and schools with environmental culture for schools. Basically, various environmental programs made by the government are voluntary and are stimulus programs, where there is no element of coercion or pressure from the government. With this program, it is expected to emerge and build awareness and
concern for the citizens of the campus and the school itself in preserving the environment. Campus and school as a gathering place for intellectuals and a place of birth of young intellectuals of the nation's next generation are expected to be a model or example for other institutions in environmental management.

This research is a joint study between Indonesia and Malaysia, in this article only revealed part of the results of research on campuses in Indonesia to be more specific 3 campuses in the city of Bandung. Based on this, it is necessary to conduct a study to find out the extent of the responsibility of the younger generation towards environmental sustainability in their country.

2. Method
Primary data collection is done by means of interviews and field observations on students on selected campuses at Bandung City in Indonesia. While secondary data collection is done by literary studies. Specifically the study will focus on the following objectives: to examine the level of responsiveness of millennial and post-millennial generation on social, environmental and economic sustainability; and to identify the opportunities and challenges in cultivating responsiveness on sustainability among millennial and post-millennial generations.

3. Result and Discussion
At the moment the research is still ongoing, the data obtained is only from one university in the city of Bandung, Universitas Islam Bandung (UNISBA). Interviews were conducted with some students who volunteered in the environmental community at UNISBA. The community is known as the Clean and Green Team (CNG)

CNG is a community that was formed in 2008 under the official P2TLH (Centre for Technology and Environment Development) UNISBA which was participated freely by all UNISBA students. In addition, CNG as a place for student activities to channel their participation in their love and care for the environment, both the campus environment in particular and the surrounding environment in general. Until now, CNG members have reached more than 200 students from various faculties at UNISBA. Starting in January 2018 CNG officially became one of the Student Activities Units (UKM) under the UNISBA Student Institution.

Figure 1. Clean and green team UNISBA.

Based on the results of interviews with several members of CNG there are some routine activities they do as follows:
• Waste bank management is a place that is used to collect waste that has been sorted [5-8]. The results of the collection of waste that has been sorted will be deposited to the place of making crafts from rubbish or to the garbage collectors. Garbage banks are managed using a system like banking conducted by volunteer officers. Depositors or customers are citizens who live
around the location of the bank and get a savings book such as saving at the bank, for the scope of the depositor campus or customers throughout the campus community both individually and in groups.

- Making Compost from organic waste, CnG Unisba manages it in three types of compost making [9-11], namely:
  - Making Takakura compost, which comes from household waste, this method is suitable for households in urban areas.

  ![Image of CNG team making compost](image.jpg)

  **Figure 2.** The CNG team's activity in making compost using the takakura method.

  - Composting using Bata Trawang, an organic waste suitable for processing in this way, usually from plant leaves.
  - Making compost by using Biopori. The working principle of the biopori hole itself is to increase the soil's absorption of water on the surface by making a hole in the soil and then filling the hole with organic waste. Speed up the weathering process of organic waste into compost and can improve soil conditions. Usually the waste thrown in the biopori pit is household waste that is easily rotten, such as bones and so on.

- Making handicrafts from inorganic waste, for example packaging waste. Besides that students also become facilitators or trainers for the community, especially housewives who need the training.

- Other activities carried out by the CNG team are human resource development programs by attending training on the environment both on campus and off campus. The material they obtained from the training program was distributed to the surrounding communities who needed it and realized it in the community service program.
Based on the results of preliminary research, students from several universities in Bandung city, have a high enough responsibility in terms of environmental sustainability. This is evidenced by the large number of students voluntarily involved in the environmental movement community, especially in realizing the eco campus. Activities carried out on campus include managing organic waste into fertilizer, which can be used for own purposes or sold. In addition to on-campus activities they also become facilitators and environmental extension to communities in need.
4. Conclusion
Tentative conclusions of the study is still ongoing at the time this article was made is activities undertaken CNG Team UNISBA is one form of responsibility for the younger generation to environmental sustainability.

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