

## Identification of Environmental Law Enforcement Strategies for the Millennial Generation (Publication Review Study)

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### Abstract

*Environmental law enforcement in Indonesia is not a new issue, but it is a global issue that requires real work from the entire world population. Among the most prominent issues include deforestation, reduced biodiversity, damage to coral reefs, lack of fish populations, reduced land, decreased agricultural production, rural decline, shrinking water resources, flooding, poor irrigation infrastructure, declining quality of fishery water, and encroachment: forests, expansion of agriculture. We have reviewed 50 scientific papers that discuss the issue of the application of environmental law in order to manage the issues above. We search for data for our analysis as data findings through digital applications on databases such as Google Book, Sagepub, ResearchGate, and Taylor France. The study begins with an evaluation and coding system and concludes with a complete in-depth interpretation under a phenomenological approach. Thus, this finding becomes a reference for many people who want to examine issues regarding the application of environmental law in Indonesia for the millennial generation.*

### Keywords

law application; environment; publication review; millennial generation



### I. Introduction

Today, the ecological damage and sustainability issue is the most widely known in Indonesia's climate (Nestorović and Petrović, 2019). Because these environmental problems occur by human hands as creatures who do business from several things, ranging from factors to earn a living or factors human themselves, most of these problems here and there have no answers to conquer the environment safely (Mukoni, 2015; Sari et al., 2020; Manullang, 2020). So that all activities will cause severe damage and ecological sustainability for the future of human posterity. Some of the environmental problems in Indonesia and the correct answer to overcoming them is from the Indonesians themselves. For example, the issue of marine and river pollution since the last five years, around 64 of the 470 river flows have experienced elemental damage. Several things cause this, such as the increasing disposal of resident and industrial waste, containing various synthetics. Household waste and destruction, for example, family waste that is intentionally dumped into waterways and in sewers in residential and wildlife environments (Rosenfeld and Feng, 2011; Manullang, 2020; Manullang, 2020; Sari et al., 2021).

Another model of environmental damage can be seen from the phenomenon of waste from community economic activities, including illegal logging (Warsini et al., 2014). To overcome this problem, the participation of the public, regional authorities, and industry players, both large and small, is needed. The government as a public authority is obliged to ratify rules and policies regarding the types of environmental deviations for both industry and society to not waste opportunities and roles as regulators and policymakers of ecological sustainability. Community groups, especially millennials, must also know about the importance of river water forever (Wijayaningtyas et al., 2019). In addition, public

authorities also need to control proper waste disposal so that the impact on the environment and surroundings does not flow into the nearest waterway. Destruction of densely populated areas is a severe issue in Indonesia which will also destroy forests and other habitats. Starting from illegal logging, deforestation, to date, forest fires are the cause of the destruction of protected forest areas that impact Indonesia and disrupt the security of the activities of neighboring countries such as Singapore and others (Seymour and Harris, 2019; Manullang et al., 2021).

The phenomenon of environmental damage is very clearly seen in all regions in Indonesia (Sabara et al., 2021). If this continues, it will encourage reducing forest areas in Indonesia which causes instability of biological systems. Defeat this forest destruction; several arrangements may be made. The solution, for now, is the requirements and application, and strictness of the law with both criminal and civil sanctions. This is important to prevent environmental damage activities such as illegal or illegal logging and others whose impact is damage and deterioration of environmental quality (Kaimowitz, 2012).

Completed progress studies and education should focus on immediate environmental issues. Replanting damaged trees can be one solution so that impacts such as floods that have often occurred in Indonesia should not be repeated; even in big cities themselves, it has become a regular movement that must be faced where the risk of flooding is no longer a foreign issue. Not only in the hurricane can season even in the dry season, but flooding also occur in some areas. This is due to the improvement of Indonesian territory, resulting in some unacceptable water removal frameworks and a lack of protection in watersheds. Based on environmental damage, a series of studies and training and legal awareness needs to be emphasized at all levels of the people, especially millennial youth (Manca and Ranieri, 2013).

To overcome this damaging problem, the task of the government as a public authority in monitoring damage and environmental issues is critical so that it does not become a problem that gets worse in the future (Kneese and Bower, 2013). Because the government carries out the duties and responsibilities of the people's mandate and functioning work and public attention to the importance of maintaining a healthy environment, this is very much needed by Indonesia itself and the global community. Abrasion activities, such as removal and control of C or sand and beach stones, corals, and deforestation of forests and mangroves on the coast, will cause the area to be scratched to expand, which will later be identified as endangering the sea and beaches. If allowed to continue, marine and coastal management in Indonesia will decrease. In addition, most of Indonesia's territory is the sea (Ferrol-Schulte et al., 2015). To overcome this, here are some settings that must be done. For example, the government and public authorities carry out seaside restoration to replay mangrove forests around the beachfront area. Applying strict guidelines in terms of proven customary law can help save the environment. Prohibition of explosives for fishing and all activities contribute to the aggravation of environmental damage in Indonesia (Lasso and Dahles, 2018).

## II. Review of Literature

### 2.1 Air Contamination

With the advancement of technology, more and more businesses and transportation exist today (Stocker and Shaheen, 2017). Even though it is progress, it dramatically affects the environment because it causes air pollution and land damage. This impacts the suppressive component of socio-economic changes to the supply of clean air, decreasing quality. Control this; the regulations and the accompanying laws must be made possible so that there are still winners and no losers—the dynamic task of public authorities in promoting tree planting and reforestation. Reduce heating or flue gas by selecting environmentally suitable mechanical materials. For example, installing a filter in the chimney of an industrial facility is one way. It is reducing the use of mechanized vehicles and decreasing biodiversity (Biagini et al., 2014). The impact of forest loss can be the cause of the decline in biodiversity in Indonesia. This is very detrimental to Indonesia itself. Not only that, currently, many unique tools provide data on various types of destructive plants used as trading goods, making Indonesian living things and plants extinct and surprisingly extinct. Legal regulation is a solution program to destroy Indonesia's natural life. Preservation and protection of nature and expanding living space for wild creatures and accessible habitats to increase natural resources through counseling on the imprisonment of Indonesian creatures seriously so that environmental extinction does not worsen (Brown, 2017).

The impact of the destruction by uncontrolled technology is that water and air can be polluted, but the soil can also be polluted by materials that can damage soil quality (Liu et al., 2015). Natural problems usually occur due to over-extraction of mines, waste disposal that is difficult to translate, and many others. Overcome this; it is essential to save forest and land through land use, guidelines for Indonesian cutting and planting options, reforestation, and preparation of waste so that it tends to be increasingly damaged (Khan et al., 2017). Furthermore, the uncontrolled accumulation of household and industrial waste also results in a decrease in the quality of the environment. The higher the rate of population development, the higher the utilization rate, and finally, the amount of waste, the more legitimate the issue in Indonesia is.

This is a problem in Indonesia, given that there is no answer to beat it. This makes the climate dirty and destroys the climate. In line with this, here are the possible settings—the creation of a coordinated waste disposal site located some distance from the location of the local community. Create a separate trash can between natural and inorganic. The destruction of marine ecosystems for fishing, which uses synthetic compounds and explosives, is still a habit for sure anglers in Indonesia (Kularatne, 2020). This is obliterating marine biological systems, including coral reefs. As the general public may already know, coral reefs are a unique potential in Indonesia. To overcome this, the task of public authorities is critical to establish guidelines for limiting the use of explosives and synthetic materials. Finally, the law must be enforced indiscriminately (Teubner, 2012).

### 2.2 Groundwater Pollution

Issues and problems of water and soil pollution are other problems that often occur in Indonesia. This problem often harms many types of amphibian biota, endangers the health of people living near water sources, causes flooding, and causes a shortage of clean water, among others (Schneider et al., 2013). The regulation requires a unique strategy that the government must carry out in future generations to overcome this. Organizing the management of waste that damages groundwater is very urgent by ensuring that

community groups and the environment are adequately protected to maintain the supply and improve the quality of water services to the community. Enforcement of environmental laws and regulations is a challenging task, and let all get protected.

Another problem is that the increase in global temperature has become a new problem that seems to be happening in Indonesia and other countries worldwide (Urry, 2015). Indeed, the effects of global warming have begun to be seen in the polar regions, which are starting to soften, so ecological features are not balanced. To combat artificial climate change, all components of the nation must join hands and share the burden so that no one should reduce the use of synthetic chemicals that damage the ozone layer and ecosystems, such as freon gas in forced air systems and temperature control systems. Each country will undoubtedly respond and act differently (GUNNINGHAM and SINCLAIR, 2017).

Scarcity of clean water but frequent flooding is a frequent issue in Indonesia. This problem makes the water even more tired of state regulators (Costa et al., 2016). This happened in several locations throughout the region, and as a result, many disasters, famine, and drought occurred in many areas. To overcome this, the importance of regulation and improvement of infrastructure and ways of cooperation between the government and the community in developing new water sources, reforestation of forests, and other activities that assist in acquiring water sources (Nagendra and Ostrom, 2012). Legal regulation is an issue that often arises in the country, not to mention city noise pollution due to noise pollution from machines and vehicles that accumulate in big cities. The moment where a large amount of noise or unwanted noise enters the local area is noise contamination. This may be very distressing for humans and may interfere with mental events. To do so is by reducing unwanted noise, whether it comes from transit, development, hardware, or some other source. This requires the government to create regulatory innovations and foster cooperation with many parties (Kern, 2011).

The problem of damage to watersheds is an old issue that the catchment area is shrinking due to overall development in a substantial metropolitan area (Stets et al., 2020). This contributes to the frequent flooding in different countries and cities in the area. As a result, government authorities need to manage development, and strict rules are attached to reduce water catchment areas. In addition, the improvement of urban parks is significant, not only illegal construction and slum buildings in metropolitan areas of big cities, and this seems to have happened frequently in Indonesia (Harvey, 2010). Slum settlements often appear in areas where buildings should not be allowed, such as in watersheds (DAS). Slum settlements in the watershed can damage the face of the city, more fatally it can cause flooding (Aldhila et al, 2021). This disorganized and rundown construction is visible on every side of the metropolis due to the sheer number and somewhat localized location. This gave the city a gloomy, rundown, and neglected appearance. To overcome this, it is necessary to reduce the number of people who come to enjoy the convenience of large metropolitan areas, as well as the construction of houses/housing so that the issue of overcrowding on the banks of the river damage the river flow can be controlled (Bhat et al., 2013).

Based on the preceding, all parties must pay attention to the protection of geological nature, primarily to protect certain geological formations because nature conservation zoology protects nature to preserve unique animals and increase them by introducing similar species to other areas and their benefits for humans and future generations. They are millennial children who must be welcomed in a planned way along with the younger generation's circumstances, understanding, and behavior. The experts have poured many ideas related to development which are expected to achieve the balance of nature and

human needs. Various environmental ethics have become studies that are often voiced in efforts to preserve environmental ecology (Pandapotan and Silalahi, 2019).

The Indonesian government has taken steps to preserve biodiversity, including creating environmental protection areas such as nature reserves, wildlife reserves, national parks, natural tourism parks, botanical gardens, and hunting parks. Management principles for each type of conservation are different. The problem of global warming, which has often accompanied the last few years, emphasizes the importance of our concern for the general recovery of the world. With the increasing number of difficulties faced, many of the dangers of extinction of Indonesian animals are increasingly severe, thus requiring the participation of the community, especially the younger generation, in rescue operations (Ford et al., 2010).

### **III. Research Methods**

Efforts to identify law enforcement strategies for environmental security and sustainability for millennials in Indonesia are pretty significant. The reason is, the previous generation has done good and entrusted this environment to continue from everything that destroys the environment in which the next generation lives. For that, we believe that anyone who observes and practitioners of state organizations and other organizations needs input on research findings that will be part of the efforts to save the environment mentioned above (Khairunnisa, 2021). Concretely, we have reviewed several scientific publications that discuss environmental protection issues and legal awareness strategies in the millennial generation as the generation that will continue ecological protection efforts in the form of any project in the future. First, we collect data, then analyze it with coding, interpretation, and high evaluation guidelines to answer the research questions. This review only relies on secondary data from several publications such as Environmental Emerald Publications, Sagepub, Google Books, and Taylor & France, published between 2010 and 2021. All of our data were obtained from high-impact factor journals so that the data we present are valid and reliable. Whatever the design, we follow the descriptive qualitative method of environmental studies (Jellema et al., 2016).

### **IV. Results and Discussion**

#### **Millennial Generation**

Sogari et al., (2017) study said that the millennial age and ecological management are closely related. They even said that it was easy for people who like online media to purchase green goods. In the years to come, advances in web-based media will play a fundamental role in expanding awareness of nature and advancing the practice of sustainable winemaking. Web-based media platforms have received much consideration for their capacity to amplify ecological concerns and arouse people to participate in more sensible practices. This study looks at the impact of web-based media on millennial and non-millennial wine buying tendencies. This is following a study (Capelo, 2014) which says that brand millennials are increasingly aware of the importance of brand and awareness.

McGill, (2018) research on law enforcement methods for coping with environmental degradation shown how vital law enforcement academies are for the millennial generation to recruit, and their view of environmental health affects human health. According to McGill, the millennial generation has experienced more emotional health problems than any other generation. This information may help distinguish behaviors and systems that

could help decrease the stigma associated with mental health and, as a result, the number of official suicides. He believes the technique may help police personnel reduce their incidence of self-destruction. McGill, an academic administrator at Nova Southeastern University, said that his research would aid in the prevention of future millennial suicides.

Meanwhile, Akin, (2020) perceives that multigenerational awareness of the work environment of law enforcement. Pioneers struggle to address the quality of moving between generational partners in a multigenerational workforce. Examinations have shown that the culture of law enforcement upholds outdated ways of dealing with authority and that the generalizations of a well-known generation are unpredictable with practice in the work environment. This examination aims to help law enforcement understand the quality of generations, beliefs, and complex work attitudes and determine approaches to reduce generational generalizations.

Still, Stout et al., (2020) said that the millennium age insight covers the wood products sector, referring to the same problem of millennial participation. The wood products sector is under growing pressure to entice young consumers and potential representatives, such as millennials. This study aims to provide new college graduates' perspectives on the wood products sector. Approximately 71 percent of recent college graduates believe that clearing forest areas is sad. Millennial women, all twenty to thirty years old 18-20, and all recent college graduates who are widely recognized as Caucasians, are the segment group with a more down-to-earth attitude.

Furthermore, according to Hanson-Rasmussen and Lauver, (2018) knowing the quality of millennials and societal measures in responding to environmental protection problems is a natural responsibility. This research looks at how students at business schools in the United States, India, and China interpret natural carrying capacity. It looks at where students from various cultures take responsibility for the environment, emphasizing climate change and how these views relate to their social and millennial characteristics. Age assumptions account for 66.3 percent of code responses on average. The majority of responses assign "all" responsibility for environmental preservation.

Furthermore, environmental issues are of concern to Wiernik et al., (2013). They say age and natural carrying capacity: a meta-examination. Exploration has shown that people of different ages have diverse natural mentalities and carry out ecological practices of different types and degrees. The strength and, of course, the long-standing impact seen across studies have been contradictory, nonetheless. This examination aims to see the relationship between age and various mental factors related to natural maintenance. Few but generalizable connections suggest that more settled people give the impression of being bound to appeal to nature, eschewing ecological damage, and conserving raw materials and ordinary assets.

Bollani et al., (2019) examine recent college graduate views on food sector carrying capacity. This investigation aims to learn more about people's perspectives on the significance of food safety; that is, communication between Millennials and food carrying capacity was studied by 268 University students of a notable Millennial age. The findings offer valuable information and a commitment from public and commercial partners to adopt new standards and tools. Thus, Green (2018) addresses recent college graduates' ecological responsibilities in the global community. According to other studies, recent college graduates are highly interested in environmental issues and adapt their characteristics to natural reasons. Sixty-six percent of respondents are optimistic about the world's future, believing that actions would lead to a controllable outcome. This is the case in all three nations, with China having the highest degree of inspiration or hope for the future (71) and the United States has the lowest level of confidence (60).

According to Lu et al., (2013) the green exhibition: what Millennials purchase. According to another study, people in their twenties and thirties do not purchase green products because they believe it is too costly. The most critical age-burning green stuff is Millennials. Advertisers may need to emphasize green goods credits' recyclable, biodegradable, and beneficial welfare effects. Marine park ecotourism management in Malaysia: predicting nature-conscious behavior among millennial visitors, according to Abdullah et al., (2019). Another study looked at the origins of naturally capable behavior (ERB) in ecotourism stumbling blocks like marine park islands. The findings revealed that the objectives were favorably influenced by the description, disposition, knowledge, and usage incentives. The significance of offering instructional projects to promote functional brightening greens in order to inspire visitors to behave appropriately is discussed in this article.

Gómez-Román et al., (2021) test regular information: are Northern Europeans and recent college graduates more concerned about climate? This examination looks at recent college graduates in Northern and Southern Europe with individuals from Generation X in three natural measures: mentality, individual standards, and behavior. Analysts try to speculate that Northern Europeans and people in their twenty to thirty years of age prefer ecological remnants over southerners and Generation X. Many new college graduates do not feel accountable for their environmental impressions, nor do they behave in a manner that demonstrates more excellent care than in the past to work on their nature exhibit, according to the study.

Likewise, Sharmin et al., (2020) findings say that behavior is ecologically appropriate for millennial travelers to an area with guaranteed characteristics: Integrative structures. Tourists visiting safe areas become aware naturally. This exploration attempts to offer a hypothetical structure for assessing the reasonable behavior of millennial travelers incorporating natural support awareness (ESA) (ESB). It proposes a coordinated way of dealing with safe areas dependent on the value belief standard hypothesis (VBN) and possible new biological worldviews (NEP). The first factual check found that the unified model had sufficient forecasting capacity for guest ESBs, beating current speculation and thought.

While Kiatkawsin et al., (2020) say that the determinants of the earth-conscious behavior of intelligent travelers use a drawn standard actuation model, the travel industry area is not immune to the usual business difficulties. The ascent of the travel industry's savvy worldview has moved some of the checkpoints to innovation-filling development. The new examination attempts to examine the biological behavior of the brilliant guests. The findings support the whole theory put forward. In the latter form, the two recently added developments have the most critical effect assessment.

Ahmad et al., (2020) prove Schwartz's individual qualities, regulated behavior hypotheses, and ecological awareness: How are tourist encounters expectations of eco-accommodation objections formed? Factors from the regulated behavior hypothesis influence the purpose of tourists visiting. The results show that the three TPB guarantees, precisely behavior, abstract standards, and visible social control, have a positive relationship with subsequent exceptional quality and resulting preservation rewards. The creators found that the value of protection and view of social control had no association. The results have enormous hypothetical and pragmatic results. Smart traveler refusals, as this investigation demonstrates, should reasonably handle their assets. Can it be applied to intelligent innovations, such as online/local media of interpersonal interaction, to augment the travel industry economy as a hallmark of the travel industry's bright worldview? A study was attempted to explore the perspective and mentality of Chinese tourist clients regarding local work interpersonal interactions to embrace decent and capable behavior (Sun et al., 2018).

## V. Conclusion

This section will conclude a series of qualitative data studies that aim to identify how millennials are willing to support environmental protection. We understand it by reviewing several scientific papers on environmental issues and protection by the younger generation. Meanwhile, based on the study results, we found that several publications have succeeded in publishing study findings from how environmental issues are responded to by young people or the current millennial generation. We reviewed using data searches on several high-impact publications to make the data we present valid and factual. Wherewith the increasing awareness of millennial children on nature protection and protection, the impact of anxiety will be minimized. It can even increase in the future and the increasing participation of young children in Indonesia and the outside world.

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