

Analysis of Waste Management Programs to Increase Environmental Awareness of the Youth Generation

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Abstract

This article will discuss the role of youth in community development programs. The waste management programs were conducted in two districts in West Java, Indonesia, namely CK and PMin Depok. Youth and stakeholders serve as informants in this study, which employs a qualitative research method. The process of implementing and evaluating these waste management initiatives begins with engagement. Several factors influenced young people's involvement in this community development program, including the youngsters themselves and their environment. In each of these programs, growing awareness of the necessity of waste management underpinned youth involvement and could not be isolated from youth personal issues, as well as contact between youth and adults in the community, which had a significant impact on the program. How kids engage with environmental concerns is contingent on their response to problems, challenges, and opportunities, none of which occurred suddenly, but rather constantly.

Keywords

youth participation; waste management; community development



I. Introduction

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) become the aspirations of the world community to be able to transform into a better society in the future. This is shown by the ongoing development process each countries (Desa et al.,2012; Afroz et al.,2011). Development is inseparable from the impacts that can threaten the community. These include the existence of waste generated by the consumption of the community. Moreover, the increasing population of community also increases the amount of waste that can ultimately damage the environment (Abramova, 2020; Ananno et al.,2021).

Indeed, it is inevitable that urbanization that gives rise to many residents who consume products to fulfill their needs, must produce waste. This environmental issue is the responsibility of all parties. Sustainable development is a growing concept by seeing that economic development cannot be separated from the balance of ecosystems (Ramzan et al.,2019). This sustainable development shows that there is an effort in preparing and determining the life to come. Indonesia as a country where the government still needs support from the community in providing services. In terms of waste management, Lenkiewicz and Webster (2017) stated:

“Waste management and recycling practised by community based organisations, which could be in provincial towns, villages, remote rural areas, small island communities or parts of cities in low and middle income countries where there is no, or inadequate, municipal waste management service” (in Wilson & Webster, 2018)

This statement shows that waste management is practiced by community-based organizations, including local communities where there is no or inadequate waste management services provided by government.

The interaction of youth with their (social) environment is different from adults, where they have unique views and their participation needs to be taken into account. By participating, youth build their capacity so that later they can participate in all aspects of life according to their talents and interests (Debrah et al.,2021). The success of leadership is partly determined by the ability of leaders to develop their organizational culture. (Arif, 2019). In this case, youth and adults have their own potential and ability to be able to bring youth in an environment that support the realization of the program goals.

This is why, leadership is important for young people. The dynamic of youth community development program can not be separated from the learning process experienced by youth. Larson (2007) stated “youth reports learning types of reciprocity between self and other. The first being involved the exchange of helping and being helped, the second is getting and giving feedback, and the third is leading and being led. To see the dynamics of the process, system that work in each party in the community development program affects the changes in community.

II. Research Method

This study used qualitative research that described the involvement of youth in managing household waste in local communities. Data was taken through interviews, observations and literature studies. Interviews were used to get a clear explanation of the waste management process starting from the preparation, planning, implementation and evaluation stages. Through this interview process, an overview of the dynamics of household waste management by youth was obtained. While observations were made to get an overview of the activities carried out by youth in their efforts to maintain cleanliness and protect the environment through the management of household waste. Study of literature obtained through books, journal articles, and documents provides a clear picture of youth involvement in sustainable development through waste management program.

III. Results and Discussion

This paper shows the dynamic of community program that implemented in two areas, namely *Kelurahan* (urban village) PM and CK. It explains about the dynamics of the process of connecting youth with their natural environment through the organization of a waste bank.

3.1 Waste Management Program in *Kelurahan* PM

Kelurahan PM is one of the partner of waste management pilot project area by Universitas Indonesia, Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. One of the CAs in *Kelurahan* PM who still needs attention related to waste management was CA 10. Prior to the implementation of this program, this sub-district established a waste bank in NA 09 CA 10, but the bank's activities were not running because there were no community members interested to ran it. In addition, the program was hampered due to constraints on the costs and land that would be used for the waste bank activities.

Considering the needs and potency identified from the previous assessment, a group of faith-based young people in CA 10 establish a waste bank called *Generasi Peduli Sampah* (GPS) – generation that cares about waste. GPS were supported by the presence of inorganic waste management activities by mothers in the community. The educational background of the youth involved was very diverse, some were student in formal education, worker, some are still unemployed and/or drop out of school.

The approach with young people was done by conducting a meeting. This meeting became a place for discussion between facilitators and local youth. Youth involved in the event ranged between the ages of 15 and 25 years. The discussion was carried out as an effort in addition to get information about the potential of youth as well as finding out the youth's viewpoints on the environment around them. Youth who were involved in the discussion expressed their opinions on the neighborhood of CA 10 where they saw a lot of trash that was thrown any place. There were also young people who have had basic knowledge about the differences between organic and non-organic waste obtained from socialization in their schools, however, some have not understood it.

In this discussion session, the facilitator provided information about the impact of the presence of waste that can threaten the environment. But on the one hand, facilitator also said that garbage can be used for economic purposes and waste can be controlled by starting from individual, especially young people as a member of the community. They also explained the extent of the youth role in preserve their environment. Respond to it, young people felt that they were able to contribute in an effort to protect the environment. In this process, it was also known that some young girl had the ability to weave and process non-organic waste into craft items of economic value such as bags and wallet.

The discussion was also used as a means to foster young people motivation to be able to become agents of change for their community and become ambassadors for the environment in CA 10, they can influence other friends, family, relatives, and neighbors to help maintain CA 10 environment.

At first there were doubts from the Mushola (small mosque) youth leader for the implementation of this program. Mr Yo said:

"Kind of pessimistic with the mushola youth members who are busy with their respective activities. In addition, I doubt the cohesiveness of the members because all this time, me myself who has to encourage the members, there is also no members' awareness in mushola activities" (February, 2016).

The mushola youth which is still dominated by young people who were still in junior and senior high school has the responsibility for their own school and activities in their neighborhood. Activities in their neighborhood include studying Qoran every Saturday night and Sunday afternoon, and every Thursday night they practice *Hadroh* (poetry and Islamic music). Considering the density of their daily activities at school and weekend, they only have free time on Sundays. So, they set Sunday for waste management activities.

The next step carried out by the youth to start the establishment of a waste bank was to met the Head of CA 10, this was intended not only to ask permission for the implementation of activities but also to ask his opinion for youth involvement in this community activities. To set the meeting appointment with the Head of CA 10 was difficult because he was busy so he could not met the youth. The youth thought that their efforts were always postponed by the Head of CA because of some reasons that are usually he expressed such as lack of land, lack of support from some people (especially monthly garbage workers), or lack of community interest and participation. Even though this activity had not been implemented. The youth were quite disappointed with the lack of support from their regional leaders. This communication barriers also felt by the facilitators,

"Surely, to contact him, we need extra effort either via text messages that were very late reply or meets him directly, but young people was not too excited. The Head of CA had agreed to meet but he just canceled it. He also said that it was difficult to make a Garbage Bank because there was no land to accommodate it in CA 10. Even though if you have cooperated with collectors who want to collect garbage on the day of garbage

collection, then we don't need land to pile up the waste. This made young people psychological decline again. But, we continue to encourage them and support their ideas. "(Fa, field worker, February 2016)

Seeing this situation, the facilitator tried to get involved in an effort to convince the Head of CA that GPS had an idea to contribute to their community, and this activity could be carried out by youth in their spare time. The meeting between the Head of CA and young people opened communication between the two. Youth convinced him that they wanted to realize the existence of the Waste Bank in CA 10, it was not just a plan. The Head of CA reassured the availability of the place, the GPS decided to use the land next to the mosque (which was usually for temporary motorbike parking) and then the garbage was immediately transported by collectors. The Head of CA said at that time that he supported the Waste Bank in CA 10 and was ready to gather young people to give their service at the Waste Bank. Besides the Head of CA, The Head of NA already knew about the plan and he approved the youth activities. In addition, he also hoped that there will be adults involved. From this meeting there was clarification from CA in providing support to the Waste Bank. Furthermore, one of the youth mushola supervisor, who was also a GPS supervisor, said "This positive youth activity needs to be moved continuously so that young people become more productive and avoid deviant behavior" (Pak Na, 2016).

Youth intend to take action immediately. Youth planned to provide garbage bags for the residents, to every household. Head of GPS said:

"The number of houses used as trials in the first week was 25 houses. We went to the house one by one and introduced what the GPS community is, what is sorting of garbage means and invited people to participate in sorting out the organic and non-organic waste that we would take every Sunday. However, for organic waste we cannot take it because we have not been able to process it because the collection process must be frequent and done on school (every day, otherwise it will rot), therefore only non-organic waste will be taken on Sunday next week. We designed the tour around 11.00 WIB... For the first time, we will do some trials first if there are good results so we will expand the area" (March, 2016)

Two garbage bags distributed, those were for organic and non-organic waste. Every Sunday morning, they will pick it up and weigh it. GPS divided its member into 3 large groups. The group is divided into: (1) those who take waste from sacks while separating which trash can be sold, and which waste cannot be sold; (2) those who clean plastic waste; and (3) those who compile the waste that has been cleaned and put back into the sack and ready for sale. They looked enjoy it, they work interspersed with chatting and joking with other GPS members. However, their activities were well organized at that time.

About 13 young people in the mosque were joined in the GPS. Although in communicating information about waste bank and how to separate the garbage to residents was not clear yet, but they already have the courage to invite citizens to participate in this activity. At that time they did not have a management structure and job description for each member, only the division of waste sorting group.

In addition, several challenges faced by young GPS were related to collectors. Waste collection schedules need to be adjusted between youth and collectors. The collectors only want to take out the trash if the garbage was sufficient to meet the minimum target. This led to the emergence of initiatives from youth to deliver their trash directly to the collectors by using a garbage motorbike cart that was available at CA.

Regarding the type of garbage, many residents deposit trash in the form of noodles and instant drinks packaging. In fact, this is not a problem if people know how to prepare trash that was suitable for sale. In the process of sorting garbage, GPS was often

accompanied by one resident, Mr. El, who used to work as a waste collector, so he knows which items can be sold and which items can not. For this reason, it was necessary to provide information to the household regarding the method of packaging waste management where if the waste was prepared for handicrafts, then the raw material from the waste must be fitted with the standard.

Another challenge arises when GPS sorting garbage, members had difficulty in categorizing non-organic waste. This was related to their knowledge of the category of objects/ waste and also the selling value of the waste. Records about the amount of waste were still using GPS book notes, book bank was not yet available for each customer, and they came one by one to the residents houses who became their customers.

Some of mushala youths, who were actively GPS member, had other activities outside the waste bank management. This situation made their responsibilities in GPS began to loosen because they spent a lot of time in other activities, such as events at the mosque and preparation of the Indonesian independence program which was a priority part of their activities, given that the independence celebration was only held once a year with short preparation.

Another case with the activities during the month of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr. There was no waste management planning when entering Eid al-Fitr, even though at that time, a lot of household waste was produced. Especially after entering in the middle of Ramadhan, many members returned to their hometowns with their families so that the GPS activities was neglected and there was still a lot of waste piled up that had not been taken from the residents' houses and also the waste in the GPS secretariat had not been sorted.

The GPS supervisor add some reasons why GPS members rarely carried out their duties those days. He said that some youth felt lost playing time, so this might need to be noticed later on. They are already busy with their activities as students in school, as youth at mushala, and more activities as member of GPS.

GPS members were tired of running two organizations at once, namely the youth mosque and the GPS itself. Pak Na, the head of the DKM/supervisor GPS, said that they had to choose one (organization) and there was a division of people with their respective duties. The Head of youth of mushala began to unsure with the GPS activities, he started to invite its members again to jointly carry out the mandate as a GPS member. "Sorry for Ra because he seems to be alone in taking care of this GPS with members who have started to disappear" (Yo, 2016). The Head of GPS had felt pessimistic about the unchanging GPS member, Ra said:

"It's difficult to manage GPS members, especially those who are still in school age. They tend to be lazy, and not present at the day of garbage collection and sorting. There are only a few GPS members, it has started to feel heavy. Only a few member members participate, collecting, sorting, selling, until the writing of the resident's waste savings book is not finished yet"(Ra, Chair of GPS, 2014).

Waste bank members have several reasons not to carry out duties even though residents have been waiting for garbage collection. They also had not able to divide the time between Bank Garbage activities and other activities. The capacity building training plan for waste bank personnel was canceled several times because the schedule of the activities of the youth was different, besides that the mushala activities which actually became a place for them to gather also often changed schedules.

Conflict between members and obstruction of the resident waste saving book which had not been given yet occurred. Until finally there were only a few people who wanted to be involved in running waste management. Facilitator was carried out to manage this matter. Moreover, this intervention was needed so that GPS had courage to responsible and

there will be no loss of trust between GPS and residents who have saved in the waste bank. The lack of active members caused the obstructed of proper performance of the waste bank. The process of garbage collection, sorting, selling, writing saving book, the community waste bank becomes hampered. This had caused the residents' savings book not being able to distributed to residents. Seeing some problems that arise, there was a need for debriefing or increasing the ability of the GPS administrator.

The situation on the GPS was not good, the cohesiveness between GPS members was reduced. According to Bang Yo (February, 2016):

"These factors arise from internal and external factors from the community who care about the environment. Internal factors are certainly due to the lack of commitment and enthusiasm of its members to restart the GPS. This is due to the lack of Ra's leadership that is not manage its members, or some of its members do not want to participate in this activity because they feel forced to involved. Members also felt that they were preoccupied with school activities and activities in mushala which caused GPS activities to be secondary"

Whereas from external factors, Bangg Yo said that GPS members felt that they did not have role models that could be model that gave example to maintain their enthusiasm in protecting the environment. In addition, there was a conflict with the mushola management with young mushola. They stated that mushola administrators were sometimes kind and sometimes also talked about things that were not pleasant to young mushola children. The mushola youth also felt that they were not fully supported by the youth activities they had been doing, such as feeling too noisy and disturbing the people when practicing nasyid around the mushala.

3.2 Waste Management Program in Kelurahan CK

Identification of problems, needs and resources that exist in *KelurahanCK* were carried out at the beginning of the activity. Some of the problems that arisedspecifically consists of the conditions where waste was not managed; abandoned waste management facilities from government assistance; the absence of groups involvement in the community, including youth groups; and the absence of access to business capital loans (Abramova, 2020; Kania et al.,2020). This identification also involved the city government, they stated that:

"Positive activities that build Depok City will certainly be supported, but what needs to be remembered is that not all programs must be facilitated by the government, for that program is needed where the people involved have a sense of ownership of the programs and activities carried out so that the empowerment process runs. In relation to waste management in the city of Depok, it is expected that the public will no longer need to provide waste retribution because the waste has been managed by the community itself, and also we do not forget that the community has produced a product, we hoped that the product will not only meet the quantity but also the quality so that the product can to be superior."(Head of *Kelurahan* in Machdum, et.al., 2014)

In the assessment process, although community leaders welcomed the waste management program and felt that youth would be able to implement it, representatives from the PKK and PAUD objected if only the youth were targeted in this activity. This was because they believe that mothers were the ones who manage waste at home so that mothers can contribute to this program. Even so, community leaders and mothers agreed to support youth in managing waste and hope in the future this activity will be able to provide more benefits, namely the existence of waste with economic value capable in providing additional income for residents.

The process of community empowerment in CK began with a meeting with young people who were members of Muhammadiyah Youth. The youth who were members of Community Care of Waste Values (Komunitas Peduli Nilai Sampah (KPNS)) had a good educational background, some of them were studying in college and some had completed higher education. The organization that accommodate them was a faith-based organization, where in this organization they hold routine activities and they were used to work together. Youth were also provided with several trainings to be able to run the organization, including the creation of activity proposals, teamwork and group communication.

Unmanaged household waste can be overcome by increasing citizens awareness. In this case, youth who were shown their real actions in the formation of the KPNS. Indeed, this situation was inseparable from the citizens support, including mothers who were actively involved in managing waste to be used as economically valuable goods, i.e. wallets, bags and tablecloth.

Mentoring activities carried out by the facilitators become an integral part. Social marketing in the form of training for youth and mothers were one of the program's sustainability efforts. Not only hard skill, soft skill upgrading training was also provided. As mentioned in the report:

"The youth benefits from in this activity include increasing social skills such as being assertive, being able to improve effective communication and being able to work in groups will be beneficial for professional self-development in the world of work and also in social interactions in the community." (Machdum, et .al., 2014)

Community leaders saw a lack of harmonious relations between youth and adults, and the community in general. There was some assumption that young people spend too much time in front of the computer and because they had higher level of education so they did not want to hear adult's advices. What was expressed by community leaders became input for facilitator team to provide training which includes material about: communication objectives, communication strategies, list of activities, management plans; and media development plans. (Ananno et al.,2021; Pulubuhu & Alhaqqi, 2019). This training was intended to increase the capacity of youth in managing their waste bank.

Other assets that was given to KPNS in running a waste bank were some goods such as scales, plastics, etc., that were granted to KPNS. Certainly, mentoring was carried out in the supervision process and monitoring was carried out periodically after the training activities. While evaluation was also done to see the achievement of KPNS in reaching the stated goals.

Some activities to increase youth capacity include social skills training (effective communication, assertiveness) and teamwork; training related to environmental management; and proposal-making training (Dhingra & Maheswari, 2018). Social skills and teamwork were needed by young people, members of KPNS, because they will carry out organizational, so they need the capacity to establish relationships and cooperation with members in realizing their organizational goals. Since the beginning of the intervention, the dynamics of relations in society make the empowerment process take a long time. This can be seen from the need to arrange several meeting schedules both individually and in groups, both youth groups, community leaders and mothers (Rahman, 2020).

The monitoring phase was carried out by providing assistance to youth groups (Garbage Bank activities). The enthusiasm of youth KPNS has begun to be seen when they do the simulation starting from the deposit and recording process. In implementing the CA 08 Garbage Bank, KPNS youth have confidence and in managing this program. This was because previously during the training, the youth had doubts about the participation of CA

08 people in the activities of the waste bank and other concerns were that there was a failure in managing the waste bank. This confidence was also seen when they done designing the waste management system and setting a garbage bank logo, preparing the official uniform by themselves. These activities were needed to embed a sense of ownership of the program that is running.

In the implementation of the program, it was inseparable from some of the obstacles that were felt by youth, which are related to time. Youth not only spend their time for school / learning but they run other extra-curricular activities and some even have to work. For this reason, the activities of this waste bank had indeed added to their weekly activities. Their busyness makes the activities of the waste bank rather stagnant, they had not been able to manage their time. Efforts was made to overcome this problem including reviewing the task division, remanage the transferring and collecting waste and planned to ask other young people who had not joined KPNS, especially young people who are still in high school.

In addition, related to the waste sale, collectors who will provide suitable prices were still not found. Facilitators and KPNS try to find networking of other waste banks that may have information about collectors who would give good bargaining prices.

Looking at the waste management program carried out in these two regions, those programs provide benefits to young people and the community. First, these programs increasingly awareness, knowledge and behavior of waste management in the community, not only young people but also residents in community. Second, the formation of a youth group as a catalisator in their community and as a change agent in preventing environment. Third, youth groups, through their organizations, carry out the process of increasing their capacity in managing waste banks, which is expected to be useful for their future lives;

Waste bank management is not a static process that can be directly in accordance with what is planned, but it is a dynamic process where there are situations and conditions that motivate the youth to go up and sometimes makes youth slumped. A journey that is not always straight and smooth, there are bends and holes that turn out to make young people feel challenged to face it. This dynamic process encourages the role of relevant stakeholders which apparently cannot be separated from the process of youth involvement in the community. Stakeholders greatly influence motivation and accessibility of youth participation. For this reason, the relationships that exist between youth and stakeholders will determine the dynamics that exist in this waste management program.

Waste bank program that was carried out was an effort to reduce the impact of waste that continues to grow in urban areas. Both program showed that community involvement in handling waste was an action not only to help the government, but also to help themselves. Youth initiatives to overcome the environmental problems can be started in their local community. These two program, as Kutner (2012) said that empower young people to be actively involved in taking care of the earth. Teamwork is one of the effective way to involving them in the process of waste bank, begining with changing their thought about waste and its harmful effect may increase their understanding on their responsibility for world sustainable development.

Support from their surroundings can be indicated from their relationship. Youth to youth and youth-adults communication should be improved during the program. It is normal if there are some problems or conflict arise, meeting which is more illustrating as gathering between young people and youth-adults, gave some opprtunity for them to express their feelings, exchange ideas and discuss the problem that need to be solved.

The dynamics of the program process represent that communities can create strength for those who were involved in the program. Strength to deal with problems that can be seen as challenge. Moreover, youth is the a time when they are love to try something new and look for what they like. Challenge in dealing how to manage themselves and their organizations. As we can see in GPS and KPNS, in both organizations, young people try to maintain the sustainability of the program with up and down situation.

As Catalano, Berglund, Ryan, Lonczak, & Hawkins (2004, in Machdum (2014)) state about the dynamics in the community empowerment process are unique because of the involvement of adults, especially community leaders and maternal groups, in these cases the dynamic not only can be seen not only because the involvement of adults (community leaders and maternal groups) but also youth itself and youth leader. Youth experience (from what they do, feel, see and act) in this waste bank process give them opportunity to know more about development, not only to develop themselves, their community, and also their environment. Without the act, they can not know their ability to change, even it will come with their sacrifice, struggle. They have to put aside they play time to ensure the waste bank was running, they learn how to respect others, encounter some challenge that they never face before. In accordance with Frank (2006 in Gerke & Sanyal, 2014), these participation can develop their ability for the next challenge in their live.

Therefore, commitment and consistency in running the program are the requirement to obtain the goals as stated by organization. in running the program are the requirement to obtain the goals as stated by organization. In these cases, young people faced some obstacle related to commitment that will take effect on the consistency of the waste bank process. Their commitment to come on time and gave the best services for the bank customer (residents) stake the program. But, if they broke the rule that they have made, not came and made the residents wait with uncertain time when the waste pick up time, the resident will dissapointed. Ran the waste bank inconsistently, will make the organization fragile. Meaning, it is important for the organization to evaluate themselves, what should be done to fix the problem. Facilitators on the programs tried to facilitate them so waste bank organization can be encourage to function effectively and efficiently in achieving desire goals. Lave and Wenger (1991, in Hovman 2014) support this method in developing community, especially young people.

Young people was facilitated by some activities. Not only knowledge about the importance of managing the environment, that household waste can invite risk for natural and social environment, but also knowledge about managing the organization. Related to Hovman (2014), the implementation of the program is based on activities which shows the dynamic of the community system and drive some changes. Yong people's new and brave step in the waste bank program change the existing system, add and also renew the system that they already had before. This is not something negative for the development of their previous organization system, but enrich and provide new experience for young people. Built youth community, an effort to build a community as a whole.

Youth as part of the community, who live at this and future time, have the right and also responsibility. As Knowles-Yanez (2005 in Gerke & Sanyal, 2014) said, these program gave the accesibility for youth rights to play a role in their community. Their points of views and ideas that came from their impression of events or facts, can improve their ability to act as evidence of their contribution to the community program. It can also interpreted as the situation in which they see and feel that the waste problem is also their responsibility. when they realize that they have the right to a decent and clean life, they also have a responsibility to make it happen.

The dynamic of community development program can not be separated with how reciprocity that happend in maintaining the positive movement in community development program. In these contexts is when youth become a part of organization, there is a reciprocal situation. Larson (2007) statement about youth involvement, correlated with the situation on GPS and KPNS organization. Each member help one another starting from collecting until selling the waste. This mutually beneficial relationship indicated by the existence of actions to help each other between members. Getting and giving feedback can be seen when they giving each other ideas for the sake of organization. And the third is leading and being led, as we can see in the two cases, both of them need leader to . Leadership in youth must be in the youth, surely it is not formed instantly. Leadership should be in each member and also the leader itelves. As a role model and also have responsibility to foster unity.

In conclusion, youth participationin community waste management program can be seen as a dynamic process which can be attempted to create sustainable development.

IV. Conclusion

Connecting youth with the environment is one of the efforts to realize sustainable development, where waste management is a media that can invite them to be involved in creating a promising future. Youth has a position as an agent of change in environmental management. Their real actions can actually influence not only themselves, the people in their community, but also the environment itself. Their involvement in dealing with customers today and in the future can be reflected in their role in the environment. Contribute to the skills they have and provide meaningful experience as their provision in undergoing the process of self-development and the environment.

The dynamics of the community service activities process is a process to strengthen their ability to face the dynamics that occur in the community, where they see problems not as negative things that can stop the process of environmental improvement but make it a challenge, encouraging to improve, improve the environment for the better again. Furthermore, the dynamics faced by youth actually strengthen youth resilience in the face of problems that are vulnerable to emerge in the current era. This resilience can be obtained through the improvement of youth capacity in programming and communication between youth and related stakeholders. The relationship between youth and the environment in addition to providing benefits not only for nature but humans themselves. Their ability to see and utilize the potential and opportunities they have for environment and city sustainability.

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