



# Mental Revolution, Youth, and Environmental Issues in Indonesia

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## Abstract

The Mental Revolution in Indonesia is a strategic and instrumental policy initiated by Joko Widodo's government to improve its mentality and morality. However, since its implementation, a mental revolution is like jargon. The impact of the mental revolution has not been significant, especially youth and environmental issues. Environmental damage still occurs and tends to be massive, and many young people are less aware of environmental sustainability. This article aims to analyze development of the mental revolution from a youth perspective and its role on environmental sustainability issues in Indonesia. Using literature study and document analysis methods, the results show that mental revolution from a youth perspective and its role in environmental sustainability issues has become an interesting issue for discussion at the national and international levels. Mental revolution must be able to improve the character of today's youth. In addition, youth as agents of change need to review the damage and disasters caused by the greedy character of a small portion of the community.

**Keywords:** mental revolution; youth; environmental issues

## Abstrak

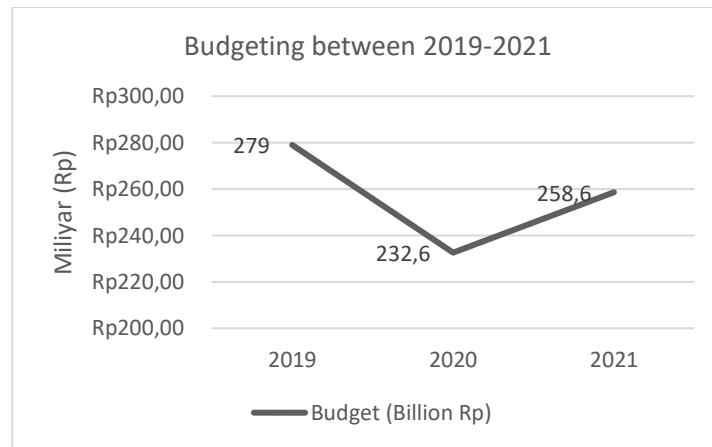
Revolusi Mental di Indonesia merupakan kebijakan strategis dan instrumental yang digagas oleh pemerintahan Joko Widodo untuk meningkatkan mentalitas dan moralitasnya. Namun, sejak implementasinya, revolusi mental seperti jargon. Dampak dari revolusi mental ini belum signifikan, terutama masalah pemuda dan lingkungan. Kerusakan lingkungan masih terjadi dan cenderung masif, serta banyak generasi muda yang kurang sadar akan kelestarian lingkungan. Komentar ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perkembangan revolusi mental dari perspektif pemuda dan perannya dalam isu-isu kelestarian lingkungan di Indonesia. Dengan menggunakan metode studi literatur dan analisis dokumen, hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa revolusi mental dari perspektif pemuda dan perannya dalam isu kelestarian lingkungan telah menjadi isu yang menarik untuk dibahas di tingkat nasional dan internasional. Revolusi mental harus mampu meningkatkan karakter pemuda masa kini. Selain itu, pemuda sebagai agen perubahan perlu meninjau kembali kerusakan dan bencana yang ditimbulkan oleh karakter rakus sebagian kecil masyarakat.

**Kata kunci:** revolusi mental; pemuda; isu lingkungan

## 1. Introduction

The term mental revolution in mid-2014-2015 sounded so familiar to the public after the start of this movement by the presidential candidate Joko Widodo and received significant attention in the community (Fajar, 2018; Sholekhah, 2019). In the Indonesian context, the term mental revolution was first used by President Soekarno as a movement of change into a white-hearted, steel-advancing person, excited about an eagle, with the spirit of blazing fire (Kominfo, 2015). This movement officially has law protection with the Presidential Instruction number 12 of 2016 concerning the National Movement for the mental revolution. Talking about a mental revolution in Indonesia is closely related to society's character (Fajar, 2018). Moreover, during the implementation process, a lot of state money was disbursed, supporting the mental

revolution movement, but the result was to no avail (Rahadian, 2018). However, gradually, this movement is only limited to jargon. The spirit is initial but unsustainable (Prasetyo, 2020).



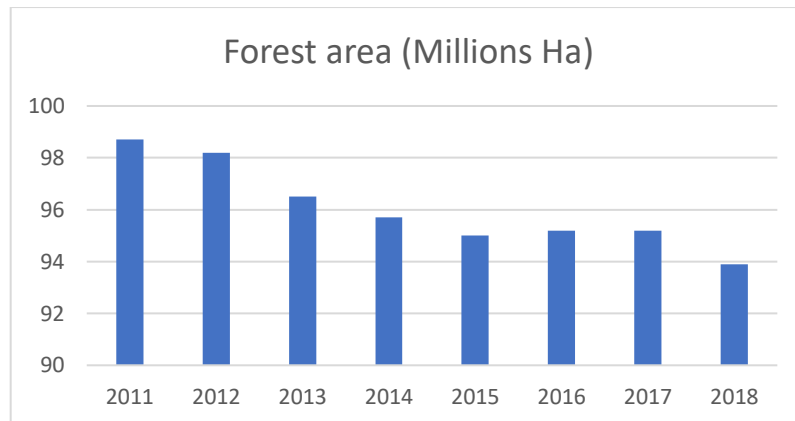
**Figure 1. Budgeting in Coordinating Ministry for Human and Cultural Development  
Kemenko PMK 2019-2021  
Source: Ministry of Finance**

Based on figure 1, the Coordinating Ministry for Human and Cultural Development (PMK) budget has increased compared to the previous year, namely 258.6 billion in 2021. One of the programs that have become a national priority is the mental revolution, which in 2021 it is budgeting at 134.88 billion (Wicaksono, 2020). If we show the Presidential Instruction number 12 of 2016, many programs have been scheduled. However, the fact is, much has not been done. This mental revolution is a strategic and instrumental movement. Strategic means efforts to improve the nation's competitiveness in terms of humans and social structures. Then instrumental is a tool to achieve by changing the character, mind, attitude, and perspective that is considered backward. At every level of life, we often find attitudes and behaviors deviating from society's norms. As a result, society's noble values and virtues begin to fade, resulting in a flawed character that cannot distinguish between uncontrolled needs and wants. This situation has undoubtedly set a bad precedent for social, economic, cultural, and environmental aspects.

This commentary focuses on the development of the mental revolution from a youth perspective and its role on environmental issues in Indonesia. The main focus of the mental revolution is to educate the character of Indonesian society. Therefore, the issue of environmental sustainability can be instilled in young people, even from an early age. The paradigm shift carried out by mental revolution is expected to change the orientation of youth in the future. The young must have sensitivity to environmental issues, and this needs to be done from the time of education. Although, the Presidential Instruction number 12 of 2016 does not specifically mention the role of youth in environmental issues. This is a potential problem in the future.

Particularly on environmental issues, in 2018, WALHI (Wahana Lingkungan Hidup) stated that Indonesia experienced an imbalance in natural resource management. For example is forest area, there are about 159,178,237 hectares of land plotted with permits in his records, which makes it possible to convert green land to more economically profitable land.

Furthermore, the area of forest land in Indonesia continues to decline every year (look at the figure 1).



**Figure 2. Number of forest areas in Indonesia 2011-2018**  
Sumber: BPS Indonesia 2019

Based on the figure, the forest area in 2011 reached 98.7 million, while in 2018, it decreased by around 5.2 million to 93.5 million hectares. At the time, forest management has been interpreted as top-down, even though community involvement is the key to achieving sustainability (Pambudi, 2020). It means that this trend needs to be addressed by all of stakeholders to have no negative impacts on society (Efendi et al., 2019). Prolonged environmental degradation can have an impact on the socio-economy of a country (Azam & Khan, 2017). Environmental degradation results in increased potential for disasters in Indonesia. According to data from the National Disaster Management Agency, there were around 2,175 disasters, of which 99.08% was ecologist disasters (Karakoro, 2018). Some of the disasters that have socio-economic implications include haze (Heilmann, 2015); oil palm plantations (Yazawa & Shimizu, 2020), climate change to health risks and mangrove conservation (Sidik et al., 2018; van de Haterd et al., 2020), volcano eruptions (Warsini et al., 2014), hydrological disaster like the flood (Priyanti et al., 2019).

The current environmental issues have become a concern for government officials and stakeholders (Resosudarmo, 2012; Udemba et al., 2019). From several previous studies, there are still limited studies that discuss the relationship between the younger generation and environmental issues. Environmental issues are not only enjoyed by current generations but also future generations. Parker et al. (2018) said that most youth in Indonesia express their love for the environment, but there is little real action. Therefore, the mental revolution should move especially young people to change their lousy character and environment to be more aware of environmental issues. Today's youth have an essential role in changing the way they perceive sustainability today and especially in the future. The transition carried out by today's youth is expected to impact the end of the environment positively. Because the future generations cannot be burdened with the impacts of the current generation (Barry, 2019), including at the issue environmental damage.

Youth has an essential role for the Indonesian nation to move towards change and better civilization. Without youth who have idealism, they will not give birth to a figure who thinks about freedom, truth and live injustice. Also, youth can become agencies, providing solutions to current and future problems, especially for environmental issues (Astuti, 2019; Parker et al.,

2018). Furthermore, the mental revolution that is being echoed is an effort that policymakers tried to prepare civilized youth as a driver of change today and in the future. Supported by a mental revolution which is still the government's attention. Therefore, in this commentary, the researcher analyzes and criticizes the mental revolution policy on youth's role, especially on environmental issues.

## **2. Method**

This article is a research framework based on qualitative research. according to (Goodman, 2011), Qualitative research models aim to assist researchers in understanding the social and cultural context of the communities in which they live. Based on the social and cultural issues of the community, this research is also included in the category of health research with a document analysis approach (Conrad, 2001). According to Kayesa & Shung-King (2021) Document analysis is a method of collecting research data with various documents, both printed and electronic, to interpret certain cases which then become research questions. Using the document analysis method in this case in the form of statistical data from the government, government regulations, online news and books strengthens the author's argument.

In this article, the author is also looking for references, both the lowest indexed Google Scholar with keywords mental revolution, youth and mental revolution. In addition, there are also national journals accredited by SINTA (national accreditation of Indonesian journals) which are the reference for writing that has relevance to this study. Furthermore, the author analyzes and criticizes the development of the mental revolution from the perspective of youth and its role on environmental sustainability issues in Indonesia obtained from several online news media to add elaboration and explanation of the findings presented in the drone empirit data analysis.

## **3. Result and Discussion**

### **3.1. Questioning mental revolution**

Social changes that occur in society, whether caused by the globalization and rapid development of technology, have an impact on the mentality, morals, and character of the most society. Often we encounter deviant behaviors in society that are immoral and bad character which are very far from the noble values of the nation. As an effort to maintain the dignity and noble character of the nation which is gradually being degraded, a mental revolution has become the government's policy to improve the mental and moral of society. In this context, it can be interpreted as a morality movement towards a better civilization to reduce all bad cultures in the past, even President Jokowi is optimistic to eradicate the habits of the New Order era that thrive in the community, especially in the soul of youth to return to a more religious nation morality, tolerant, peaceful and love the environment (Kuwado, 2014).

According to Karlina Supelli mentality is defined as a practice, a way of life, a way of thinking, and cultural expressions that have been integrated with the behavior patterns of society (Adinda, 2014). Furthermore, mental revolution is a new perspective to create a social structure that has a strong mentality and good character which includes a way of thinking; a way of belief; and how to behav (Maragustam, 2015). Kristiawan (2015) dan Sholekhah (2019) explained that the Mental Revolution is expected to create a political culture paradigm, nation-building, and a more humane and sustainable character.

In some concepts, the mental revolution itself has always been developed so that the successor of this country to improve and regulate public (social) morality is not just a matter of private (individual) morality. That's where the nation's youth will show innovation and a wave of their aspirations to change the mentality of the life of millennials that seems hedonistic towards social awareness to create a life that prioritizes impact on the surrounding environment. Character building is very important for youth in the current era because the character is one of the efforts to embody the mandate of Pancasila and the opening of the Basic Constitution (UUD 1945). This is based on the background of the reality of national problems that are currently developing, for example, shifting ethical values in the life of the nation and state, waning awareness of the cultural values of the nation, threats of national disintegration, and weak national environment awareness ("The State of the Environment in Indonesia: Critical Issues and Plan of Action," 1992).

The mental revolution regulated in Presidential Instruction number 6 of 2016 consists of several movements such as; Indonesia Serve Movement, Clean Indonesia Movement, Orderly Indonesia Movement, Independent Indonesia Movement, United Indonesia Movement. All of these programs are cross-ministerial activity programs under the coordination of the Ministry of Human and Character Development and the National Development Planning Agency (Bappenas). However, since the first time, it was echoed by the Jokowi-JK Presidential Candidate, it has become a program that is maintained in the second period with KH. Ma'ruf Amin, we cannot feel the mental revolution as a practical and implementation movement. Lots of budgets are disbursed every year but do not have clear results (Kresna, 2018). The programs that are carried out are only in the form of socialization and training (Rahadian, 2018), and a large amount of budget posted is organized by third parties (Hidayat, 2018). Until what we have seen so far, program after program has not been heard of and how it goes.

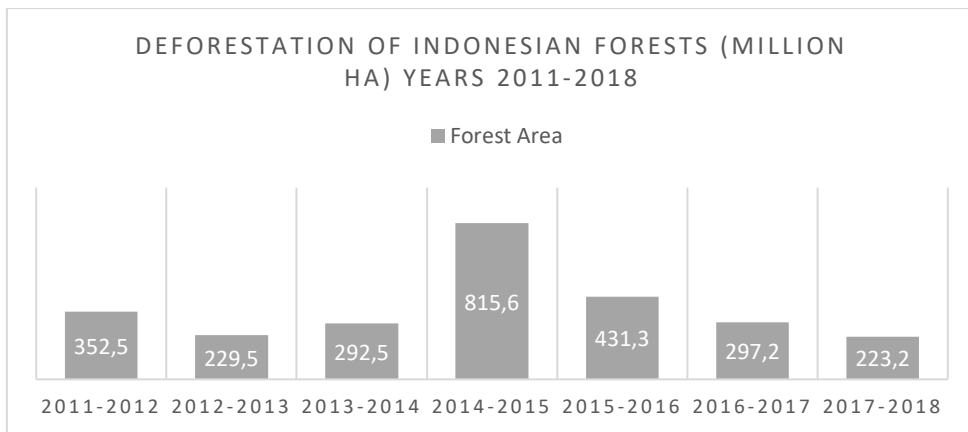
Some of the movements contained in the mental revolution do not seem to have had a significant impact on society. For example, since an early age we were taught to love the environment, but not a few teachers and school institutions have actually damaged the environment. The mental revolution which is closely related to the field of education needs to change the value orientation into morality. The key to environmental damage that is currently occurring is moral education. The mental revolution is expected to be able to emphasize the moral aspect by providing an example for the younger generation. An example will be an effective example for environmental sustainability. However, in practice environmental problems in Indonesia continue to occur and are mostly caused by human behavior.

Types of behavior in environmental issues have three subjects. First, it doesn't matter. The second, the follower type. Third, play an active role. Education directs one's mindset, which ultimately results in words, actions, habits, and characters. It has an impact on what will happen in the future. Therefore, if we do not want to suffer bad luck due to the constant adverse effects of climate change, it is clear that the first root we need to fix is the mindset, whose key comes through education. That is the essence of the mental revolution in the spectrum of the environment. Simple but requires a solid struggle to make it happen.

### **3.2. Youth and Environmental Sustainability**

Environmental issues have become a strategic issue in today's global society (Wolf et al., 2009). In developing countries like Indonesia, cases of environmental degradation continue to

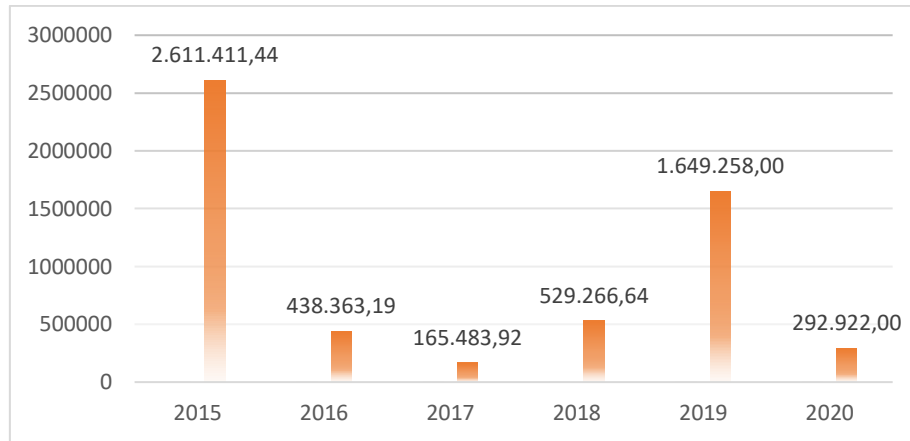
be proven in annual data on air and water quality figures, pollution, deforestation, and reduced green land (Resosudarmo, 2012). This issue was also supported by the formulation of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which emphasize environmental sustainability. Meanwhile, in 2019 the government is targeting the environmental index to reach 66.5-68.5 (Febrinastri, 2019). However, according to Indonesia Climate Change Trust Fund (2019) Indonesia is ranked third in contributing to air pollution from forest destruction and burning. This is in line with data from the Ministry of Environment explaining that in 2014-2015 there was a high intensity of deforestation of 1.09 million hectares. Furthermore, 2015-2016 amounted to 0.63 million ha while in the years 2016-2017 it was 0.48 million ha and 2017-2018 was 0.44 million Ha.



**Figure 3. Deforestation data in Indonesia**  
**Source: BPS Indonesia (2019)**

A large number of human activities in utilizing land have implications for the high rate of deforestation in Indonesia and can damage environmental sustainability. Basically, deforestation is an activity to cover forest areas to be converted into agricultural, mining, plantation, and the urban regions (Central Bureau of Statistics, 2019). In Indonesia, deforestation is carried out in various ways, one of which is forest burning by irresponsible persons. This option was chosen because it was considered cheaper and more efficient, causing climate change to damage environmental sustainability in the long term.

According to data from *Environment Statistics of Indonesia: Water and Environment*, the annual distribution of forest fires in Indonesia (figure 4). It was recorded that in 2015 the number of forest fires experienced a very large increase, namely 2.611.411.4 ha, but until 2017 it experienced a decrease. Furthermore, the spike in forest fire areas began to increase in 2018 to 2019, wherein 2019 the forest fire area touched the figure of 1,649,258.00 ha. This year, apart from the existence of el nino wind, it was also found that many communities and companies cleared land by burning forests.



**Figure 4. Forest fire data in Indonesia (Ha)**  
**Source: BPS Indonesia (2020)**

Environmental damage caused by human activities has recently created a negative stigma against environmental health. Hence, it can threaten global environmental sustainability (Azam & Khan, 2017). The community needs to increase their understanding of the surrounding environment to minimize environmental damage (van de Haterd et al., 2020). However, the fact is environmental damage continues to increase in several regions in Indonesia. Some of them are Kalimantan and Bangka Belitung which have the largest mining activities in Indonesia and make mining a local commodity to improve the economy in the region. Eventhough, the mining process is getting out of control, causing various impacts on the community and environmental damage such as contamination of soil, water and air (Listiyani, 2017; Purnaweni et al., 2019).

According to Messwati (2012), nearly 34% of land in Indonesia has been handed over to corporations through 10,235 mineral and coal mining permits. This is not included in the licenses for large-scale plantations, oil and gas working areas, geothermal, and C-mining. Likewise, our forests, at least 3.97 million hectares of protected areas are threatened by mining, including the biodiversity in them. Not only forests, but rivers are also sacrificed. The number of heavily damaged watersheds (DAS) has increased in the last 10 years. From the approximately 4,000 watersheds in Indonesia, 108 watersheds were severely damaged due to the large amount of garbage and waste that was wasted in the rivers. It implies a flood disaster (Priyanti et al., 2019). Another from the mining process, the environmental damage caused by human activities is further cutting down forests and clearing land by burning forests.

Human greed has a bad influence on environmental sustainability. It is proven that humans deliberately destroy the environment for personal gain (Priyanti et al., 2019), and there is no responsibility for what they do (Vermaat et al., 2012). One example of clearing land by burning forests is one method that is considered more economical, but it is not thought that the impact is very bad for the surrounding air. Because the smoke produced contains carbon dioxide which is very dangerous for human health. In fact, the haze generated from forest fires in Indonesia has spread to Southeast Asian countries, causing losses to the health of millions of people. Thus, Indonesia has been named the country with the third largest emission of carbon dioxide in the world as a result of forest fires that have occurred due to human greed to clear land (Edwards & Heiduk, 2015; Heilmann, 2015).

Another example of natural damage is the destruction of coral reefs. Based on data from Greenpeace Indonesia, the condition of coral reefs in Indonesia is very worrying, because 35.15% of Indonesia's coral reefs are in the bad category. Whereas, coral reefs can help reduce global warming because they are able to absorb existing carbon dioxide. Furthermore, excessive plastic consumption causes the accumulation of plastic waste. Air pollution is also increasing, it is mostly due to the existence of Coal Steam Power Plants (*PLTU*), even in some areas of Indonesia, Coal Steam Power Plants (*PLTU*) are being developed and will be built. Some of the environmental problems above require the active role of youth to be more loving and aware of the current environmental conditions. Therefore, fully practicing the mental revolution, it is hoped that it will be able to foster youth participation in realizing environmental sustainability.

Youth have an essential role in maintaining the sustainability of the environment in the future (Samsuri, 2019). Youth can be the main focus in improving ecological environmental conditions. Through creativity and new ideas, it can influence other communities to be more aware of environmental sustainability. History records that several important events in this country cannot be separated from the role of youth. It is hoped that the youth will participate more in community development through a mental revolution, especially in environmental crisis.

Currently, environmental crisis is complex and multidimensional, and social science has an intellectual responsibility to contribute to specific studies. In contemporary social and political science, environmental issues are not marginal issues in society. It's just that, according to Goldblatt (1998), the classical social theory focuses too much on how civilisation changes the environment without highlighting the harmful effects of these changes. Goldblatt himself wants to go beyond the limitations of classical social science by examining youth's social role. Because for him, before the youth went directly to change everything, youth could integrate the origin and impact of environmental damage with a broader understanding of modern society's dynamics. Therefore, the integration of environmental problems with social science and the environmental movement's origin is an urgent matter. Goldblatt demonstrated convincingly that ecological degradation is a central problem for those interested in green issues and all social science thinkers. Furthermore, what about the study of environmental issues on youth in Indonesia?

In 2019, the number of Indonesian youth was around 64.19 million people, or a quarter of Indonesia's total population (BPS, 2019). This amount can indeed become capital or even become a boomerang for environmental issues. Demographers and planning experts say Indonesia will reach a demographic dividend 2030, and youth participation in various life aspects is vital. On the same point, several studies suggest that youth involvement in promoting real change in society has a significant impact (Tonucci & Rissotto, 2001; Brondi, Sarrica, Nencini, 2012). The same thing also happened in the United Kingdom (UK), where environmental issues are a problem or the beginning of the "apocalypse" and therefore youth need to put this issue into the policy agenda. (Seaton, 1989). However, several studies state that the condition of youth interest in environmental programs and issues is stagnant and tends to decrease in some countries (Thomas, 2014).

The facts that we find in Indonesia are also the same, very few young people think and act to prepare for environmental conditions in the future. Furthermore, how to explain the



current contradiction? Fred Magdoff and John Bellamy Foster, two scientists and activists on ecological issues, explained that the steps taken so far have not yet dealt with the problem's fundamental core. We adhere to the economic system that places the obsession with growth and accumulation at the centre. All of its activities, many people still believe that capitalism can be reformed by being "environmentally friendly", that capitalism will still offer a way out of the environmental crisis, and this is where the real problem is. The hope, the mental revolution will change society's mindset, especially youth, not to be carried away by the capitalization that always emphasizes economic profit.

"Resolving the ecological crisis is certainly against capitalism. We must build a movement that works against capitalist logic intending to overcome ecological problems for the creation of a sustainable and egalitarian society. He also cares for the earth while continuing to strive to develop individual and social capacities and freedom in general." (Magdoff & Foster, 2010. p.6)

Although it is naive or unrealistic, this commentary tries to provide a new perspective for all of us to be more concerned about the environment, preparing for the future for our children and grandchildren. If this continues, future generations will not feel the green forests of Kalimantan Island or the rich rivers in springs for life. The critical point is today's youth is the key to environmental sustainability in the future, making the environment an object and youth playing a role and can have a positive impact on environmental sustainability, like a mutualism symbiotic.

Every human generation always has its problems, but environmental or ecological problems are a problem across generations. Meanwhile, young people who identify with their creativity and fresh ideas can do a few small things to change their environments, like the volunteer movement or massive action planting trees in the environment where we live. Then for young students/students who have limited land, they can still be creative with simple things such as planting with polybags and using used materials such as used paint cans, used bottles, etc. Youth creativity and innovation, both social and environmental, can determine the progress of the nation. We can see this from the current development of China, due to the success of developing youth activities in various fields (Johnson et al., 2007).

#### **4. Conclusion**

The development of a mental revolution from a youth perspective and its role in environmental sustainability issues has become an interesting issue for discussion at the national and international levels. Massive use of information technology, youth movements, and volunteerism for environmental sustainability need to be disseminated to send a good message to other youths. In addition, the environmental awareness of young people now affects environmental sustainability in the future. Mental revolution must be able to improve the character of today's youth. Not the slightest contribution to environmental awareness for the younger generation. Youth as agents of change need to review the damage and disasters caused by the greedy character of a small portion of the community, that has occurred recently. Therefore, the environmental sustainability in the future is maintained. Therefore, Indonesian youth must be the pioneers of environmental emergencies to prevent the negative impacts of environmental damage. On the other hand, the government and other community organizations can also contribute to supporting youth activities. Therefore, the integration and synergy of the two becomes the youth's capital in ensuring environmental sustainability in the future.

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