

# *Lecturer's Environmental Satisfaction on Campus Environmental Characteristics Based on Indonesian Ideology (Pancasila)*

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**Abstract** - The main purpose of this study was to describe in depth the environmental satisfaction. This research used a qualitative approach with case study design. Subject participants in this study were 9 lecturers of universities in Malang, Indonesia. Data were collected through guided interviews, open questionnaires, and qualitative observations. The collected data were analyzed by using thematic analysis technique. The initial research results were validated through triangulation method. The results of the study generally showed the lecturer's environmental satisfaction on the characteristics of campus environment based on Pancasila was on the positive side. The satisfaction was in the physical elements of the environment, such as lighting, density, relaxation songs, aroma, cleanliness, security units, surveillance cameras, toilets, eating places, noise, circular and emergency doors, emergency alerts, neighbor class designs, , no pollution, places of worship, and socialization place. When was integrated with the humanitarian environment, such satisfaction leads to the fulfillment of Pancasila basic contain , such as trust to God, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice. In addition, some lecturers showed dissatisfaction with the quality of lighting in the campus hall area, CCTV cameras, and places of worship.

**Keywords:** Environmental Satisfaction, Lecturer, Environmental Characteristics, Campus, Ideology of Indonesia (Pancasila)

## I. INTRODUCTION

People spend many hours at work. This also happens to people who work as lecturers in a campus. Lecturers in campus usually enter at 07.00 s.d. 16.00 pm and even more convenience behavior on campus environments is needed so that they can work effectively and efficiently [1]. Conversely, if a campus environment as a workplace presents an inconvenience then it

can have negative consequences for ineffective and inefficient performance results. Effective and efficient results of cumulative lecturers' effectiveness will have implications for the productivity of the organizations in which they work. The organization's productivity of a campus environment is operationally measured through products that are produced in three areas. The three areas are education and teaching, research, and community service. Based on the rationale then it can be concluded that the convenience of lecturer's behavior in the campus environment has an influence on the performance of lecturers and then the performance of lecturers as a whole has an influence on campus productivity.

In the context of Indonesian, a comfortable campus environment for productive work behavior (effective and efficient) needs to adapt to the philosophy of life or ideology that exists in Indonesia, namely Pancasila. Pancasila is the philosophy of life and ideology of the state of Indonesia consisting of five precepts, namely: Trust to God, the civilized humanity, the unity of Indonesia, populism led by representative deliberation wisdom, social justice for all Indonesians [1]; [2] . his means that campus environments need to bring the conditions of the physical and humanitarian environment comfortable with Pancasila life. The comfortable physical and social environment conditions in accordance with the Pancasila are the physical and social conditions that facilitate the existence of livelihood, humanity, unity, democracy and social justice among campus residents. The physical and humanitarian environments that facilitate the existence of a life of solitude, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice is the best way to fullfill needs of civility, humanity, unity, democracy, and social justice.

The field of psychology relevant to the comfort of lecturers' behavior in campus is environmental psychology. Environmental psychology is the field of psychology that studies the harmonious relationship between psychological conditions and human behavior (cognitive, affective, and psycho-motor) to human physical and social environment. In detail some of the topics in environmental psychology include: environmental cognition, environmental attitudes, heat, noise, density, distress, natural disasters, personal space, environmental preservation, and territory.

Furthermore, in an effort to be able to describe the comfort of the behavior of lecturers who live in the campus environment, the indicator to make the description in the environmental psychology is often called the construct. Environmental satisfaction is expected to meet the Pancasila value, namely trust to God, humanity, unity, democracy for consensus deliberation, and social justice. By definition, environmental satisfaction is a subjective evaluation of a person to the elements that exist in the physical environment and humanitarian environment. Environmental satisfaction can be categorized as a kind of attitude that can be either positive or negative. In a complementary definition, [3] explains that environmental satisfaction is the level of feeling like or dislike the setting of the physical environment.

## II. RESEARCH METHOD

This study used a qualitative approach [4]. The design or model in this qualitative research was case study research. Through this case study model, the researchers tried to reveal in depth the awareness of knowledge, feelings, and experiences of research subjects on the phenomenon of environmental satisfaction about the characteristics of campus environment based on the Pancasila.

Subjects or participants in this study were lecturers who have knowledge, feelings, and experience about the phenomenon of environmental satisfaction related to environmental characteristics of campus based on the Pancasila. Lecturer as the subject in this research were 9 people, came from the existing universities in Malang. The selected subject was involved in the research because it met the ownership criteria of understanding the phenomenon of environmental satisfaction about the characteristics of campus environment based on Pancasila. Table 1 shows the subject description.

Table 1 shows lecturers can be categorized as middle lecturers and senior lecturers and field of science then the lecturer can be categorized as a lecturer of social sciences, literature, economics, and sports. The variation of lecturer characteristics was chosen in an attempt to create a rich and deep description of the lecturer's environmental satisfaction on the campus.

Data collection tool in this research were in-depth interview and unstructured open questionnaire. The interviews and questionnaires were used to reveal in-depth information about participants' thoughts, beliefs, feelings, and motivations on lecturers' environmental satisfaction on the environmental characteristics based on Pancasila.

After the data collected then the researchers conducted the analysis through thematic analysis technique [5]. Through thematic analysis technique, the researcher identifies the prominent themes related to lecturer's environmental satisfaction on the environmental characteristics based on Pancasila

Table 1. Subject Descriptions

No	Initials	Gender	Work Subject	Work Duration
1	U	male	social	20 years
2	A	male	social	10 years
3	S	female	social	12 years
4	Y	female	economic	11 years
5	R	female	language	20 years
6	C	male	language	10 years
7	A	male	economic	11 years
8	F	female	sport	13 years
9	I	female	social	11 years

After the data analysis completed and the interpretation that produces preliminary results in this study then to confirm the initial results of the research into a valid final result then the researcher performs the validation process. The validation process did through triangulation method

## III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The results of this study indicated that the lecturers had relatively positive attitude toward the environmental characteristics of campus based on Pancasila. This positive attitude represented their high environmental satisfaction towards the existence of campus environmental. They showed satisfaction in (1) the existence of religious place and activity, (2) the existence of place and that supporting democracy and humanity value, (3) The existence of "Koperasi" as form of social justice, (4) the existence of building that reflected unity feeling and (5) the existence of place to have discussion and get the consensus.

Beside that, they have suggestion to maintain their environmental satisfaction. The suggestions are (1) Using "car free day" to do some exhibition for creative product or ideas, (2) Provide praying place to all religion in campus, (3) Re – arrangement "Koperasi" place, so every body can reach it easily.

The results of this study indicated that the high lecturer's environmental satisfaction on the environmental characteristics of campus campuses on the aspects of the physical environment and humanitarian aspects relative to the research conducted by [6]. The study also conducts research on environmental satisfaction of Turkish students on campus campus environments on physical, social, and symbolic aspects. is also consistent with the results of this study which states that one's environmental satisfaction is determined by environmental characteristics . The characteristics of the environment consist of physical elements and social elements. Both elements become the determinant for the environmental satisfaction of resident subjects living in a gated settlement

area. The results of this study indicated that the resident's subject has high satisfaction with their physical and social environment condition.

When viewed from the perspective of Pancasila, this research proved that Pancasila as the philosophy of life and ideology of the state of Indonesia can be applied in the field of physical environment and humanity of campus. Pancasila is a philosophy of life and a state ideology that needs to be applied in all spheres of life in the country of Indonesia. The physical and humanitarian environment of the campus campus as an educational institution must provide a conducive physical and environmental environment that meets the basic needs of Indonesian human behavior, i.e, civic, humanitarian, united, , and fair behavior. In such a Pancasila life-based environment lecturers will be able to perform effectively and efficiently, resulting in a sense of prosperity and happiness in life . In this case environmental conditions consistent with the lecturers' views as citizens will be very conducive to the attainment of their welfare and happiness characteristics. Such prosperity and happiness showed in the high lecturer's environmental satisfaction in assessing their physical and humanitarian environments.

The description environmental Satisfaction of lecturers toward the characteristics of campus environment based on Pancasila was positive. Hopefully, campus can develop the physical and humanitarian environment that is

still unsatisfactory, such as lighting, follow-up security guard after finding negative symptoms of behavior, socialization to the campus residents to participate in maintaining cleanliness, the cameras supervision placement more evenly. To the next researcher to conduct research that tries to reveal the existing relationship between environmental satisfaction and lecturer's performance in work.

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