



Exploring into Environmental Protection in Citizenship Education Perspective

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Abstract. The purpose of writing this article is to exploring into environmental protection in citizenship education perspective. If we track the government's actual efforts in environmental protection efforts have been expressed in the Indonesian Constitution, namely article 28H paragraph 1 and article 33 paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution. However, if it relies on regulations and legal umbrellas, of course, it is not enough to overcome these problems. Environmental blame has become a multidimensional problem, and goes into various realms, one of which is citizenship. Environmental issues become problems experienced by citizens will get worse if not overcome, various literature presents that every year the increase in the number of residents will continue to increase rapidly. For this reason, there needs to be synergy between constitutional efforts made by the government and educative efforts carried out at the school level. So that the Constitutional efforts made by the government through its constitution can be understood by all layers of citizens and can be internalized in various actions. For this reason, this article will cover environmental protection efforts in Indonesia and also how it is integrated in the world of education, especially in the subjects of Citizenship Education. Because Citizenship Education is a subject that seeks to create smart and good citizens, so that environmental protection is included in its study. The method used in writing this article is *Library Research*, which collects data from scientific articles, research reports or other things relevant to the topic. From the results of this study, it can be known that citizenship education has a responsibility to protection and responsibility related to environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Citizenship Education · Constitution · Environment · Protection

1 Introduction

Environmental blame has become a multidimensional problem, and goes into various realms, one of which is citizenship. Environmental issues become problems experienced by citizens will get worse if not overcome, especially the number of residents every year will continue to increase rapidly. Cogan & Dericot (1998) states that the earth's population will increase rapidly by 2025 to 8 billion. This also indicates that today the community has entered the Risk Society phase, which was put forward by Gatenberg (2020), which is a society that lives with risks due to modernization and technology [1].

Technology used by humans in addition to being a means of facilitating their activities seems to also be a source of problems, such as the use of motor vehicles that make it easier for humans to transport directly also increases the risk of humans not getting good air quality.

From several studies conducted by Kowasch it is known that there will be several environmental phenomena that will have an impact on the lives of citizens, some of these phenomena include a significant increase in population, rising costs for clean water, increasing forest destruction, environmental pollution and nuclear weapons.

Related to the existing predictions, it seems to have become more clear and proven in Indonesia. One proof of this can be seen from the data presented on the website of the Ministry of Forestry and Environment (www.menlhk.go.id) which states that Indonesia is on a world record in terms of deforestation rates, if viewed in 2020 to 2021 reaching 115.5 thousand ha of Indonesian forests experiencing deforestation. The government has a role and responsibility to protect the environment, it can be done by creating a legal umbrella in the form of a basic law (constitution) that supports environmental sustainability or can be called by the term green constitution.

With a constitution that supports environmental sustainability, it is expected that all existing policies in a country will also support environmental sustainability, because of the position of the basic law that is above other regulations. Thus it is hoped that the green constitution can maintain the existing living environment in order to remain sustainable. But of course it is not enough if only relying on the legal umbrella in the form of a constitution to overcome these problems.

For this reason, there needs to be synergy between constitutional efforts made by the government and educative efforts carried out at the school level. So that the constitutive efforts made by the government through its constitution can be understood by all layers of citizens and can be internalized in various actions. For this reason, this article will cover environmental protection efforts at the highest legal sources in Indonesia and also how its integration in the world of education, especially in the subjects of Civic Education [2].

This is because Citizenship Education is a subject that seeks to create smart and good citizens, so that environmental protection is included in its study.

2 Methodology

The type of research used is descriptive with a qualitative approach to literature study methods. This approach was chosen because the author wanted to describe the theory and findings of the literature search related to the environment and civic education.

3 Results of Research

Expressed by Aldri Frinaldi and Nurman S, K.C. Wheare interprets the constitution as everything that is used to describe the entire system of government in a country. So that we can understand that the constitution acts as the basis of the highest law in Indonesia, the implication of this is that no other dispute can conflict with the constitution/Constitution of 1945. In the context of Indonesia, the Constitution established,

namely the 1945 Constitution, in its development of the 1945 Constitution as a constitution has been amended 4 times. Before that various constitutions have been established also in Indonesia, other constitutions that have been applied in Indonesia, namely the RIS Constitution, the 1950 Constitution. In the perspective of the Indonesian Constitution has made efforts to include environmental elements in article 28H paragraph 1 and article 33 paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution or referred to as green Constitution.

With the inclusion of environmental protection in the constitution, it can be expected to have an impact on all policies issued by ministries other than the Ministry of Environment. For example, in the business world in Indonesia, the influence of the environment from the 1945 Constitution, so that all business carried out does not conflict with the concept of environmental preservation. In addition, the inclusion of environmental protection in the constitution can also encourage other ministries to issue regulations to support it. For example, the Ministry of Education, can spawn environmental preservation policies that enter the realm of educational curriculum [3].

4 Discussion

In addition to making regulations regarding the environment to increase people's concern for the environment can be done through education, saying that education has two main goals, namely to help make people smart as well as being good people [4].

From the Attik statement can be interpreted, through the educational process not only acquire knowledge, but also will be someone has a good attitude. Knowledge in this case relates to knowledge of the impacts caused by the environment both positive and negative, while both is the application of the knowledge it has into an action.

And one of the subjects that can be used as saranya is civic education/citizenship education.

Nguyen defines citizen education as "... the foundational course work in school is designed to prepare young citizens for an active role in their communities in their adult lives", or a basic subject in schools designed to prepare young citizens, so that later after adulthood can play an active role in their society [5].

Thus in relation to the environment, civic education must be able to prepare citizens, regarding their obligations and responsibilities to protect the environment. The environment has also become a problem of citizenship in the world (Global citizenship). For example, forest fires that existed in Indonesia some time ago, not only have an impact on Indonesia but also have an impact on other countries. Through education instilled knowledge, desire, and action of citizens to care more about the environment. But it must have the support of the government, either through the curriculum on education, or through regulations that are able to support environmental sustainability. Environmental concern is not only in the form of knowledge, but must be a habit (disposition) [6].

Therefore, it is not wrong if environmental problems that are closely related to the behavior of citizens are also included as a study of civic education disciplines. In this case there are several nomenclature such as Ecological or Environmental citizenship [7].

A characteristic of Environmental citizenship is the recognition that rights and responsibilities transcend national boundaries. This is based on the fact that all citizens have more or less the same rights and responsibilities to the environment.

Through environmental citizenship, waganegara is given knowledge about the responsibility to protect the environment. Of course, not only in the form of knowledge, the most important thing is how the application of knowledge becomes a real action. Explained, traditional form citizenship education, is education that dwells on the general public such as: debating, acting, protesting, demanding in the public. It is used environmental citizenship to promote concern for the environment. Environmental Citizenship should be interpreted as education that has a focus on realizing citizens' rights and obligations to the environment, this includes all discourses related to the environment. So to maintain the environment will be more effective if done by changing the awareness of the individual, to then be able to change the behavior of people around him which can be included in the study of Citizenship education. It is necessary to understand the green constitution Environmental sustainability is something important, but even if it is in the life of the nation and state often environmental sustainability clashes with other sectors. In this clash between sectors, environmental interests are often defeated by other interests that are considered more important [7].

So that in the meantime it will arise various conflicts of various policies and sectors that exist. Some examples of sectors that often clash with sustainability such as agriculture and mining, plantations, forestry and tourism. For example, internationally we can see that the Americans rejected the ratification of the Kyoto Protocol, even though they knew that it had a good purpose for the environment. The Americans refused because they thought it would hurt and reduce their income. The rejection is an irony, because basically the United States itself is alleged to be the country that emits the most greenhouse gas emissions [2].

The rejection of the United States to the Kyoto Protocol because it is considered to require a large cost to follow and will affect U.S. economic growth. That's because by applying the consequences, the Americans have to change the design of their production engines, which have been using petroleum as the main fuel source. Bush further said that the Kyoto protocol would destroy the U.S. economy [8].

In Indonesia, currently a drastic decline in forest destruction has indeed been done, but if you look back that every year no less than 4.1 million hectares of forest in Indonesia is converted into mining areas, large plantations and other industrial areas.

Then from a study conducted by Yudhistira, Hidayat & Hadiyanto (2011: 84) found the impact of sand mining in the Merapi mountain area, some impacts that can occur such as landslides, reduced surface water discharge, air pollution, and economic impacts. Of these various impacts, almost all of them are negative impacts except for economic impacts, because with the mining can increase the economic level of the surrounding residents. From various kinds of facts, it can be understood that although there has been an article regulating the environment, it has even been included in the highest legal basis in Indonesia (green constitution), but there are still activities that can damage the environment [9].

The settlement occurs due to lack of understanding of the community related to the concept of green constitutions. So that policies at the village or environmental level (RT/RW) often do not pay attention to environmental sustainability, and only prioritize other sectors. Thus, the concept of green constitutions needs to get serious attention from the entire Indonesian nation, because so far this concept has not been thoroughly

understood by the community, it is evidenced by environmental interests that are inferior to various other interests. For this reason, there are several things that can be done by the Indonesian people. First we must reinforce the conceptual basis of the environment and sustainable development [10].

The two 1945 Constitutions as a constitution have basically contained the idea of environmental protection, it can be continued with the application of the concepts of democracy and *nomokrasi*, so that the norms of *lingkungan law* can be sustained in it. It should be environmental protection norms but it is quite unfortunate because many other sectors have not translated the value of values regarding the environment in the Indonesian constitution as soon as possible. Efforts to eliminate citizenship education in order to maintain environmental sustainability in addition to the realization of various regulations regarding the environment, the government can include it in education. Because if it is only regulations then it will not be enough to maintain the environment.

This is as seen in the regulations regarding the environment as applied in *Durhem* England. *Durhem* has a high-profile household waste problem, which in turn demands the local government to issue a waste restriction regulation, if the community produces waste beyond the regulated quota will get a fine [11].

The logic is correct if the public fine will be less to dispose of garbage, but the fact is that people do not want to throw garbage in its place, they actually transport it using a car and throw it on the sidewalk to avoid fines [11].

So that a regulation is effective to overcome a problem but only temporary, until the community finds a gap in the regulation. So far, efforts to foster environmental awareness have been carried out through the determination of 18 character values from the government, which is one of the character values, namely environmental care.

But the value of character value set by the government is in fact only a decoration of RPP, there has been no change in behavior that is expected. This can be seen from the gap in grades obtained by students with expected behavior (Samsuri, 2010). The environmental care attitude that is inputted in the 18 character values of the government is further realized through integration in teacher learning devices. More recent efforts were made by the government, namely by applying from one of the *Adiwiyata* programs initiated by the Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministry of Education of Indonesia. In this program, the government wants to make efforts to maintain environmental sustainability through schools in primary and secondary education and carried out in an integrated manner starting from the vision of the school's mission that is environmentally sound to reach the school curriculum and also subjects.

This *adiwiyata* program is made multilevel starting from the city, provincial, national, and last independent levels. In *ppkn* subjects integration is carried out in RPP but must also be adjusted to the material taught. If the material to be taught is not in accordance with the *adiwiyata* program, the teacher can start the lesson by giving an example of environmental sustainability or at the end of learning. Another thing that can be done in implementing *adiwiyata* program is through the reading of student promises whose contents are about environmental protection, so that teachers have a very important role in terms of cultivating the character of environmental awareness.

In addition, in citizenship education is actually not only carried out intra-curricular or in the learning in the classroom, citizenship education can be done in a curricular/curricular manner by observing and studying the moral values of citizenship that exists and grows in society. Because the moral values of citizenship can also be a source of learning and a source of guidelines for behaving positively including for the secretarial nature.

5 Conclusion

To overcome the environmental problems experienced by citizens, the Indonesian government has actually included articles that can maintain environmental sustainability. Some articles that exist in the constitution and intended to maintain the environment are called green constitution as in article 28H paragraph 1 and article 33 paragraph 4 of the 1945 Constitution. In article 28H it is stated that everyone has the opportunity to have a healthy and good place. From this can be lowered to other policies, if other interests can make a person can not have a healthy and good place to live then it should be defeated. But in fact the interests of the environment are often inferior to other interests such as the economy.

For economic reasons, many parties rule out a healthy and good environment, in addition, if the government's efforts are only done through regulation alone, then the community will only look for loopholes from the regulation and in the mean mind override environmental interests. For that it takes effort in the field of education in order to change one's character to care about the environment, the education referred to here is education in the school district. Through education in this case citizenship education allows the school to form environmental awareness in students, when in a person has formed a character of environmental care and balanced with environmental protection regulations then the problem of citizens of the environment can be overcome.

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