Accountability of communities to the environment

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Abstract. The lack of public awareness of the surrounding environment is a problem that is still ongoing today, due to lack of knowledge and supporting infrastructure in maintaining the environment, so that concern for the environment itself is very minimal. One of the causes of the lack of public awareness about the environment that is still being carried out is to dispose of garbage in an inappropriate place so that this kind of thing is disadvantageous by many parties. Problems like this are not an individual responsibility, but collective responsibility that involves many parties without exception of this nation. Every human action is based on ethics and morals, without exception in treating the environment. Because this problem will continue if public awareness of environmental care is still minimal. Here can be found some understanding of the environment as an effort to improve the nature of caring for the environment.

1. Introduction

Along with the development of the times, also developed various kinds of knowledge, both from the aspect of technology or health. As in the world of technology many tools have been created whose functions are to help and facilitate human beings in the world of health, and the world of offices which in this case is very minimal ineffective jobs. But with that, there are still many people who lack knowledge about environmental ethics, especially rural communities and communities around the coast.

The problem is between the two groups, namely garbage disposal. Rivers in the countryside are surrounded by rubbish, as are beaches decorated with rubbish. Every house can produce hundreds of rubbish per day and garbage storage is not enough to hold everything so that rivers and seas had become the final trash. This lack of knowledge about the environment and the impact of environmental pollution is a problem for the two groups so that it is necessary to disseminate information from related agencies, such as the education office, health services, sanitation and environmental services, social services and others.

Efforts to cultivate environmental caring for the community have been cultivated since basic education such as being guided to dispose of garbage in its place, carrying out daily pickets in the classroom, but lack of practice in the home environment is the biggest influence in a person's character in caring and preserving the surrounding environment [1]. One human effort in order to care about the environment is to limit human behavior in each of its activities in accordance with the contents contained in the Environmental Law so that a human and natural environment exists in a balance that
is always maintained and preserved. Human behavior that is always concerned about the environment, one of its aspects, can be reached through firstly maintaining a home yard so that it is always neat and clean.

The government through the Indonesian Ministry of National Education instilled character formation through education since 2010 contained in the National Action Plan for Character Education. Character education set by the Ministry of Education which amounts to 18 values or characters originating from religion, Pancasila, culture, and national education goals [2]. These values or characters are religious, honest, tolerance, discipline, hard work, creative, independent, democratic, curiosity, national spirit, love for the country, respect for achievement, communicative friendship, love for peace, love to read, caring for the environment, caring for the environment, and Responsibility.

Environmental education is not only used in the narrow sense of teaching or learning in formal schools or universities [3]. Changes in environmental behavior: which are considered as clear goals of environmental education. The participation of citizens in training for the community can be driven by strengthening volunteer organizations of environmentalists. Community empowerment refers to the values contained in the Pancasila for a clean environment, maintaining the living environment with modern facilities. The participation by debriefing the dimensions of knowledge, skills and character values caring for the environment so as to achieve environmental protection sensitivity. Broader understanding in educating the public and especially young people through media, families, places of worship about the importance of the environment.

The role of the community is very much needed in the processing of the environment according to Law No. 32 of 2009 article 70 paragraph one that the community has the same and broadest rights and opportunities to play an active role in the protection and management of the environment. Optimal use of resources can reduce damage to nature. Technology development is very concerned about the overall importance of humans with natural and environmental safety.

2. Methodology
This research was qualitative research which applied library research where books and other literature became the main object. The method used to collect research data in the form of library data that has been selected, searched, presented and analyzed. The data source of this study looks for library data whose substance requires processing actions philosophically and theoretically. The literature study applied to this study is a literature study without an empirical test.

3. Discussion
3.1. Environmental knowledge
The environment will be a problem for humans if humans begin to feel a problem with their environment. However, as long as the environment is not problematic, then humans do not mind it. In fact, environmental problems do not have to arise in the first place. For example, when floods come, landslides, air pollution, humans start to question the environment. Even though the problems experienced by the environment or damage to the environment are due to human actions as well. Humans should think for the long term about their environmental conditions. This is because the environment will be used by the next generation of humans so that the environment must be preserved and must have sustainability.

So that humans can think of the environment in the long run, then, of course, he must have knowledge about the environment. Humans must be able to interact with the environment in a civilized manner. This must be done by humans as it is related to other human beings so that they must be able to treat the physical environment (nature and its creation) is the same. So far, many people do not want to know about the physical environment, but they are only oriented to self-interest and do not care about others [4].

At the beginning of the environmental problem, it was often questioned that there were people who always cut down trees in the forest for their fields. They are referred to as communities with shifting
land. Forest damage by people who behave with land or shifting fields uses simple technology so that coverage is limited. However, timber entrepreneurs who cut trees in the forest use more advanced technology so that the scope of deforestation will be faster. Thus, the lost forest will be faster by the two actors of deforestation.

If environmental problems occur because of shifting cultivators, it can be assumed that these farmers lack good knowledge of environmental issues. However, these timber entrepreneurs are people who have received an education, so they should have knowledge about the environment. Even though they have the knowledge, it turns out that their behavior remains the same as people who have no knowledge of the environment. Thus, it can be said that knowledge about the environment is not enough to cause a person not to damage the environment. This action can also be seen in the community that interacts a lot with the city environment, which is to dispose of waste improperly. Therefore knowledge about the environment does not guarantee environmental preservation behavior.

However, it does not mean that knowledge about the environment is not needed by the community. Knowledge about the environment is needed by the community. The community with knowledge will realize how the existing environment needs to be preserved. Those who know the importance of the environment for humanity will strive to preserve the environment [5]. It's just that to make knowledge about the environment in the form of behavior that preserves the environment still requires other aspects of psychology.

3.2. The nature of the environment

The environment is a medium in which living things live, look for, and have unique characteristics and functions which are reciprocally related to the existence of living creatures, especially humans who have a more complex and real role. According to Setiadi [6], that the environment is the unity of space with all objects, power, circumstances, and living things, including humans and behavior. The environment cannot be separated from ecosystems or ecological systems. An ecosystem is a unit of life consisting of a community of living things (of various types) with various inanimate objects that make up a system. Humans are part of the ecosystem.

Environment according to Law No. 4 of 1982 is a unit of space consisting of objects, power, circumstances, living things, including humans and behavior, which affect the survival and welfare of humans and other living beings [7]. And it can be said that environment is a medium in which people live, seek their livelihoods, and have unique characteristics and functions which are reciprocally related to the existence of living creatures, especially humans who have a more complex and real role. Environmental components consist of abiotic factors (soil, water, air, weather, temperature) and biotic factors (plants, animals, and humans). The environment can consist of natural and artificial environments. The natural environment is a condition created by God for humans. The natural environment is formed because of natural events. Types of natural environment include water, land, trees, air, rivers etc. Artificial environment made by humans. For example bridges, roads, house buildings, city parks, etc.

The social environment is the area where various activities take place, namely social interactions between various groups and their institutions with symbols and values, and relationships with ecosystems (as components of the natural environment) and spatial planning or space (as part of the built / artificial environment). Environment is a place of human life. Humans live, are, grow, and develop on the earth as an environment. The environment provides resources - a source of human livelihood. The environment affects the nature, character, and behavior of humans who inhabit it. The environment challenges the progress of human civilization. Humans improve, change, and even create an environment for their needs and happiness.

Humans are living creatures created by God with all their functions and potential that are subject to the rules of natural law, experience birth, growth, development, and death, and so on, and are related and interact with nature and the environment in a positive and negative reciprocal relationship. Humans gradually began to adjust to the natural environment. The biological community in which they live. changes in the natural environment of humans are evident in cities, compared to those in the
jungle where the population is still small and primitive. Changes in the natural environment of humans will affect both positively and negatively. Influence for humans because humans benefit from these changes, and are not good because they can reduce the natural ability of their environment to support their lives. Humans act socially by utilizing nature and the environment to perfect and improve their welfare for the survival of the like. Humans have an important influence on the continuity of the ecosystem of the human habitat itself, actions taken or policy policies regarding relations with the environment will affect the environment and humans themselves.

Environmental preservation needs to be done because the capacity of the carrying capacity of the environment is very limited both in quantity and quality. Environmental management is carried out voluntarily by both IDU and community groups who care about environmental preservation, and are carried out based on existing guidelines, namely Law no. 23 of 1997 concerning Environmental Management (PLH). The purpose of the PLH guideline is that every activity carried out by users of the environment does not damage the environment, but must be environmentally sound [8]. Human life must have a relationship with the environment with its environment. In the beginning, humans tried to know the environment, then humans tried to adjust themselves. More than that, humans have also tried to change their environment for their needs and welfare. From here the birth of civilization - the term Toynbee as a result of the ability of humans to overcome the environment so that the environment supports their lives.

3.3. Environmental ethics
Environmental ethics has the understanding of deepening the awareness of individuals and groups both various social layers, professions, about moral norms that they should adhere to in facing the environment [9]. The fact that is often found, natural resources that should be treated as maintaining ecosystem functions, are actually treated as enemies. Some humans are no longer supporters, but rather destroy the ecosystem, ironically most people are willing to view it as part of development activities. Now the world is beginning to be made aware of the emergence of various global problems in the form of rising earth temperatures, the arrival of floods in many places during the rainy season, reduced agricultural land, depletion of groundwater deposits in densely populated areas, increasing attacks on respiratory tract diseases, increasing competition for land for settlements, and many more problems that are directly or indirectly caused by uncontrolled exploitation of resources.

The industrial revolution in the early 19th century was a phase of progress in human thinking that prioritized economic progress by justifying the exploitation of natural resources which consequently could neglect the existence of ecosystems. Since the revolution, humans have competed to create new machines to produce products that are expected to be enjoyed by the community in the shortest possible time. The race also hit agriculture and plantations through the opening of new agricultural lands and plantations.

With the help of machinery, agricultural and plantation products can be improved and further processed into a material that is needed by humans, namely the stomach and food of the Stomach of the earth, also not immune from the race target to improve the quality of human life. The exploitation of natural resources is increasingly severe which has led to increased consumption of natural resources and production of waste. New mines are opened to get the natural wealth contained in the earth. These mines were felt to be accelerated even more by the increase in population that spread to meet planet Earth.

To be able to meet human needs in the form of clothing, food, and shelter. then humans make use of new discoveries of science and engineering to dredge up as much and as fast as possible natural wealth. Even though natural wealth is sufficiently available because its extraction is far faster than the time required for the formation of natural wealth, it is impossible that in a short time the natural wealth will be exhausted. In these circumstances, humans began to think about the need to maintain the carrying capacity of nature for human survival. This rapid development of technology and industry has had an impact on human life, both positive and negative.
3.4. Environmental care character

Through education, it is one of growing citizens' awareness of responsibility in protecting the environment. Knowledge arises in a positive and negative healthy environment and affects the actions of citizens. The formation of character and morality of citizens cannot be separated in one's life. Character can be interpreted in daily life by taking action or thinking patterns of the community. Human character has a concern for the physical environment and social environment. Environmental care is important in human growth.

Care not only for others but also for the environment. Caring characters are described as caring about treating others politely, acting politely, tolerating differences, not hurting others, wanting to hear other people, sharing, not demeaning others, not taking advantage of others, able to work together, want to be involved in community activities, love humans and other creatures, be faithful, love peace in facing problems.

The values in character education that apply the Pancasila values contained in Presidential Regulation No. 87 of 2017 concerning Character Education Strengthening includes values (1) Religious, (2) Honest, (3) Tolerance, (4) Discipline, (5) Hard work, (6) Creative, (7) Independent, (8) Democratic, (9) Curiosity, (10) Nationalism, (11) Motherland love, (12) Appreciating achievement, (13) Friendly / Communicative, (14) Peaceful love, (15) Loving to read, (16) Environmental care, (17) Care for social and (18) Responsibility. Character values of environmental care in the form of attitudes and actions that always strive to prevent damage to the surrounding natural environment, in addition to developing efforts to improve the damage to nature that has occurred.

Environmental care is an attitude and action that always strives to prevent damage to the surrounding natural environment and develops efforts to improve the natural damage that has occurred. Environmental care in citizenship education lies in the aspect of a character, namely the character of environmental care that prevents damage to the surrounding natural environment, and develops efforts to improve the damage to nature that has occurred. Activities that foster these characters we can adopt good character concepts from those that start from introducing the goodness and obligations of citizens to moral knowing, then provide examples of behavior, or impacts on the problems of the state and the environment so that people want the good of protecting the environment (moral feeling), and provides an opportunity to be able to carry out a moral action as a form of citizens' obligations to the surrounding environment.

3.5. Attitudes towards the environment

Attitude is a human tendency to behave towards an object. Attitudes will always be confronted with objects. The object, in this case, is environmental preservation. When someone interacts with environmental conservation efforts, whether he will agree or disagree with environmental preservation. Thus, in this attitude, the components of the attitude will be described, namely cognitive, effective and conative. A person's attitude towards environmental conservation efforts, of course, must be equipped with his knowledge of environmental preservation. Someone, if they are going to conduct an evaluation on environmental conservation, must have knowledge about environmental preservation, so that he can say good or bad. Good and bad judgments can be knowledge, or experiences that then compare. With the knowledge to do an evaluation, he can give a good judgment.

Components of affection or feelings in attitudes give quite a lot of color in the event that someone in terms of expressing whether they are happy or not about environmental preservation will certainly provide their own evaluation. The evaluation aspect, in this case, involves feeling happy or unhappy. Feelings of pleasure or unhappiness will be richer in expressing his attitude if someone has experience in environmental preservation. A pleasant experience in environmental preservation will be positive for environmental conservation efforts.

While the conative or behavioral components, will be stated in pro or contra actions towards environmental preservation efforts. If in terms of motivation can shape their needs, then the purpose of environmental preservation measures is clear. However, if environmental stimulation has not been
able to form a clear direction, then this component of behavior does not yet have a clear direction. Because of that, this conative component is related to the emergence of one's motivation.

The dynamics of the three components will shape aspects of one's attitude towards environmental conservation efforts. From the three components of attitude, it will be seen the attitude of agreeing or disagreeing with environmental conservation efforts. However, even though the attitude of someone has agreed, it is not necessarily his behavior to carry out environmental preservation actions. It turns out there are still other environmental aspects and aspects that are contained in that person that will influence someone is behaving.

3.6. Throw garbage
The behavior of disposing of garbage in a part of Indonesian society is still a concern, especially settlements around rivers, rivers, coasts, and suburbs. They still like to throw it out of place. The behavior of dispensing waste improperly by the community is still often seen in various places, including those who throw garbage from cars. The same goes for people who live on the edge of rivers or rivers, so there is often a lot of garbage piled up on the river. Whereas on the other hand, the river is often used by the community as water for drinking, cooking, washing clothes, and bathing. The use of river water for various purposes of human life is because local governments cannot serve them by distributing clean water. Other people who dispose of the garbage do not care about the water needs of other community members. Thus, river water becomes polluted by waste.

Waste flowing in rivers is not only from households, but it is not uncommon for industrial waste to occur. River water is increasingly polluted and unhealthy for human life. Various chemicals are in river water, as well as odors released from waste and waste, so that the river conditions are no longer beautiful and comfortable. The community who dispose of the garbage is not in place, besides not thinking about the interests of others, they also do not think they can cause flooding due to siltation of the river, and the congestion of the river due to garbage. In general, those who will face problems due to river water pollution and inappropriate waste disposal behavior are occupants of houses on the banks of the river. Even though they were many who violated the rules because they lived on the banks of the river that houses really should not be made.

3.7. The relationship between knowledge about the environment and environmental ethics together with participation in environmental preservation
Knowledge of a person's environment is from the results of a thought process that is based on the experience of interacting with the environment so that one can obtain environmental knowledge in the place of activity. Basically, people personally know more about the changes that occur in their environment and know how to deal with and solve these problems supported by their knowledge of the environment. The existence of human awareness of the environment in which they adapt and the place where humans study, then these people tend to be more involved or participate in environmental preservation as part of the environment where they live and where to do all their activities. Education that someone has about the environment will increase their knowledge of the environment in which they will be, and this knowledge has been based on moral or environmental ethics on the principles of biocentrism, ecocentrism, theories about natural rights, and eco-feminism as part of nature so that the people in Baubau City will participate in maintaining the preservation of their environment. Based on the description, it can be assumed that there is a positive relationship between environmental knowledge and environmental ethics together with participation in environmental preservation.

4. Conclusion
Knowledge about the environment is needed by the community, but this knowledge does not guarantee the community's concern in preserving the environment. However, people who have knowledge of the environment will feel how important the environment is to humanity and will strive to preserve the environment, but still need another aspect of psychology. The environment cannot be separated from ecosystems or ecological systems. An ecosystem is a unit of life consisting of a
community of living things (of various types) with various inanimate objects that make up a system. And environmental components consist of abiotic factors (soil, water, air, weather, temperature) and biotic factors (plants, animals, and humans). And the environment itself is a place of human life. Humans live, are, grow, and develop on the earth as an environment.

One effort to preserve the environment is to dispose of garbage in its place, unfortunately in this case the behavior of the Indonesian people is still very alarming, especially settlements around the time, the coast, and the suburbs. Very often garbage piles are seen on the banks of the river and floating in the middle of the times, and on the edge of the beach there are still scattered rubbish. This kind of behavior will remain a continuing problem if there is no firmness from the government to prevent it. Knowledge of the environment and environmental ethics is one of the conscious factors of society in environmental preservation. Because with their knowledge they can know what is the problem in the surrounding environment. And with environmental ethics they can act and develop environmental preservation efforts themselves.

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