

The implications of the green constitution movement program in creating law awareness for the river border community

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ABSTRACT

Humans and the environment are two elements that should coexist. All levels of society should own related awareness of maintaining the environment. However, in reality, the river border community's awareness of the importance of preserving the environment is still lacking. One of the triggering factors is the lack of public legal awareness about the environment. The Green Constitution echoes the regulation of human rights to the environment in the state constitution as a commitment to environmental protection and management. The purpose of this activity is to foster an understanding of the legal awareness of the river coast community about the environment, understanding of regulations or alternative environmental policies on the river coast, and the community's ability as a pioneer of environmental law. The research method used in this study is using a qualitative approach. Data collection techniques by participant observation and focus groups discussion. Data analysis techniques with qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. The expected outcome is that the residents of the riverbank communities will gain advanced knowledge and understanding of legal awareness to protect the environment through the Green Constitutions program.

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Introduction

Humans and the environment are two elements that should coexist. All levels of society should own related awareness of maintaining the environment. However, the river border community's awareness of preserving the environment is still lacking. One of the triggering factors is the lack of law awareness in the community about the environment, making it difficult for people to know, understand, and even apply regulations on environmental conservation. Various kinds of violations committed by the community are contrary to the law regarding environmental conservation. Lack of public awareness is also one of the factors that waste. Many factories do not comply with regulations, so it impacts ecological health.

The correlation between environmental damage and human activities is considerable. Human personality and environmental conditions will affect how people treat the environment (Laurens, 2012). The pattern of human activity aware of protecting the environment will significantly impact the surrounding environment, nationally and globally. Research by Corraliza & Berenguer (2000) shows that environmental behavior depends on personal (values and beliefs) and situational (physical environment) interactively. Therefore, good interaction between humans and the environment is needed, so disharmony does not occur between the two elements.

Measures environmental quality by looking at conditions that provide optimal carrying capacity for human survival, like river water quality in an area. Based on data from the Environment Statistics of Indonesia 2016 (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2016), the water quality in the South Kalimantan region with the parameters of Biochemical Oxygen Demand in maximum value (high risk). The cause is the disposal of garbage from settlements into rivers. Besides that, in terms of Fecal Coliform parameters. The reason is residents' habit who still often carry out daily activities, such as bathing, washing, and latrines on the riverbanks. The result indicates that the awareness of the river border community on the importance of maintaining river water quality is still lacking. Water is an element that is so important for human survival that the existence of water sources must maintain both quantity and quality.

Environmental preservation has even been on the agenda since the 4th amendment in Article 28 H and Article 33 paragraph 4. However, in its relevance, it is precisely increasing natural damage. Article 28 H paragraph (1) states: "Each person has a right to a life of well-being in body and mind, to a place to dwell, to enjoy a good and healthy environment, and to receive medical care". Article 33 paragraph (3) states: "The land and the waters and the natural riches therein are to be controlled by the state to be exploited to the greatest benefit of the people". Article 33 paragraph (3) states: "The organization of the national economy shall be based on economic democracy that upholds the principles of solidarity, efficiency along with fairness, sustainability, keeping the environment in perspective, self-sufficiency, and that is concerned as well with balanced progress and with the unity of the national economy." Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 32/ 2009, concerning "Protection and Management of Environment" embody that a good and healthy environment is the fundamental right of every Indonesian citizen as mandated by Article 28 H of the 1945 Constitution.

Law awareness that has not been formed in the community causes environmental management to have not been formed properly. Various law violations against the environment committed by the community are the main trigger because the environment around the river becomes dirty, and there is so much waste. In contrast, cleanliness is a measure of healthy living places. This pattern occurs due to the public's ignorance of the stakeholders' regulations. The gap was immediately addressed to restore, rehabilitate, and protect the Indonesian environment. Meanwhile, the citizenship curriculum at the high school level is considered as a way of promoting environmental or ecological citizenship (Dobson, 2007), it is not enough to promote environmental awareness

Civilization towards the environment needs to continue to be built through the commitment of various layers of society. Of course, in the context of realizing a green Indonesia by 2030, the Indonesian government is committed to independently reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 29% and 41% with international support. The concept of a Green Constitution is a starting point for the government to take preventive and repressive measures to address public concerns in the context of environmental degradation. The Green Constitution is also a form of the government's commitment to present the basic rules for the nation-state of Indonesia.

In principle pioneered by Asshiddiqie (2009), the Green Constitution constitutes the constitutionalizing of environmental law norms by raising the degree of ecological protection norms to the constitutional level. In addition, this is part of the principles of environmentally sustainable development, and environmental protection becomes a strong foothold in statutory regulations. The Green Constitution emphasizes the importance of ecological sovereignty (Asshiddiqie, 2009). With this concept, the public obliged to know about the protection of the environment. It is expected to understand and implement these regulations following the constitution's mandate.

In protecting the environment, it is necessary to have citizen participation in line with Syahri (2013) research on strengthening citizen participation in sustainable development based on the green moral concept. The form of community participation in the environmental sector through community activities. Citizenship competence is needed to participate in the environment by providing civic knowledge, citizenship skills, and community dispositions about the environment through various activities. in society and education. In addition, the Green Moral concept in environmental preservation refers to the Pancasila values of courtesy, courtesy, and loving the environment.

Law awareness counseling activities through the Green Constitution Program at Sungai Lumbah Village, Alalak District, Batola Regency have been carried out. Of course, a follow-up form is needed to be carried out effectively, namely by helping to implement the Green Constitution Program in riverbanks and visiting lecturers or law experts. A focus group discussion was held in the mentoring process that involved community leaders with the IN/ON Training program.

A green constitution is a state constitution that places environmental protection as an essential consideration and introduces this term as the Green Constitution's substance in the fourth amendment (Asshiddiqie, 2009). The spirit of the substance of this Green Constitution is the collaboration between the two concepts contained in Article 33 paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution, which, when interpreted straightforwardly, extensive, and creative by various laws in the field of the environment, must be managed for the benefit of development based on the principles of sustainable development (sustainable development) and environmental insight (pro-environment). In addition, the Green Constitution also echoes the regulation of human rights to the environment in the state constitution as a commitment to environmental protection and management.

The 1972 Stockholm Declaration, the 1992 Rio Earth Summit, and the 2012 Sustainable Summit (Rio+), became a foundation for the international community's awareness of the importance of environmental sustainability as a fundamental part of fulfilling human rights. In international law, various regulations regarding the environment have developed, especially since 1945 during World War II. According to Erwin (2008) to discuss the international environmental law system. Within the framework of Customary International Law, only emerged as a rule of environmental protection at the end of the 19th century, followed by the doctrine of "state responsibility", a modern application of the concept of State Liability due to environmental damage to other countries.

The concept of a green constitution in various countries and the adoption of a green constitution (1) Portugal: green Constitution regulates a decent and healthy living environment as part of human rights. The 1976 Portuguese constitution has determined the state's obligation to protect the environment and quality of life. France made a constitutional amendment in 2006, then the environmental constitution was directly included in the preamble, not just put on the body. Spain: In this country, through the 1978 Spanish Constitution section 45 Chapter III on "Principle Governing Economic and Social Policy" regulates the right of everyone to enjoy an environment suitable for their development of life and is obliged to preserve it, the government is obliged to supervise the use of natural resources, to protect and improve the quality of life of its people.

Method

The research method used in this study is using a qualitative approach. This approach was chosen as a research method; the strength of qualitative research is its ability to provide complex textual descriptions of how people experience a given research issue. It includes information about the "human" side of an issue: the often-contradictory behaviors, beliefs, opinions, emotions, and relationships of individuals. Qualitative methods also identify intangible factors, such as social norms,

socioeconomic status, gender roles, ethnicity, and religion, whose role in the research issue may not be readily apparent (Mack, Natasha, et.al, 2011).

Data collects from participant observation and focus group discussion. Data analysis techniques with qualitative descriptive analysis techniques. After the data analysis is complete, the results will be presented according to the problem research. The Focus Group Discussion presented material related to implementing the green constitutions program in protecting the environment and increasing awareness of environmental law. In addition, the material presented is needed to increase understanding of the importance of maintaining and maintaining security during the Covid-19 pandemic. Stages of program implementation that have been carried out:

1. This activity is a follow-up to the 2019 community service program regarding the extension of the Green Constitution program. After carrying out community service with the theme "Legal Awareness Counseling through the Green Constitution Program" on Saturday, August 3, 2019, at Sungai Lumbah Village, RT.01, Alalak District, Batola Regency, follow-up to assist the community in maintaining and improving. Law awareness of the environment. Therefore, assistance activities through discussion forums on implementing extension programs need to be implemented.
2. Initial activities that the Department of Civic Education with the Pancasila and Civic Education Study Program (PPKn) Department of Social Sciences Education, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University jointly plan follow-up assistance activities for the green constitution community service program on the border of the Barito river Marabahan City Village, Marabahan District, Barito Kuala Regency.
3. The next activity in coordination with community leaders on the Barito River border and a survey of the implementation of community service activities. This activity is initial coordination with the local government of the Barito River border community.

A follow-up activity for community service, a discussion forum with the theme "Implications of the Green Constitution Program in Creating Awareness Law for River Border Communities," was successfully held on Friday, September 4, 2020, at Sungai Lumbah Village, Alalak District, Batola Regency. This activity can be carried out in collaboration with the Chairperson of the Department of Civic Education, the Faculty of Social Science Education, the Indonesian Education University and the Pancasila and Civic Education Study Program (PPKn), Social Studies Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University.

Result and Discussion

legal consciousness become broader general term which encompassed not only the knowledge of the legal system, but also the ways ordinary people think of, talk about, and understand law in their everyday lives (Patricia. Ewick & Silbey, 1998; Horák et al., 2021; Merry, 1990; Nievelstein et al., 2008; Sarat, 2017). The term "legal consciousness" appears to be of practical use, but theoretically eclectic and optional from a conceptual because it is appropriately understood as combining three elements: (1) knowledge of legal regulations in force, (2) evaluation of obligatory laws, and (3) postulates connected with what is desirable law (Adam Pod, 1977. p 85. Legal awareness is a complex of law-related knowledge, skills, attitudes, beliefs, and values of an individual, whereby the mutual relationship between the individual and law is being created, deepened, and developed within the context of a specific society and legal system, providing such system with the necessary authority and legitimacy for the regulation of human behavior (Horák et al., 2021).

Four factors become indicators that influence legal awareness, namely 1) knowledge of the law is one's knowledge of certain behaviors regulated by law, 2) understanding of the law is much

information a person obtains regarding the contents of the regulations of a particular law, 3) attitude against the law is a tendency to accept the law because of the appreciation of the law as something beneficial or beneficial if they obey the law, 4) Legal behavior is the main thing in legal awareness, because here can be seen whether a rule applies or not in society. The importance of increasing legal awareness makes all research processes must be sustainable. Follow-up actions are carried out to assist the community in maintaining and increasing legal awareness of their environment. Thus, mentoring activities through discussion forums on the implementation of counseling programs must be carried out.

The green concept is closely related to green democracy (green democracy) or ecological democracy (eco-democracy). These terms are related to the Brundtland Report (Brundtland, 2010; Keeble, 1988), which gave birth to the term "ecocracy" in developing several green constitutions. Ecocracy is short for Ecological Democracy or Eco-Democracy. Ecocracy, as a new term, is more used to acknowledge nature and the environment and the things that are contained in it. Also, interpret the limited carrying capacity of the environment and an understanding of Sustainability Ecology. Humans do not take exploitative actions and destroy nature without predicting the consequences and negative impacts. Prasetyo & Budimansyah (2016) states that citizens have ecological rights to participate in environmental conservation efforts. The transfer of environmental responsibility to individuals is a sustainable step rooted in the belief that a sustainable society cannot be achieved without the commitment of individuals within the community (Ojala, 2005). The formation of citizen competence puts forward the issue of citizens in their participation in supporting efforts to protect and preserve the environment, which is widely studied at this time (Aulia et al., 2018).

This activity aims to foster an understanding of the legal awareness of the river coast community about the environment, knowledge of regulations or alternative environmental policies on the river coast, and the community's ability as a pioneer of environmental law. After carrying out the counseling, the steps are holding a mentoring program to implement the legal learning model in the community. Community leaders who are involved as companions for students during focus group discussions. The results to prepare community leaders to implement the green constitution program in a coastal river environment with the IN ON Training program.

This activity can be carried out in collaboration with the Chairperson of the Department of Civic Education, the Faculty of Social Science Education, the Indonesian Education University and the Pancasila and Civic Education Study Program (PPKn) Department of Social Studies Education, the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Lambung Mangkurat University. Dr. Susan Fitriarsi opened the discussion forum as Chairman of the Department of Civic Education, Faculty of Social Science Education, University of Education Indonesia. While the presenters and speakers in this counseling are Dr. Harpani Matnuh, lecturer at the Pancasila and Civic Education Study Program (PPKn), Social Studies Education Department, Teacher Training and Education Faculty, Lambung Mangkurat University. The discussion material discussed at this meeting was about implementing the Green Constitutions program to protect the environment, increase awareness of environmental law, and review the success of the Green Constitution outreach program held in the previous stages.

This discussion focuses on protecting the environment and health by managing empty land into valuable plantations to maintain food security during a pandemic. Persuasively, the speaker explained the benefits of working empty land so that it can be planted with plants that will be beneficial for everyday life. Apart from that, the community was also reminded again to implement the Green Constitution program sustainably. The discussion forum also invites people to protect the environment and emphasizes the importance of a healthy lifestyle. The public was reminded again to carry out the Green Constitution program sustainably.

During the follow-up process of community service, the implementation team of community service activities monitored community participants and conducted discussions on the material that

had been presented. In general, residents of the river border community said this discussion forum provides motivation and enthusiasm to continue to carry out activities to protect the environment.

Figure 1. Opening of the Discussion Forum and Implementation of the Discussion Forum



The material presented is needed to increase understanding of the importance of protecting and preserving the environment and maintaining health during the Covid-19 pandemic. The speaker is considered very competent in delivering material and answering questions from the public. The community service, as stated Yusa & Hermanto (2018), the implementation of the green constitution concept as a reflection of the guarantee of constitutional rights for sustainable environmental development can be measured in several indicators, namely indicators of the law itself, indicators of implementing parties for legal practice, and community, and cultural indicators. This implementation has been supported by community indicators that have actively participated but have not been optimally supported by legal indicators, implementing legal practices, and the legal culture of the state apparatus.

Figure 2. Participants in the Discussion Forum convey their Opinions



The expected outcome at this stage is that the residents of the riverbank communities will gain advanced knowledge and understanding of legal awareness to protect the environment through the Green Constitutions program. The next stage is assisting the residents of the river border communities in carrying out the steps of the Green Constitutions program in their daily life. There is a need for cooperation and coordination with various parties so that assistance in implementing this program can continue sustainably from universities, community leaders, and riparian communities.

The obstacle faced in carrying out follow-up community service activities "Legal Awareness Assistance through the Green Constitution Program" in the Covid-19 pandemic situation, limiting the space for community service implementation. Initially, this community service would be carried out online because the problem did not allow it to come directly to the location. After all, it was prone to the spread of the coronavirus. However, community facilities and infrastructure do not allow it to carry out community service online. People do not have access to a stable internet network and do

not understand the use of laptops or cellphones to follow virtual eyes in zoom meetings. Therefore, community service returns to the original plan to be held directly offline.

After observing the situation and conditions in the field with a decrease in the number of Covid-19 cases and where the service location is a safe zone, community service is carried out directly on the spot. This community service is conducted with protocols that must be applied. The number of participants is limited to only 20 people, and they look for a large enough place to keep a safe distance. Participants in the follow-up discussion forum are also required to wear masks during the activity.

This follow-up community service activity runs smoothly with the help of community leaders who can convince residents to accept the arrival of the Indonesian Education University. Even though the residents were hesitant to take new people around them, the event could still go well. They were giving who are enthusiastic about continuing to protect the environment.

Conclusion

Activity "Implications of the Green Constitution movement program in creating awareness law for the river border community in Sungai Lumbuh Village, Alalak District, Batola Regency". This activity is a follow-up to the 2019 community service program regarding the extension of the Green Constitution program. This activity aims to create a law-aware society. The process discussed at this meeting regarding implementing the Green Constitutions program in protecting the environment, increasing environmental law awareness, and reviewing the success of the Green Constitution extension program held in the previous stages. The obstacle faced in carrying out follow-up community service activities caused the pandemic. However, overall the implementation of these activities ran smoothly following health protocols.

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