



Communities for Environmental Protection: Fostering Responsibility and Sustainability

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Abstract

Community participation in environmental protection is increasingly crucial in facing global environmental challenges. This article outlines the essence of community participation and its responsibilities in providing protection for the environment, from the individual to the community level. It emphasizes the importance of community awareness, knowledge, and concrete action to achieve sustainable development. The research method used is normative or doctrinal research. Normative research methods are legal research methods that involve reading documents related to the problem to be researched. This research method refers to legal standards and principles contained in statutory regulations. The essence of community participation in environmental protection is increasing community awareness and taking active action to preserve the environment, including increasing awareness, independence, empowerment, cooperation, ability and leadership, supervision, and local culture. Community responsibility in providing protection for the environment involves various very important aspects: society's primary responsibilities in terms of understanding and awareness, reduction of ecological footprint, participation in sustainable development, reporting and monitoring, education and extension, and participation in environmental movements. Community responsibility in environmental protection is implemented in the form of concrete actions.



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A. INTRODUCTION

The utilization of the environment is crucial for promoting community welfare in economic, social, and cultural sectors. However, environmental exploitation often brings significant risks, including pollution and degradation, which reduce the environment's carrying capacity and productivity. These consequences ultimately impose a burden on society, hindering sustainable progress (Ningwati et al., 2022). A critical factor contributing to these challenges is the lack of public knowledge and awareness regarding the long-term impacts of environmental damage on sustainable development. Insufficient understanding of these consequences exacerbates environmental exploitation and undermines efforts toward achieving balanced (Billio et al., 2021).

While environmental utilization fosters development, it concurrently poses risks of environmental pollution and destruction. This highlights the necessity for societal attitude shifts and proactive actions to achieve sustainable progress, community participation is pivotal in determining societal attitudes and actions toward environmental stewardship (Widodo et al., 2022). As such, Indonesia's environment must be protected and managed in alignment with the principles of state responsibility, sustainability, and justice. Law Number 32 of 2009 on Environmental Protection and Management asserts that a clean and healthy environment is both a human right and a constitutional right of all Indonesian citizens. Consequently, the state, government, and all stakeholders share the responsibility of safeguarding and managing the environment to support sustainable development. Effective environmental management ensures that the environment remains a viable resource for both current and future generations, as well as for all living organisms (Qodary & Tambun, 2021).

Historically, people have often been regarded as passive consumers in environmental management. However, as rational and cultured beings, humans possess an intrinsic need to exert control over their habitat. This sense of ownership fosters a stronger commitment to preserving the environment (Hastuti, 2011). Environmental destruction not only jeopardizes the current quality of life but also threatens future survival. Sustainable development requires robust legal frameworks to reconcile developmental goals with environmental protection, ensuring intergenerational equity (Maulidyna, 2022). Both the government and society share the right and responsibility to protect the environment. The active participation of communities is indispensable in this endeavor. The government must also continue to develop and implement environmental protection programs that comply with existing laws and regulations (Salim & Palullungan, 2021). In the context of rapid development, adopting the principles of sustainable development becomes imperative to safeguard the environment. Law Number 32 of 2009, particularly Article 70, paragraph (1), mandates that communities be granted the broadest rights and opportunities to participate actively in environmental protection and management.

The terms “environmental protection” and “management” are interconnected. According to Article 1, number 2, of Law Number 32 of 2009, environmental protection and management constitute systematic and integrated efforts to preserve environmental functions and prevent pollution or damage. These efforts encompass planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement. While administrative measures are essential, preserving environmental functions also necessitates direct community involvement, independent of governmental administrative procedures. Community participation plays a key role in preventive legal protection. It allows individuals to express their interests through mechanisms such as objections, hearings, and

other participatory avenues. This necessitates an obligation for government institutions to disseminate information and respect the public's right to be heard (Sabardi, 2014). Environmental protection is a shared societal responsibility, not merely a governmental duty. To preserve the Earth, active community participation is crucial, as the community serves as the primary pillar in nature conservation efforts.

This paper examines two key issues: the essence of community participation and the specific responsibilities of communities in environmental protection. Utilizing an environmental democracy framework, the analysis highlights the pivotal role of public involvement in enhancing environmental management and ensuring sustainability. Community participation is essential for fostering collective responsibility, empowering individuals to contribute actively, and holding stakeholders accountable. Through mechanisms such as public consultations, objections, and participatory decision-making, communities can influence policies and actions that address environmental challenges. Ultimately, strengthening community engagement promotes transparency, inclusivity, and effective environmental governance, ensuring long-term ecological preservation and sustainable development for future generations (Hermawan, 2021).

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research employs a normative legal research method, also referred to as doctrinal research. Normative legal research involves analyzing legal documents and sources to address specific research questions, focusing on legal norms and regulations as outlined in statutory provisions (Nurhayati et al., 2021). Doctrinal legal research, on the other hand, studies law as a concept that is systematically developed based on doctrines or theoretical frameworks adhered to by its originators (Nasution, 2008). To comprehensively address the questions posed in this study, three distinct approaches are utilized: the philosophical approach, the statutory approach, and the conceptual approach. The philosophical approach explores the fundamental values and principles underlying legal norms, providing a deeper understanding of the philosophical foundations of law. This approach examines the ethical, moral, and justice-related aspects of the legal system, enabling a critical assessment of laws from a broader perspective (Karsono et al., 2021). The statutory approach focuses on the analysis of relevant statutory regulations by examining laws, decrees, and other legal instruments, this approach ensures that the research remains grounded in existing legal frameworks. It allows for a systematic review of legal provisions to identify gaps, inconsistencies, or ambiguities that may hinder effective implementation (Arikunto, 2006). The conceptual approach is employed to study legal concepts and doctrines that are central to the research problem. This approach enables researchers to interpret and analyze theoretical perspectives that inform legal norms, offering clarity on

abstract legal ideas and their practical implications. By combining these three approaches, this research aims to provide a rigorous and comprehensive analysis of the legal issues under investigation (Disemadi, 2022; D. Tan, 2021).

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Essence of Community Participation in Environmental Protection

Essence refers to the fundamental or core aspect of something that defines its meaning and identity. It serves as the underlying nature or foundation of all things, providing them with their unique characteristics. According to (Kattsoff, 2004), essence can be understood as the essential quality that distinguishes one entity from another, much like the soul animates the body and gives it life (Amalia et al., 2023). Without essence, an object or concept would lack its defining attributes, rendering it indistinguishable and devoid of purpose. In this context, essence becomes the critical factor that determines the existence and identity of something, shaping its core function and meaning. It is the inherent quality that allows differentiation, serving as the anchor of understanding and recognition. Thus, essence is not merely a component but the very essence that underlies and gives significance to all things, ensuring their individuality and coherence (Qodary & Tambun, 2021).

Community participation represents a critical component in a participatory approach, as it holds the most significant potential for successful environmental management. Participation does not exist in isolation but is interconnected with various societal elements that must be explored, strengthened, or adjusted to ensure effective environmental management outcomes (Rizal achmad et al., 2017). Active community participation plays a pivotal role in nation-building, akin to a harmonious symphony where individuals and groups unite with a shared sense of responsibility and purpose. It transcends mere involvement, reflecting a collective concern to achieve common societal and environmental goals (Ammar Palupi et al., 2023). Horizontal participation involves the community working collectively to influence policy decisions and outcomes, fostering inclusivity and democratic processes. In contrast, vertical participation refers to instances where community members develop relationships with elite groups, policymakers, and government officials to advance specific goals or concerns. This multi-dimensional participation enables communities to contribute meaningfully to environmental management and policy development, bridging gaps between grassroots movements and institutional frameworks (Widodo et al., 2022).

Community participation is a vital element in ensuring the success of environmental management through a participatory approach. It serves as the cornerstone for mobilizing collective potential, where participation is interconnected with various societal elements. To achieve effective environmental management, these elements must be identified, developed, or mitigated as

necessary (Pratama et al., 2020). Active community involvement contributes significantly to nation-building, resembling a harmonious symphony in which individuals and communities work together toward shared goals. This participation extends beyond mere involvement; it reflects a shared responsibility and concern for achieving sustainable development. Horizontal community participation encourages collective action, enabling communities to collaboratively influence policy decisions that affect their environment. In contrast, vertical participation facilitates interactions between community members and elite groups or officials, fostering relationships that bridge the gap between grassroots concerns and institutional responses (Maharani et al., 2024).

Communities play a crucial role in decision-making, program implementation, and fostering sustainable change across various domains, including environmental, social, and economic aspects. This highlights the essence of community participation as a cornerstone for effective governance and sustainable development. The active involvement of society in controlling and monitoring environmental management ensures more accountable and efficient outcomes. Community participation in environmental management—from the planning phase through to evaluation—aims to generate valuable input and perspectives that reflect the public's interests. Such engagement not only improves the transparency of decision-making processes but also enhances the overall quality and relevance of environmental decisions (Sukomardojo et al., 2023). By incorporating diverse societal insights, policies and programs are better aligned with the needs of both citizens and stakeholders. Active participation empowers communities to play a central role in addressing environmental challenges, fostering a sense of ownership, and encouraging long-term stewardship of natural resources. Therefore, the integration of community input is vital for achieving sustainable, inclusive, and impactful environmental management outcomes (Hasibuan, 2021).

The Critical Role of the Environment in Supporting Life The environment plays a vital role in sustaining life for all living organisms, including humans, by providing essential resources and conditions necessary for survival and growth. First, water is indispensable for all forms of life, ensuring hydration and maintaining health; its scarcity can severely impact the well-being of living organisms (Simbala et al., 2024). Second, microorganisms in the environment are crucial for breaking down organic matter, decomposing dead organisms, and enriching the soil, which supports plant growth and ecological balance. Moreover, the environment provides natural resources such as natural gas and petroleum, which are essential for meeting human energy needs and economic activities. Soil is another fundamental resource, serving as a medium for plants to grow and supporting human activities like agriculture, gardening, and construction (W. Tan & Irawan, 2024). The environment also serves as a source of food, offering plants,

animals, and sunlight, which are interdependent for sustenance through processes like photosynthesis. Lastly, the environment provides a habitat for living beings to reside, interact, and thrive, enabling essential activities and fostering ecological and societal harmony. Protecting the environment is therefore imperative to ensure that these benefits remain sustainable for future generations (Oktarian, W. L., 2022).

The environment plays a critical role in sustaining life for all living creatures, including humans and animals. A healthy natural environment provides essential resources such as clean water, oxygen, soil, microorganisms, and natural resources, along with food sources and adequate living space. These elements form the foundation for survival, growth, and development within ecosystems (Arya Ramadani & Vivi Yulianingrum, 2024). Preserving the environment is crucial to maintaining balance and ensuring sustainability for current and future generations. Environmental degradation, caused by pollution, deforestation, and overexploitation of natural resources, disrupts ecosystems and threatens the availability of these critical elements. This not only endangers biodiversity but also undermines human well-being, as access to clean water, fresh air, and fertile land is diminished. Therefore, efforts to protect and preserve the environment must be prioritized (Sudaryat, 2020). Sustainable environmental management practices, combined with active community and government participation, are essential for maintaining ecological balance. By preserving the environment, we ensure the continuity of life and promote a harmonious relationship between humans, animals, and their ecosystems, safeguarding the planet's resources for the long term (Ningwati et al., 2022).

To maintain the environment and improve the quality of life of people in a protected environment, community participation is considered an effective step. However, in most developing countries, this has not received enough practical attention, and it is not clear how important this is in encouraging local communities to become pro-environmental (Zhang et al., 2020). Environmental problems in both developed and developing countries require different approaches. Efforts to prevent environmental damage require active community participation to help prevent environmental damage (Mariyam et al., 2023). In Indonesia, community participation in environmental protection is regulated by the provisions of Article 70, paragraph 1, of Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management (Environmental Law), which states that the community has the same and broadest rights and opportunities to play an active role in environmental protection and management.

Community participation in environmental protection is a vital and multifaceted process that underscores the indispensable role of society in managing and safeguarding the environment. This involvement operates across several critical dimensions (Varabih, 2022). Firstly, active community engagement

in environmental management entails participation in planning, utilization, control, maintenance, supervision, and law enforcement, ensuring a structured and sustainable approach to environmental stewardship. Secondly, community involvement in decision-making reflects the public's fundamental right to contribute to administrative legal processes, such as public hearings (*inspraak*) and appeals (*beroep*) against administrative decisions, fostering greater transparency, accountability, and inclusivity. In addition, community supervision and control are essential for monitoring activities that pose threats to the environment, such as pollution and ecological degradation, allowing for timely and effective interventions. Equally significant is the role of cultural values and traditional customs that encourage harmony with nature. Many communities uphold age-old practices that inherently discourage environmental destruction, viewing such activities as detrimental not only to their natural surroundings but also to their cultural identity and way of life (Salim & Palullungan, 2021). Finally, recognizing and safeguarding community rights is pivotal for effective environmental protection. These rights encompass the right to a clean and healthy environment as a basic human entitlement, access to environmental education and information, and opportunities to actively participate in environmental governance. By embracing these principles, community participation becomes a cornerstone of sustainable environmental management and protection (Komarudin & Fahrunnisa, 2023).

Community participation in preventing environmental also damage plays a crucial role in ensuring sustainable environmental protection and management. Law Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management grants communities the right to engage in decision-making processes related to environmental issues. Article 10 emphasizes this right, enabling the public to contribute valuable knowledge and information for effective policymaking. This legal framework empowers communities to become proactive stakeholders in preserving the environment. Active involvement by communities fosters awareness and responsibility for safeguarding environmental health. Communities serve as agents of change by reporting harmful activities, supporting rehabilitation programs, and participating in other preventive measures. Such efforts not only mitigate environmental degradation but also enhance communal resilience and collaboration. This dynamic participation underlines the critical role of grassroots engagement in addressing environmental challenges. (Utomo et al., 2020a) highlights five key benefits of community participation in environmental management. These include raising environmental awareness, fostering independence and empowerment, enhancing local capabilities, ensuring immediate responsiveness, and preserving cultural values tied to environmental stewardship. Together, these elements reflect a holistic approach to integrating

community efforts into environmental sustainability initiatives, ultimately ensuring long-term ecological balance.

The role of society in environmental protection encompasses several essential aspects. First, it involves raising awareness about the importance of safeguarding the environment. Second, it seeks to promote independence in taking proactive measures for environmental preservation. Third, it emphasizes empowering communities to actively engage in protecting their surroundings. Strengthening cooperation and fostering partnerships is another vital aspect, ensuring collective efforts in environmental initiatives (Utomo et al., 2020b). Additionally, developing the community's capacity for innovation and leadership in this area is crucial. Society also plays a key role in enhancing responsiveness and conducting social oversight to address environmental concerns. Lastly, integrating and preserving local culture and wisdom in harmony with modern knowledge is fundamental for sustainable environmental protection (Arofah & Khomsiyah, 2023).

Community Responsibility in Providing Protection for the Environment

The relationship between the environment and human existence is deeply interdependent, with each influencing the other. Every negative environmental issue inevitably affects society and the ecosystem in return. (Mina, 2019) emphasizes that the community bears a crucial responsibility to cultivate a collective awareness of environmental sustainability. Human actions, whether beneficial or detrimental, have a profound impact on the environment. As such, fostering a sense of accountability among individuals and groups is imperative to ensure that actions today do not lead to irreversible environmental consequences tomorrow. Environmental pollution and degradation inevitably result in adverse outcomes for society. According to (Risno Mina, 2023), when environmental destruction occurs, there are always parties who suffer the consequences. These repercussions can manifest as health crises, economic losses, or disruptions to natural ecosystems. The escalating environmental damage caused by unsustainable human activities highlights the urgency of environmental protection as one of the most pressing global challenges. Key issues that demand immediate action include deforestation, which threatens biodiversity; land degradation, which diminishes agricultural productivity; and climate change, which exacerbates global inequalities and destabilizes ecosystems. Moreover, pollution of water and air further deteriorates living conditions, posing a threat to both human and animal life (Putra et al., 2023).

While governments and international organizations play significant roles in combating these issues, society's participation is equally critical. The involvement of individuals and communities is essential in promoting practices that reduce environmental harm and preserve natural resources for future

generations. This shared responsibility underscores the need for collaborative efforts, including educational initiatives, sustainable development practices, and the enforcement of environmental policies (Yanka et al., 2020). By recognizing the interconnectedness of human actions and environmental health, society can take meaningful steps to mitigate the damage and contribute to a more sustainable future. Thus, fostering a collective commitment to environmental stewardship is not only a moral obligation but also a practical necessity to ensure the continued well-being of humanity and the planet (Billio et al., 2021).

To achieve success in environmental conservation efforts, active community participation is paramount. Every individual has a role to play in fostering a healthier and more sustainable environment for present and future generations. This shared responsibility encompasses several key aspects that are crucial to environmental protection and sustainability. First one, fostering understanding and awareness is fundamental action. A deep comprehension of the environment's importance to human life and all living creatures drives the collective effort toward its preservation (Nisa & Suharno, 2020). Society must grasp the impact of human actions on the environment and recognize that sustainable development relies on citizens' awareness and commitment. High environmental consciousness encourages responsible behaviors, such as protecting ecosystems, conserving natural resources, and preventing pollution and ecological damage (Nisa & Suharno, 2020). Second, reducing the ecological footprint is critical in addressing humanity's impact on the planet. The ecological footprint, which measures resource consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, highlights the imbalance between human needs and Earth's carrying capacity. Communities must actively reduce energy consumption, minimize waste, adopt sustainable transportation, and embrace eco-friendly consumption patterns to mitigate environmental degradation and maintain ecological balance (Yıldız Sağlam Çeliköz, Tuba Yıldız, Ünal Arslan, 2020).

After that, participation in sustainable development is essential to align current societal needs with environmental preservation for future generations. Achieving this balance requires the active involvement of communities alongside governments and stakeholders. By participating in planning, decision-making, and implementing environmental initiatives, societies can ensure that development meets their needs while fostering long-term quality of life (Rizky Setiawan, M. Irfan Rosyadi, Mohd Rizal Safar, Armadiyansyah Ildo, 2024). Community involvement enhances transparency and accountability, reducing the risks of corruption and misuse of resources. Encouraging public awareness, knowledge, and active participation creates a foundation for a just, prosperous, and sustainable future. Reporting and monitoring environmental issues a crucial aspect of community involvement. Citizens play a significant role in monitoring law enforcement, ensuring compliance with environmental regulations, and

identifying harmful activities such as pollution, illegal resource exploitation, and environmental degradation (Susila Wibawa, 2019).

Education and outreach serve as powerful tools for instilling ecological values and encouraging sustainable practices. Environmental challenges, such as deforestation, pollution, and species extinction, often stem from human actions that disrupt environmental harmony (Ali Muhtarom, 2016). Education can address this by promoting awareness through campaigns, seminars, and workshops that emphasize environmental responsibility. Families, schools, and communities must prioritize environmental education to foster habits like recycling, reducing plastic usage, and conserving energy, ensuring the next generation values and protects the environment. Finally, participation in environmental movements provides an avenue for collective action and advocacy. Grassroots movements, non-governmental organizations, and environmental campaigns often spearhead efforts to address critical environmental issues. Communities should actively engage in such initiatives, whether through organized protests, volunteering, or supporting conservation projects. These actions amplify the call for sustainable policies and foster a sense of shared responsibility (Hidayat, 2017).

According to Singh, the environmental movement, which has evolved as a revolutionary social movement, encompasses multiple dimensions and operates within a common platform or pattern. Environmental movements are inherently interconnected with other social movements, often emerging as a response to crises or conflicts. Such situations trigger collective action as communities strive to address these challenges independently and collaboratively (Sabardi, 2014). Active community participation in environmental activities—such as tree planting, beach cleanups, and reforestation campaigns—is crucial. These actions not only contribute directly to environmental improvement but also foster a sense of collective responsibility and awareness. Moreover, active engagement by society can serve as a catalyst, encouraging governments and the private sector to prioritize environmental issues more earnestly (Sabardi, 2014). Communities hold immense potential as drivers of change to ensure environmental sustainability and improve the quality of life for future generations. By embracing their responsibility, individuals can engage in concrete actions, as outlined in Article 70, paragraph (2) of UUPPLH. This includes key roles such as social supervision, providing feedback and complaints, and submitting reports or information (Sabardi, 2014).

Social supervision reflects society's role in monitoring behaviors and policies to ensure they align with prevailing norms and principles. In Indonesia's representative democratic system, citizens express their aspirations through parliamentary institutions such as the People's Representative Council or *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat* (DPR) or the Regional People's Representative Council or *Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat Daerah* (DPRD). According to Jimly Asshiddiqie, these institutions have three essential functions: representation, control, and regulation.

Through activities such as legislative initiatives, discussion of draft laws, and the ratification of binding agreements, communities can oversee environmental regulations and ensure that government policies do not harm society or the environment (Solihati & Indriyani, 2021). In addition to supervision, citizens are encouraged to provide suggestions, opinions, objections, and complaints, which are vital in advancing national progress. Every individual has both the right and obligation to express their views on environmental management and protection. This active engagement allows communities to oppose actions that could harm the environment and report such incidents to relevant authorities or law enforcement agencies. In a democratic society, voicing concerns and suggestions empowers citizens to influence policies and contribute meaningfully to sustainable development (Susanawati & Pertiwi, 2024).

Another important aspect of societal responsibility is the submission of information and reports. Transparency and accountability are integral to effective governance, and the public can play an active role by monitoring government performance and reporting instances of environmental harm through appropriate channels. Article 65, paragraphs (3) and (5) of the UUPPLH, emphasize the right of individuals to submit proposals, objections, or complaints regarding activities that may negatively impact the environment. Additionally, the Regulation of the Minister of Environment and Forestry Number P.22/Menlhk/Setjen/Set.1/3/2017 provides clear procedures for managing complaints related to environmental and forest damage. By promptly reporting potential violations or harmful activities, communities can help prevent further environmental degradation. The responsibility to protect the environment lies not only with governments and international institutions but with all members of society. Through active participation, collective awareness, and prudent resource management, communities can contribute significantly to maintaining ecological balance and sustainability. Environmental protection is a shared obligation, and it requires unified efforts to safeguard the planet for current and future generations.

D. CONCLUSION

The core of community participation in environmental protection lies in fostering awareness and encouraging proactive measures to preserve the natural environment. This participation encompasses building consciousness, promoting independence, empowering individuals, fostering collaboration, enhancing leadership skills, ensuring effective oversight, and integrating local cultural values. By actively engaging communities, a strong foundation for collective responsibility is established, wherein individuals understand the interconnectedness between human activities and environmental sustainability. Community-driven initiatives, such as environmental education programs, clean-up campaigns, and resource management efforts, encourage a sense of ownership and accountability.

Furthermore, integrating cultural traditions into environmental strategies can strengthen the community's commitment to long-term preservation. Overall, community involvement ensures that environmental protection becomes a shared endeavor, driven by collective values and cooperation.

Community responsibility in environmental protection extends across critical dimensions that promote sustainability and accountability. This responsibility begins with increasing environmental awareness and reducing the ecological footprint through informed actions and lifestyle changes. By actively participating in sustainable development, communities contribute to long-term solutions that balance economic growth with ecological health. Additionally, community members play a key role in reporting environmental issues and monitoring local ecosystems to prevent degradation. Education and outreach further equip individuals with the knowledge needed to make environmentally conscious decisions. Participation in environmental movements, such as advocacy groups and conservation projects, also amplifies collective impact. Through these efforts, communities transform environmental protection into actionable responsibility, fostering resilience and sustainable practices for future generations.

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COMPETING INTEREST

We declare that there are no competing interests among the authors regarding this research article

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