

Strengthening the Attitude of Environmental Tolerance Through Shilaturrahim and Discussions with Citizens

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Abstract: *This article aims to explain the instruments to strengthen the attitude of caring for the environment which is starting to weaken among the citizens of DKI Jakarta. The Environmental care is starting to weaken in the aspect of maintaining cleanliness and awareness to dispose of waste in its place. The research method used qualitative, data collection techniques used observations and interviews with informants. The research subjects are residents in flood-prone areas. The object of research is to strengthen environmental tolerance for disaster-prone residents in the DKI Jakarta. The results of the study explain that the instrument to strengthen environmental awareness is through a socio-cultural approach, such as friendship and exchanging ideas about flood problems in their area. Awakening the laziness of residents through examples of the success of the surrounding area that can make residents aware of each other to work together to protect the environment, especially minimizing the occurrence of floods in their area. Aspects of strengthening environmental tolerance are firstly an attitude of togetherness, secondly the need for comfort in the environment, and thirdly imitating areas that have been successful.*

Keywords: *environmental tolerance, friendship, citizen discussion*

Introduction

Environmental damage is caused by, among others, waste handling. The issue of waste management needs more attention, especially in big cities like DKI Jakarta. Garbage scattered in a city can affect environmental conditions. The following is data on concern for the problem of handling garbage in DKI Jakarta. Based on data from the National Waste Management Information System (SIPSN) of the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (KLHK), the percentage of waste handling in Central Jakarta has reached 75.67% in 2021. This figure is also the highest in the DKI Jakarta area. South Jakarta is in second place with a percentage of waste handling of 75.35%. Followed by West Jakarta (74.64%), Thousand Islands (74.53%), and North Jakarta (74.38%). Meanwhile, waste handling in East Jakarta is the lowest, at 74.18%. To deal with the waste problem, Jakarta has a total of 1,046 waste bank units (BSU) in 2020. North Jakarta is the area in Jakarta with the highest number of BSUs, namely 373 units. West Jakarta followed in second place with 245 BSU. After that, there are East Jakarta and South Jakarta with 245 BSU units and 212 units, respectively. Then, there are 191 BSU in Central Jakarta. Meanwhile, the Thousand Islands have the least BSU, which is only 24 units. (Rizaty, 2022)

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Based on the results of the 2020 DKI Jakarta DLH groundwater quality analysis, the average groundwater quality in DKI Jakarta is heavily polluted. The bad news is that the sample points taken by DLH Jakarta are shallow groundwater that is commonly used by the community. (Aminullah, 2022). From 15 June to 21 June 2022, the air quality for the city of Jakarta was recorded at the top of the city with the highest pollution in the world in air measurements. (Dewi, 2022) . Based on environmental conditions in DKI Jakarta, this problem is a shared responsibility of both the government and the community.

The environmentally destructive behavior living into three categories: (1) population growth man; (2) overconsumption of resources nature: forests, fisheries, rivers, and so on, and; (3) pollution air, water and land. (Dermawan, 2018). Environmental damage caused by mistakes human point of view. The current perspective comes from the ethics of anthropos centrism namely those who view humans as the center of the universe, and only humans which has value, while nature and everything in it is just a tool for satisfaction human interests and needs.

The size of the population and diversity of activities in the cities metropolitan areas in Indonesia such as Jakarta, lead to problems in urban services. Building Environmentally Concerned Characters with Education such as environmental problems. Lack of understanding the character of caring for the environment make people meet their needs by making the environment as gratification tool. Surroundings as a place life goes on, actually need a human role to grow sustainably. Nature and the environment is ultimately beneficial for the benefit of human life and their generations. Based on Law no. 23 of 1997, the natural environment outline is defined as "unity" space with all objects included in it humans who carry out livelihood and well-being". (Masrurroh, 2018)

Caring for the environment is the responsibility of every human being, especially for flood affected areas. People who live near the Ciliwung River must care about the cleanliness of the Ciliwung River. Efforts to revitalize and maintain the cleanliness of the Ciliwung River, causing Ciliwung River water to be used as raw material for drinking water. The survey results also show that the water quality of the Ciliwung River has improved. (Pemantauan Sungai DKI Jakarta, 2021). Strengthening environmental tolerance can be realized through edutourism and ecotourism on the Ciliwung River. Edutourism and ecotourism in the Ciliwung river cause the river water to be clean and increase the income of residents around the Ciliwung river. Keeping the environment clean has a positive impact on oneself and others and can increase income, as has been done by the Ciliwung community.

Based on the factors and approaches used to overcome environmental damage, then seek different approaches, including religious and socio-cultural approaches.

Literature Review

Environmental tolerance has the same meaning as environmental care character according to The Ministry of Education and Culture is the attitude and actions that always try to prevent damage to the surrounding natural environment and develop efforts to repair the natural damage that has been occur. Attitude structure consists of three components that support each other, namely the cognitive component (beliefs), affective components (feelings), and the conative component (the tendency to act). If one of the three the attitude component is

manipulated, it will other components so that lead to mechanism of change attitude. (Irfianti, 2016)

Sociocultural is defined as ideas, habits, skills, arts, and tools that give special characteristics to a group of people certain. (Purwandari, 2021). Characteristics of urban society: The interactions that occur are mostly based on factors of interest residents in the city think more rationally, so that interactions that occur are based on factors of interest rather than personal factors. (Yulianthi, 2015)

Relationship, In this connection, covered at least six stages or levels relationship, among other:

- a. Initiation. At this stage, each participant makes each other calculation or estimating crush on each other and try seek adjustments. The form of adjust men there for example, smiling, nodding their heads, each other introduce yourself and say polite words polite or small talk. Will the relationship continue or not? depending on the situation that develops later
- b. Exploration. At this stage, participants try to find out about each other people's characters, such as interests, motives and values held. The form of this exploration, for example, mutual participation asks questions about habits, work or maybe residence.
- c. Intensification. At this stage, participants ask each other questions whether the communication line is continued or not. Though This intensification is generally difficult to observe, but what determines whether the line of communication is continued or not is a belief in benefit from the established communication links or at least communication activities that take place, the more believed the benefits obtained food will continue the relationship or ongoing communication. (Wisri, 2018)

Based on this theory, the relationship will bring benefits, one of which is giving each other examples of success and tips.

The meaning of shilaturrahim is very universal, but the point is one, namely doing good. While the techniques, methods, facilities and infrastructure of friendship can be developed according to the times and places. Because of the implications of the shilaturrahim that. The most important thing is the growing awareness to love and care for each other relatives and fellow Muslims, regardless of descent, race, religion, and nation. (Istianah, 2016)

Methodology

This research was conducted in Bukit Duri Tebet, South Jakarta. This area is close to the Ciliwung river and the area Bukit Duri Tebet of South Jakarta is often flooded. The population in the Bukit Duri area is exceptionally large and the behavior is heterogeneous. The research subjects are residents of Bukit Duri, Tebet, South Jakarta. The object of research is the empowerment of environmental care through socio-cultural activities

Substantial problems face by residents of Bukit Duri, Tebet, South Jakarta are flooding. The awareness of citizens to care for the environment is exceptionally low. Indicators of the low attitude of caring for the environment include people who are lazy to keep the surrounding environment clean.

The focus of the research is strengthening the environmental care attitude of the residents of Bukit Duri, Tebet, South Jakarta, through religious and socio-cultural approaches.

The research method is qualitative. Data collection techniques used open interviews with residents of Bukit Duri Tebet, South Jakarta about their attitudes towards cleanliness and

environmental preservation. Data is also collected through literature studies on human behavior towards the environment. The data analysis technique used qualitative data analysis.

Findings & Discussion

Characteristics Of Urban People About The Environment

Based on the results of interviews about residents' attitudes towards the environment: first, they are lazy to throw garbage in its place, Second, keeping the environment clean, according to some city residents, is the responsibility of government employees in the cleanliness department, Third, prioritize the necessities of life and tend to ignore the environment. Why are they lazy to care about the environment? based on cultural theory which states that urban communities will be easily empowered if there are profitable aspects such as making money or household income, another factor is that people prefer to pay cleaning fees rather than taking care of the environment together.

Social and Economic Inequality

Physically, urban people live in crowds, but socially they live far apart. Social distance is the result of anonymity, impersonality, and heterogeneity. Ethnic differences is a form of heterogeneity that separates humans in several groups. Often each of these groups dislike and despise each other. Difference work may be the main cause of the occurrence of social distance al. Unlike the agricultural community, the urban community do not have a certain field of work that can fulfill all the common interests of the townspeople. The city is place of outward conformity, inner objection, excessive consumption patterns conspicuous, and a place of materialistic competition. This is what the distance between people's relations. (Dr. Adon Nasrullah Jamaludin, 2015)

Social and economic disparities make it difficult for residents to socialize and cooperate because there are differences in social and economic status. The impact of difficulty in social interaction leads to selfishness. The selfishness affects self-interest, lack of respect for others and environmental conditions.

Environmental Conservation and The Process Of Strengthening The Attitude Of Caring For The Environment

Empowerment of people who love the environment through activities that increase family income and welfare, Garbage bank is a movement to love the environment and increase income, because waste is collected by residents and then sold or processed into something useful for the community.

Empowering community activities between residents, ommunity gathering activities are a means of gathering between residents to share problems and solutions. The social gathering activity is very popular with residents because there is an activity to save money and it is given to people who turn to get money. This encourages residents to gather and tell stories with their fellow citizens

Community gatherings can be used as a tool to educate residents about the benefits of protecting and preserving the environment. Environmental care education can be done by collaborating with various parties, including the WALHI organization, the Ministry of Environment, and academics in universities.

ECOTURISM is an environmentally friendly tourism activity by prioritizing aspects of nature conservation, aspects of socio-cultural economic empowerment of local communities as well as aspects of learning and education. The benefits of ecotourism impact in various aspects. These benefits include aspects of conservation, empowerment, and environmental education. These benefits in full are as follows:

Conservation. The link between ecotourism and endangered animals is very close, even if it is positive, as a study conducted by Griffith University researchers. Tourism is positively correlated with conservation means providing effective economic incentives to conserve, increase cultural biodiversity, protect natural and cultural heritage on planet earth.

Economic empowerment. Ecotourism involving local communities means increasing the capacity, employment opportunities of local communities. The concept of eco-tourism is an effective method to empower local communities around the world to fight poverty, achieve sustainable development.

Environmental education. Involving environmental education means that the tourism activities carried out must enrich the experience, as well as environmental awareness through interpretation. Activities should promote understanding, full respect for nature, people, local culture.

Thus, the characteristics and process of strengthening the attitude of caring for the environment with a friendly approach and improving the welfare of the citizens

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