

## THE ENVIRONMENTAL CARE VALUE ACTUALIZATION THROUGH THE PROGRAM DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC AS A MANIFESTATION OF ECOLOGICAL CITIZENSHIP

Arum Putri Pertiwi<sup>1</sup>, Marzuki<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>SMP Negeri 40 Bandar Lampung, JL. Dr. Setiabudi Perum Citra Garden No 1 Telukbetung Barat, Bandar Lampung

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Social Science, Yogyakarta State University, Jl. Colombo Yogyakarta No.1, Karang Malang, Caturtunggal, Kec. Depok, Kabupaten Sleman, Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta 55281

E-mail: arumpertiwi06@gmail.com; marzuki@uny.ac.id

**ABSTRACT.** The COVID-19 pandemic is an epidemic of infectious and deadly diseases. The inculcation of environmental care values must be in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and actions for applying ecological awareness; however, citizens' indifference becomes a challenge in planting the importance of caring for the environment. Ecological citizenship is the skill of citizens in preventing, caring for, minimizing the environment and themselves from disease outbreaks by actualizing the values of caring for the environment. This study describes the actualization of the value of caring for the environment through the program during the COVID-19 pandemic in Gunung Mas village by using descriptive-qualitative as a type of research. Data obtained by means of interviews as primary data, three people as respondents and literature study as secondary data. The data collection technique used was structured interviews. The data analysis process in writing this article consists of data reduction, data presentation, and concluding. This study's results are programs created by Gunung Mas residents, such as protecting the surrounding environment, spraying disinfectants, healthy living patterns, and sanctions for residents who do not comply with health protocols. The environmental care value actualization carried out by the residents of Gunung Mas, namely cleaning public places once a month, providing handwashing places in public areas, using masks, throwing trash in the trash, spraying disinfectants in every house every two weeks, washing hands before After doing something, maintaining distance, exercising twice a week, worship, and verbal warning three times and if more than three times, then a penalty will be given in the form of a fine.

**Keywords:** Ecological Citizenship; Environmental Care; The COVID-19 Pandemic

### AKTUALISASI NILAI PEDULI LINGKUNGAN MELALUI PROGRAM MASA PANDEMI COVID-19 SEBAGAI PERWUJUDAN KEWARGANEGARAAN EKOLOGIS

**ABSTRAK.** Pandemi COVID-19 merupakan suatu wabah penyakit yang menular dan mematikan. Nilai peduli lingkungan dapat dijadikan sebagai sarana untuk pencegahan COVID-19. Namun, orang yang positif terkena pandemi COVID-19 masih relatif tinggi. Penanaman nilai peduli lingkungan harus berupa pengetahuan, sikap, dan tindakan untuk penerapan kepedulian lingkungan tetapi, sikap ketidakpedulian warga menjadi tantangan dalam penanaman nilai peduli lingkungan. Kewarganegaraan ekologis merupakan keterampilan warga negara dalam mencegah, merawat, meminimalisir lingkungan dan diri sendiri dari wabah penyakit dengan pengaktualisasian nilai-nilai peduli lingkungan. Kajian ini mendeskripsikan aktualisasi nilai peduli lingkungan melalui program masa pandemi COVID-19 di kampung Gunung Mas dengan menggunakan deskriptif-kualitatif sebagai jenis penelitian. Data yang diperoleh dengan cara wawancara sebagai data primer, tiga orang sebagai responden dan studi literatur sebagai data sekunder. Teknik pengumpulan data yang digunakan adalah wawancara terstruktur. Proses analisis data dalam penulisan artikel ini terdiri atas reduksi data, penyajian data, dan penarikan kesimpulan. Hasil dari kajian ini adalah program yang dibuat oleh warga Gunung Mas seperti penjagaan lingkungan sekitar, penyemprotan disinfektan, pola hidup sehat, sanksi bagi warga yang tidak mematuhi protokol kesehatan. Adapun aktualisasi nilai peduli lingkungan yang dilakukan oleh warga Gunung Mas yaitu pembersihan tempat-tempat umum satu bulan sekali, penyediaan tempat cuci tangan di tempat umum, penggunaan masker, membuang sampah pada tempat sampah, penyemprotan disinfektan disetiap rumah pada dua minggu sekali, cuci tangan sebelum sesudah melakukan sesuatu, jaga jarak, kegiatan senam setiap dua kali dalam seminggu, ibadah, dan teguran lisan sebanyak tiga kali dan apabila lebih dari tiga kali, maka akan diberikan hukuman berupa denda.

**Kata kunci:** Kewarganegaraan Ekologis, Pandemi COVID-19, dan Peduli Lingkungan

### INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic is an outbreak of a contagious, deadly disease originating from Wuhan. Symptoms of COVID-19 include fever, dry cough, fatigue, and shortness of breath. There are new findings related to the current development of the COVID-19 pandemic. Many

countries have been exposed to COVID-19, and even Indonesia, each country is trying to minimize and prevent COVID-19. Each government enforces good and correct health protocols to avoid COVID-19 makes policies that mitigate and prevent COVID-19. Everyone can expose to the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic transmission can be through continuous

social contact, not maintaining a distance of one meter, and not washing your hands diligently. The healing process can be done through a special self-quarantine that is not too severe and the medical team at the hospital, so the treatment of positive people for COVID-19 must be hospitalized and given maximum care (Paital, Das, & Parida, 2020; Cornell, 2020).

The COVID-19 pandemic has been declared a dangerous disease outbreak in the world. Every individual must avoid exposure to COVID-19. There are ways to prevent COVID-19, namely maintaining endurance, constantly washing hands before taking action, wearing masks, and keeping your distance. However, this precaution has not been fully implemented. This is evidenced by news from online media, which states that there has been no decrease in COVID-19, so it is necessary to instill the value of caring for the environment (Ichsan et al., 2020). However, the challenge of cultivating the value of environmental care is the indifference and apathy of citizens in facing the changing global climate (Gusmadi, 2018).

The inculcation of environmental care values for each individual must be in the form of knowledge, attitudes, and environmental awareness skills. Every individual must have three essential aspects of ecological citizenship: knowledge, attitudes, and skills about the environment (Gusmadi, 2018). The manifestation of the knowledge aspect is the thought of options and consequences for environmental awareness. Understanding the value of caring for the environment will lead to action in environmental awareness.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 32 of 2009 concerning Environmental Protection and Management, states that the environment is the space for all objects, forces, conditions, living things, human behavior that affects the universe, life continuity, human welfare, and other living things. The events that occur in the world are the result of human behavior. The existence of the COVID-19 pandemic is a manifestation of humans' actions who do not care about the surrounding environment. This can be seen from the widespread of the COVID-19 pandemic in every country. The spread of the COVID-19 pandemic can be accumulated that each individual's awareness regarding environmental concerns in the form of survival is still lacking.

The high prevalence of the COVID-19 pandemic is always related to implementing environmental care values for each individual. When an individual can enforce the importance of

caring for the environment during the COVID-19 pandemic to comply with health protocols and maintain personal and environmental health, the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic can decrease. This can prove by reports from online news media that some individuals do not comply with health protocols in public places. Individuals admit that they are not used to live in the COVID-19 pandemic. Saadat, Rawtani, & Hussain (2020) that the COVID-19 pandemic will not disappear if there is no awareness of each individual to comply with health protocols.

The awareness of each individual about the importance of implementing the value of caring for the environment is different. Understanding of implementing the value of caring for the environment will relate to the environment's cleanliness (Vasan, 2018). The leading cause of disease outbreaks is the lack of awareness of each individual preserving the environment, protecting the ground, and environmental cleanliness (Prasetyo & Budimansyah, 2016). The COVID-19 pandemic is easily transmitted to each individual if each individual is not disciplined in following health protocols, so there is a need for awareness to implement the value of caring for the environment in everyday life.

Elimination of the COVID-19 pandemic can occur if every individual has awareness and action to actualize the value of caring for the environment. The actualization of the importance of caring for the environment during the COVID-19 pandemic can manifest ecological citizenship. The formation of ecological citizenship must have an awareness of the environment through the inculcation of environmental values (Szerszynski, 2006). Suppose every individual is accustomed to following health protocols. In that case, there can be a reduction and elimination of the COVID-19 pandemic, so the actualization of the value of caring for the environment needs to be done as a manifestation of ecological citizenship during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Actualizing the value of caring for the environment can reduce the positive number of COVID-19 (Chakrabarti, Kaur, Banerjee, Ganguly, & Banerjee, 2020). The actualization of environmental care values must be carried out by each individual continuously. Every individual who actualizes the importance of caring for the environment will reduce and eliminate the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the positive number of COVID-19 has not decreased, so each individual must actualize the value of caring for the environment in a disciplined manner.

The rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and low awareness of planting the value of caring for the environment are the main problems in this study. The rapid spread of the COVID-19 pandemic and low awareness of the value of caring for the environment needs to be addressed accurately, quickly, and precisely. The solution to overcoming this problem is the actualization of the value of caring for the environment through a disciplined COVID-19 pandemic prevention program. This was done by the residents of Gunung Mas in Bandar Lampung. The program during the COVID-19 pandemic is a program carried out by the residents of Gunung Mas to prevent and minimize the COVID-19 pandemic. Gunung Mas residents must actualize the value of caring for the environment through the pandemic period program.

This article discusses the actualization of the value of caring for the environment through the COVID-19 pandemic prevention program, which can be used to manifest ecological citizenship. The purpose of writing this article is to describe knowledge, attitudes, and actions related to actualizing the value of caring for the environment in the COVID-19 pandemic. The novelty in writing this article, namely the actualization of the value of caring for the environment through the COVID-19 prevention program, can be used as a means of manifesting ecological citizenship.

## METHOD

This article uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive type. The writing of this article focuses on residents of RT 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08 Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung to make efforts to prevention and minimization the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung. The qualitative approach explains the situation starting from the formulation of the problem to concluding to obtain results objectively and by the facts in the field (Sugiyono, 2020). The qualitative approach with the descriptive type in writing this article describes the efforts of Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung residents in preventing and minimizing the COVID-19 pandemic by actualizing the value of caring for the environment. The actualization of the value of environmental care carried out by the residents of Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung is used as a prevention and minimization of the COVID-19 pandemic and a manifestation of ecological citizenship, so that a qualitative approach with a descriptive type is used as the type of research

chosen by the researcher. The data collection technique used was structured interviews—the data was obtained through interviews as primary data and literature study as secondary data. The subjects in this study were the head of the neighborhood association (RT) 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08 Gunung Mas, the team leader of the COVID-19 cluster in Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung village, and one of the residents in Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung. The data analysis steps in writing this article are as follows—the first, data reduction consisting of data collection, credibility testing, and source triangulation. Second, the data presentation consists of compiling the results of grouping interviews with various authorities and describing them. Third, concluding the actualization of the value of caring for the environment through the program during the COVID-19 pandemic as the embodiment of ecological citizenship.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Prevention and Minimization of COVID-19 in Gunung Mas Village

The research data results show that Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung residents have actualized the value of caring for the environment through the program during the COVID-19 pandemic. The residents realized the value of caring for the environment through the program during the COVID-19 pandemic of Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung as a manifestation of ecological citizenship. Several statements related to the concept of actualizing the value of caring for the environment through the COVID-19 pandemic prevention program as a manifestation of ecological citizenship for Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung residents are in Table 1.

The first, prevention and minimization of the COVID-19 pandemic in Gunung Mas residents, is educating the public to avoid the COVID-19 pandemic outbreak. The education process carried out by the residents of Gunung Mas is the regional health team's socialization to the community, but still follows the health protocol, and every resident who participates in the socialization must be regular. The socialization aimed at introducing health protocol, the dangers of COVID-19, and actualizing the value of caring for the environment. The outreach activities' output is that every citizen can actualize health protocols correctly, precisely, and continuously. Prevention and minimization of the COVID-19 pandemic in the form of socialization can be used to prevent and minimize the COVID-29 pandemic.



**Table 1. Prevention and Minimization of COVID-19 in Gunung Mas Residents**

No	Statement
1	The way of Gunung Mas residents can prevent and minimize the COVID-19 pandemic.
2	The method of spraying disinfectants on the residents of Gunung Mas.
3	The way the residents of Gunung Mas practice a healthy lifestyle.
4	Sanctions are given to residents of Gunung Mas if they do not implement health protocols in the community.

Source: Data from interview

The second, spraying disinfectants, is one way to prevent and minimize the COVID-19 pandemic. Spraying disinfectants must be according to the rules of the health team. Individuals may not make disinfectant fluids freely and not according to the rules. Gunung Mas residents set up a disinfectant spraying program. The COVID-19 team carried out the disinfectant spraying program under the direction of the regional health team. So, the disinfectant spraying program was used as a means of preventing and minimizing COVID-19 in Gunung Mas residents.

The third, the implementation of a healthy lifestyle program for the residents of Gunung Mas, is one of the actualizations of the value of caring for the environment (Roe & Buser, 2016). A healthy lifestyle consists of physical health and spiritual health. Physical fitness is related to maintaining a nutritious diet, washing hands cleanly, exercising regularly. Spiritual health is about keeping a clean heart and mind and not having too many thoughts. An example of maintaining spiritual health is the implementation of worship and regular exercise. Physical and spiritual health is included in the actualization of the value of caring for the environment.

The fourth, the sanctions are given to Gunung Mas residents if they do not implement health protocols in the community, are a form of the program created by Gunung Mas residents to prevent and minimize COVID-19. Every citizen must actualize the values of caring for the environment in everyday life to prevent and minimize COVID-19 in Gunung Mas. The imposition of sanctions is a manifestation of the concern of Gunung Mas residents for environmental life. So, sanctions are used as the end of the value actualization of environmental care.

### Ecological Citizenship

The formation of ecological citizenship is

a skill that every citizen must possess because citizens live in an area consisting of the biological and vegetable environment. Ecological citizenship is used to build citizen skills (Dash, 2014; Karatekin & Uysal, 2018). The strategy for the formation of ecological citizenship is the formation of ecological citizenship through schools in the form of increasing the intellectuality of teachers on ecology and learning Pancasila and ecological literacy-based civics as well as projects outside the classroom and the formation of ecological citizenship through communities in the form of organizations for the construction of ecological citizenship (Mariyani, 2017). The structure of ecological citizenship can be established through the community and school environment.

The inculcation of the value of caring for the school environment's environment at every level of education is a manifestation of ecological citizenship (Durr, Bilecki, & Li, 2017; Ichsan, Sigit, & Miarsyah, 2018). The form of planting the value of environmental care in schools is as follows. First, environmental care value is included in biology (Ichsan, Sigit, & Miarsyah, 2019). The second is making learning media through coordination with mitigation materials to make learning media use environmentally friendly materials (Noviana, Kurniaman, & Affendi, 2020). Knowledge, attitudes, and skills about the concept of ecosystems need an assessment instrument that aims so that students can apply the value of caring for the environment in the surrounding environment (Ichsan et al., 2019; Harahap, Ristanto, & Komala, 2020).

The establishment of ecological citizenship through society is needed during the COVID-19 pandemic. If an individual is exposed to the virus, it requires a special treatment consisting of four. The first, personal value, is a type of treatment that aims to cure the patient's illness. The second, technical value, is a type of care that aims to achieve patient healing supported by available resources. The third, allocative value, is a type of treatment aiming to make medical professionals treat each patient fairly. Fourth, social values aim to have a community socialization process in the disease prevention process (Nuño-solinís, 2019; Lievens, Grau, & Aggarwal, 2019; Fjeldstad et al., 2020). There are three ways of forming ecological citizenship through society during the COVID-19 pandemic: ecological literacy, an attitude of caring for the environment, and taking care of the environment in the surrounding environment.

The first, ecological literacy is the initial way to form ecological citizenship; each individual must obtain information about the implementation

of ecological citizenship. The experience that every individual must understand is awareness of environmental cleanliness, environmental pollution, prevention of environmental pollution, personal hygiene, healthy lifestyle habits of each community, and sustainable living in the environment (Salkeld, 2017). Ecological literacy must be supported by motivation from each individual to actualize the value of caring for the environment in the surrounding environment (Arnon, Orion, & Carmi, 2014). Understanding the working mechanisms of nature and humans' role to conserve the environment sustainably aims to understand the environment (Meilinda, Prayitno, & Karyanto, 2017).

The second, an attitude in the value of caring for the environment, is the second way in forming ecological citizenship; each individual must know how to behave towards the surrounding environment. There are four categories of civic, ecological practices, and attitudes: believers, diehards, hypocrites, and covert (Martinsson & Lundqvist, 2010). The first, believers are a society that has a consistency between ecological attitudes and practices. The community shows responsible actions related to the surrounding environment. The level of environmental problems is low at the believer's stage. Second, diehards are less than perfect public awareness; people are aware of environmental concerns; however, actions taken do not consider the impact on the surrounding environment. The level of ecological problems is very high at the diehard stage. Third, hypocrites are a category of society that does not implement the value of caring for the environment wherever they are; they only implement the value of caring for the environment at certain times. The fourth, covert, is a society that does not show the genuine value attitude of caring for the environment. They find it challenging to implement the value of environmental care because they are not used to it.

The third, the act of caring for the environment, is a combination of ecological literacy and the value of caring for the environment; each individual must apply the value of caring for the environment in the surrounding environment. The application of environmental care values has an impact on every community and the surrounding environment. The community and the surrounding environment are interrelated because it is a place to live for the community. Hence, the organization needs to implement the value of caring for the environment. An example of applying the value of caring for the surrounding environment

is throwing garbage in its place, maintaining cleanliness, and maintaining a healthy lifestyle. Community involvement is essential in realizing ecological citizenship (Ridwan, Gunawati, & Triastuti, 2020; Cao, 2020). The value of caring for the environment must be by the problems in the surrounding environment. Knowledge and attitudes in the value of caring for the environment affect the value of caring for the environment.

Environmental care values' actualization is related to community involvement in protecting the surrounding environment (Bartkienė, Bikauskaitė, & Šaulauskas, 2018; Takahashi & Selfa, 2014). The actualization of the value of caring for the environment is carried out to realize community activities so that the surrounding environment is always protected from disease outbreaks (Boltz, Lee, Shuluk, & Secic, 2018).

### **Value of Caring for the Environment as an Embodiment of Ecological Citizenship**

The COVID-19 pandemic is a disease pandemic that can transmit to local people, so care is needed to prevent and minimize the COVID-19 pandemic. Each individual must carry out the actualization of the value of caring for the environment because the actualization of caring for the environment is a solution to the COVID-19 pandemic. The actualization of the value of environmental care in the COVID-19 pandemic must be carried out continuously and needs to be evaluated about the actualization of environmental care value (Krasny et al., 2015). Actualizing the value of caring for the environment is a way to prevent and reduce the COVID-19 pandemic.

The COVID-19 prevention program is a community-based program so that people can avoid COVID-19 by following health protocols. The COVID-19 program consists of spraying disinfectant every two weeks by the team, providing handwashing places in public places, cleaning public areas once a month, warning people who do not wear masks when traveling. There needs to be cooperation from the government to the community in the program's success (Nugroho, 2017). Every community is obliged to comply with the COVID-19 prevention program because it aims for the common interest. The program during the COVID-19 pandemic is used as a community effort to prevent and minimize the COVID-19 pandemic.

The program during the COVID-19 pandemic can be used as an educational tool for awareness about caring for the environment. This is in line with Tidball & Krasny's (2010) opinion that an environmental care program can be used

as a means of socializing environmental care and health care. Caring for the body's health is one of the actualizations of the value of caring for the environment that everyone must do during the COVID-19 pandemic. Concern for the health of the body is one of the keys to preventing various diseases (Ford, 2019). Environmental care is the key to preventing disease outbreaks. The actualization of the value of caring for the environment needs to be supported by awareness of a positive environment (Hodges, 2019).

Cultivating the value of caring for the environment is a way to form ecological citizenship (Gusmadi & Samsuri, 2019). The inculcation of environmental care values aims to strengthen awareness of the surrounding environment, understand environmental problems, and actively solve environmental problems. The examples of planting the value of caring for the environment include community service, garbage dumping in the trash, and maintaining a healthy lifestyle in the environment and ourselves (Prasetyo & Budimansyah, 2016). So, planting the value of caring for the environment is important for people's lives.

The value of environmental care consists of four, namely the value of caring for the environment as a quantity of preference, the value of caring for the environment as a contribution to the environment, the value of caring for the environment as a priority for each individual, and the value of caring for the environment as a relationship between the actions of each individual towards the environment (Tadaki, Sinner, & Chan, 2017). The value of environmental care as a quantity of preference is the amount of individual awareness in actualizing the value of caring for the environment in the surrounding environment. The value of caring for the environment as a contribution is an actualization of caring for the environment, which helps prevent disease outbreaks and natural disasters. The value of caring for the environment as a priority for each individual is the actualization of the value of caring for the environment carried out by each individual continuously. It is made the main focus of protecting the environment (Truelove & Gillis, 2018). The value of caring for the environment as the relationship between the actions of each individual towards the environment is the actualization of the value of caring for the environment related to actions taken by each individual that will affect the surrounding environment, so the value of caring for the environment must be adequately actualized.

The actualization of the value of caring for the environment through the program during the COVID-19 pandemic as a manifestation of ecological citizenship is forming citizens who can contribute to COVID-19 and habituation can realize that the environment needs to be preserved. The value of caring for the environment instills the value of caring for the environment to citizens to care for the surrounding environment. Ecological citizenship aims to cultivate the value of caring for the environment so that the concept of ecological citizenship can minimize and prevent disease and disaster outbreaks.

The actualization of the value of caring for the environment is an individual act carried out to preserve and prevent environmental pollution (Nugroho, 2017; Panno et al., 2017). The actualization of environmental care values must start early. The actualization of environmental care value consists of knowledge, attitudes, and skills (Hu, 2019). Suppose the actualization of the value of environmental care is carried out continuously and becomes a habituation. In that case, the actualization of the value of caring for the environment can become a character for each individual. The character of environmental care values can be used as a manifestation of ecological citizenship. Ecological citizenship can be realized when an individual is accustomed to taking action to care for the environment in the surrounding environment.

**Table 2. The Actualization of Environmental Care Values through the Program during the COVID-19 Pandemic in Gunung Mas**

No	Program during the COVID-19 Pandemic	The Actualization of Environmental Care Values
1	Protecting the surrounding environment	Cleaning public places, providing handwashing places in public areas, using masks, and disposing of trash in the trash
2	Spraying disinfectant	Spraying of disinfectant by the team in each house
3	Healthy lifestyle	Washing hands before doing something, keep your distance, and gymnastics activities
4	Sanctions for residents who do not comply with health protocols	Three times verbal warning and more than three times, a fine will be given. This includes environmental protection programs, spraying disinfectants, and a healthy lifestyle

Source: Data from interview

Gunung Mas residents actualize the value of caring for the environment with the following programs.



### ***The program during the COVID-19 pandemic through government programs***

The government has an essential role in preventing and minimizing the COVID-19 pandemic. The government has made many policies and programs to reduce the spread of COVID-19. There needs to be cooperation from the government to the community in the program's success (Nugroho, 2017). Social values aim to have a community socialization process in the disease prevention process (Nuño-solinís, 2019; Lievens, Grau & Aggarwal, 2019; Fjeldstad et al., 2020). Community involvement is essential in realizing ecological citizenship (Ridwan, Gunawati, & Triastuti, 2020; Cao, 2020). The government programs used for the prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic are as follows.

#### **1. Protecting the Surrounding Environment**

Protecting the surrounding environment is a program that aims to ensure that every citizen always maintains his health and the surrounding environment. The actualization of the value of environmental care in the environmental protection program is cleaning public places, providing handwashing places in public places, using masks, and throwing trash in the trash. The actualization of cleaning up public places is carried out by Gunung Mas residents in Gunung Mas and once a month. First, providing a handwashing area is a way for Gunung Mas residents to keep their hands clean and handwashing in front of the mosque and show the Gunung Mas entrance gate. The second, the use of masks, is an actualization of the environmental protection program using masks every time you leave the house. The third, dumping garbage in the trash, is an actualization of the value of caring for the environment. Gunung Mas residents always throw garbage in the garbage, and every house must be provided with a trash can in front of each resident's home.

#### **2. Spraying Disinfectants**

Spraying disinfectants at Gunung Mas is a program organized by the city government for the prevention and minimization of COVID-19. Disinfectant spraying is carried out by the COVID-19 team in Gunung Mas every two weeks. The COVID-19 team sprayed disinfectant on every resident's house from the house's yard to the inside of the house and public places in Gunung Mas. The COVID-19 team used the disinfectant liquid from the city government to spray the disinfectant. The actualization of the value of environmental care in spraying disinfectants can

be used as a way for Gunung Mas residents to actualize the value of caring for the environment. Based on the COVID-19 prevention program, the actualization of the value of environmental care in the disinfectant spraying program can be used as a means of preventing COVID-19.

#### **3. Healthy Lifestyle**

The healthy living program is one of the program during the COVID-19 carried out by Gunung Mas residents to manifest ecological citizenship. Implementing a healthy lifestyle program for the residents of Gunung Mas is one of the actualizations of the value of caring for the environment (Roe & Buser, 2016). The healthy living program is actualized by washing hands before and after activities, maintaining distance, and exercising. The actualization of the healthy living program is beneficial for the community not only to prevent and minimize COVID-19 but also to maintain physical health and spiritual health. The healthy lifestyle program is used as the main program during COVID-19 pandemic, so a healthy living program must be carried out by every Gunung Mas resident as a lifestyle.

A healthy living program must be used as a lifestyle for every individual in the COVID-19 pandemic (Jagers, Martinsson, & Matti, 2014) (Barcelo, 2020). A healthy lifestyle is not only to protect ourselves from various viruses, germs, and diseases, but the surrounding community can be protected.

The first, washing hands before and after carrying out activities, is an actualization of the value of environmental care carried out by Gunung Mas residents in a healthy lifestyle program. Washing hands can be used to clean bacteria, germs, and viruses in the palm area. Every Gunung Mas resident must understand how to wash hands properly according to the WHO's rules (World Health Organization). One of the ways to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic is by washing your hands according to the rules. Actualizing the value of caring for the environment by washing hands before and after carrying out activities can prevent COVID-19.

The second, maintaining distance is one of the actualizations of the value of caring for the environment in the healthy lifestyle program carried out by Gunung Mas residents. Keeping the space must be done to prevent and minimize the spread of COVID-19 with a minimum of one meter from other people (Saadat, Rawtani, Hussain, 2020). The actualization of the value of caring for the environment by maintaining distance

is used as a rule in health protocols to prevent COVID-19. The residents of Gunung Mas have implemented a distance guard when interacting with other residents. So, actualizing the value of caring for the environment by maintaining distance is a COVID-19 prevention program through a healthy lifestyle carried out by Gunung Mas residents.

#### 4. Form of sanctions for residents who do not comply with health protocols

The sanction program for residents who do not comply with health protocols is a program agreed upon by the head of the neighborhood unit and Gunung Mas residents. Any citizen who does not abide by the program during the COVID-19 pandemic at Gunung Mas will be fined if they have received a verbal warning three times. The results of the fines obtained will be used for the needs of the residents. However, actualizing the use of masks and keeping your distance is an actualization that is often monitored by the head of the neighborhood association and the Gunung Mas COVID-19 team. So, the sanction program for residents who do not comply with health protocols is a support program for environmental protection programs, spraying disinfectants, and a healthy lifestyle.

#### *The program during the COVID-19 pandemic through the Gunung Mas citizen program*

The program during the COVID-19 pandemic through the Gunung Mas resident program is an effort made by Gunung Mas residents to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 pandemic in Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung. The program created by Gunung Mas residents is the result of discussions between Gunung Mas residents and each RT head in Gunung Mas. The program during the COVID-19 pandemic carried out by residents through the Gunung Mas community program are as follows. The first, gymnastics, is a program organized by the residents of Gunung Mas to maintain endurance. Gymnastics activities are carried out every two weeks by residents of Gunung Mas. Every resident participates in gymnastics on Wednesday and Saturday. The health protocol carries out the exercise process to use a mask and maintain a distance.

The second, the implementation of worship, is a means so that residents can maintain spiritual health and always think positively of any existing problems. The male residents of Gunung Mas attend congregational prayers at the mosque according to health protocols, namely maintaining

distance, using masks, and washing hands/using a hand sanitizer before entering the mosque. Gunung Mas residents carry out activities to clean the mosque every Friday morning. The actualization of the value of caring for the environment using worship can be used as the program during the COVID-19 pandemic through spiritual health.

Environmental care values' actualization is related to community involvement in protecting the surrounding environment (Bartkienė, Bikauskaitė, & Šaulauskas, 2018; Takahashi & Selfa, 2014). The culmination of environmental care value consists of knowledge, attitudes, and skills (Hu, 2019). The realization of ecological citizenship is supported by moral responsibility towards the surrounding environment and internalization of the value of caring for the environment so that citizens can implement the value of caring for the environment in the surrounding environment (Biagi & Ferro, 2011; Jagers, Martinsson, & Matti, 2014; Ludwig & Macnaghten, 2020). This is in line with Silfiana & Samsuri's (2019) opinion that ecological citizenship must be implemented so that the surrounding environment is protected from disease outbreaks and natural disasters.

Tidball & Krasny's (2010) opinion that an environmental care program can be used to socialize environmental care and health care. Environmental care is the key to preventing disease outbreaks. The actualization of the value of caring for the environment needs to be supported by awareness of a positive environment (Hodges, 2019). Cultivating the value of caring for the environment is a way to form ecological citizenship (Gusmadi & Samsuri, 2019). The actualization of the value of caring for the environment during the COVID-19 pandemic needs to be carried out by each individual and continuously.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion results, it is necessary to actualize the value of environmental care during the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic can be eliminated by implementing environmental values. The actualization of the value of caring for the environment can be used to manifest ecological citizenship. Each individual can actualize the value of caring for the environment to reduce and prevent COVID-19 in the environment. Gunung Mas residents actualize the value of caring for the environment through the COVID-19 pandemic mas program. If individuals in Gunung Mas actualize the value



of caring for the environment and never leave the city, the prevention of the COVID-19 pandemic can be realized. If Gunung Mas individuals have realized the value of caring for the environment and have been out of town and exposed, then minimizing the COVID-19 pandemic is the goal of the plan during the COVID-19 pandemic. The actualization of the value of environmental care carried out by the residents of Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung by cleaning public places once a month, providing handwashing places in public places, using masks, throwing garbage in the trash, spraying disinfectants by the team in each house at Once every two weeks, wash your hands before doing the activity, keep your distance, do gymnastics twice a week, worship, give verbal warnings three times and if more than three times, you will be given a penalty in the form of a fine. The environmental protection program, spraying disinfectants, healthy lifestyles, and sanctions for residents who do not comply with health protocols are used to prevent the COVID-19 pandemic.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Thank you to all the speakers who participated in this article, namely the head of the neighborhood unit (RT) 02, 03, 04, 05, 06, 07, 08 Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung, the team leader of the Gunung Mas Bandar Lampung COVID-19 team, and the residents of Gunung Mas. Bandar Lampung. Hopefully, this article's results will be helpful in the actualization of the value of caring for the environment as a manifestation of ecological citizenship through the COVID-19 prevention program.

### REFERENCES

- Arnon, S., Orion, N., & Carmi, N. (2014). Environmental literacy components and their promotion by institutions of higher education: An Israeli case study. *Environmental Education Research*, 21(7), 1–27. <https://doi.org/10.1080/13504622.2014.966656>
- Barcelo, D. (2020). An environmental and health perspective for COVID-19 outbreak: Meteorology and air quality influence, sewage epidemiology indicator, hospitals disinfection, drug therapies and recommendations. *Journal of Environmental Chemical Engineering*, 8(104006), 1–4. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jece.2020.104006>
- Bartkienė, A., Bikauskaitė, R., & Šaulauskas, M. P. (2018). Ecological Citizenship: Habitus of Care in the Public Sphere. *Problemos*, 93, 129–141. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.15388/Problemos.2018.93.11757>
- Biagi, M., & Ferro, M. (2011). Ecological Citizenship and Social Representation of Water: Case Study in Two Argentine Cities. *Sage Open*, 1(2), 1–8. <https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244011417897>
- Boltz, M., Lee, K. H., Shuluk, J., & Secic, M. (2018). Development of the Care Environment Scale– Long-Term Care. *Clinical Nursing Research*, 29(3), 1–16. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1054773818801485>
- Cao, B. (2020). Environmental citizenship in the Indian Ocean region. *Journal of the Indian Ocean Region*, 16(1), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19480881.2020.1709379>
- Chakrabarti, S. S., Kaur, U., Banerjee, A., Ganguly, U., & Banerjee, T., et. al. (2020). COVID-19 in India : Are Biological and Environmental Factors Helping to Stem the Incidence and Severity ? *Aging and Disease*, 11(3), 1–9. <https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.14336/AD.2020.0402>
- Cornell, T. (2020). Leadership skills essential in the value-based care era. *Leadership in Health Service*, 33(3), 307–323. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LHS-12-2019-0079>
- Dash, A. (2014). The moral basis of sustainable society: the Gandhian concept of ecological citizenship. *International Review of Sociology: Revue Internationale de Sociologie*, 24(1), 27–37. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03906701.2014.894343>
- Durr, E., Bilecki, J., & Li, E. Q. (2017). Are beliefs in the importance of pro-environmental behaviors correlated with pro-environmental behaviors at a college campus? *Sustainability: The Journal of Record*, 10(3), 204–210. <https://doi.org/10.1089/sus.2017.29105.ed>
- Fjeldstad, Ø. D., Johnson, J. K., Margolis, P. A., Höglund, P., Batalden, P. B., Seid, M., et. al. (2019). Networked health care: Rethinking value creation in learning health care systems. *Learning Health Systems*, 4(2), 1–9. <https://doi.org/10.1002/lrh2.10212>
- Ford, A. (2019). The self-sufficient citizen:

- Ecological habitus and changing environmental practices. *Journal of Sociological Perspectives*, 62(5), 627–645. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0731121419852364>
- Gusmadi, S. (2018). Keterlibatan Warga Negara (Civic Engagement) dalam Penguatan Karakter Peduli Lingkungan. *Jurnal Dakwah dan Pengembangan Sosial Kemanusiaan (Mawa'izh)*, 9(1), 105–117. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24114/jupiis.v10i1.8354>
- Gusmadi, S., & Samsuri. (2019). Gerakan kewarganegaraan ekologis sebagai upaya pembentukan karakter peduli lingkungan. *Jurnal Ilmiah Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan*, 4(2), 381–392. <https://doi.org/http://journal2.um.ac.id/index.php/jppk>
- Harahap, L. J., Ristanto, R. H., & Komala, R. (2020). Evoking 21<sup>st</sup>-Century Skills: Developing Instrument of Critical Thinking Skills and Mastery of Ecosystem Concepts. *Tadris: Journal of Education and Teacher Training*, 5(1), 27–41. <https://doi.org/10.24042/tadris.v5i1.5943>
- Hodges, B. H. (2019). Resisting knowledge, realizing values, and reasoning in complex contexts: Ecological reflections. *Journal of Theory & Psychology*, 29(3), 291–310. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0959354319852423>
- Hu, F. (2019). The Impact of Environmental Values on Consumers' Green Consumption Behavior. *Journal of Ekoloji*, 28(108), 2243–2247. <https://doi.org/http://www.ekolojidergisi.com/article/the-impact-of-environmental-values-on-consumers-green-consumption-behavior-6640>
- Ichsan, I. Z., Sigit, D. V., & Miarsyah, M. (2018). Learning Environment: Gender Profile of Students' Pro-Environmental Behavior (PEB) based on Green Consumerism. *Tadris: Journal of Education and Teacher Training*, 3(2), 97–107. <https://doi.org/10.24042/tadris.v3i2.3358>
- Ichsan, I. Z., Sigit, D. V., & Miarsyah, M. (2019). Supplementary Book of Green Consumerism: An Innovation of Environmental Learning based on HOTS. *Tadris: Journal of Education and Teacher Training*, 4(2), 135–144. <https://doi.org/10.24042/tadris.v4i2.4689>
- Ichsan, I. Z., Rahmayanti, H., Purwanto, A., Sigit, D. V., Irwandani, Ali, A., Rahman, M. M. (2020). COVID-19 Outbreak on Environment: Profile of Islamic University Students in HOTS-AEP-COVID-19 and PEB-COVID-19. *Tadris: Journal of Education and Teacher Training*, 5(1), 167–178. <https://doi.org/10.24042/tadris.v5i1.6283>
- Jagers, S. C., Martinsson, J., & Matti, S. (2014). Ecological citizenship: A driver of pro-environmental behaviour? *Environment Politics*, 23(3), 434–453. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2013.835202>
- Karatekin, K., & Uysal, C. (2018). Ecological citizenship scale development study. *International Electronic Journal of Environmental Education*, 8(2), 82–104. <https://doi.org/https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/EJ1180924.pdf>
- Krasny, M. E., Silva, P., Barr, C., Golshani, Z., Lee, E., Ligas, R., ... Reynosa, A. (2015). Civic ecology practices: Insights from practice theory. *Ecology and Society*, 20(2). <http://dx.doi.org/10.5751/ES-07345-200212>
- Lievens, Y., Grau, C., & Aggarwal, A. (2019). Value-based health care—what does it mean for radiotherapy? *Acta Oncologica*, 58(10), 1–5. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0284186X.2019.1639822>
- Ludwig, D., & Macnaghten, P. (2020). Traditional ecological knowledge in innovation governance: A framework for responsible and just innovation. *Journal of Responsible Innovation*, 7(1), 26–44. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23299460.2019.1676686>
- Mariyani. (2017). Strategi Pembentukan Kewarganegaraan Ekologis. In *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Kewarganegaraan III*, Yogyakarta (pp. 10–17). <https://doi.org/http://eprints.uad.ac.id/9752/1/10-17%20Mariyani.pdf>
- Martinsson, J., & Lundqvist, L. J. (2010). Ecological citizenship: Coming out 'clean' without turning 'green'? *Journal of Environmental Politics*, 19(4), 518–537. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2010.489709>
- Meilinda, H., Prayitno, B. A., & Karyanto, P. (2017). Student's Environmental Literacy Profile of Adiwiyata Green School in Surakarta, Indonesia. *Journal of Education and Learning*, 11(3), 299–306. <https://doi.org/https://media.neliti.com/media/publications>

- cations/178429-EN-students-environmental-literacy-profile.pdf
- Noviana, E., Kurniaman, O., & Affendi, N. (2020). KOASE: Disaster Mitigation Learning Media in Elementary School. *Tadris: Journal of Education and Teacher Training*, 5(1), 11–25. <https://doi.org/10.24042/tadris.v5i1.5183>
- Nugroho, D. A. (2017). Penguatan Ecological Citizenship melalui Penerapan Pendidikan Pancasila dan Kewarganegaraan Berbasis Masyarakat. In *Prosiding Konferensi Nasional Kewarganegaraan III*, Yogyakarta, (pp. 18–25). <https://doi.org/http://eprints.uad.ac.id/9753/1/18-25%20Dedy%20Ari%20Nugroho.pdf>
- Nuño-solinís, R. (2019). Advancing towards value-based integrated care for individuals and populations. *International Journal of Integrated Care*, 19(4), 1–3. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5334/ijic.5450>
- Paital, B., Das, K., & Parida, S. K. (2020). Inter nation social lockdown versus medical care against COVID-19, a mild environmental insight with special reference to India. *Science of the Total Environment*, 728(138914), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138914>
- Panno, A., Giacomantonio, M., Carrus, G., Maricchiolo, F., Pirchio, S., & Mannetti, L. (2017). Mindfulness, Pro-Environmental Behavior, and Belief in Climate Change: The Mediating Role of Social Dominance. *Environment and Behavior*, 50(8), 1–25. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013916517718887>
- Prasetyo, W. H., & Budimansyah, D. (2016). Warga Negara dan Ekologi: Studi Kasus Pengembangan Warga Negara Peduli Lingkungan dalam Komunitas Bandung Berkebun. *Jurnal Pendidikan Humaniora*, 4(4), 177–186. <https://doi.org/http://journal.um.ac.id/index.php/jph/article/download/8221/3784>
- Republik Indonesia. (2009). Undang-Undang Nomor 32 Tahun 2009 Tentang Perlindungan dan Pengelolaan Lingkungan Hidup.
- Ridwan, F. T., Gunawati, D., & Triastuti, R. (2020). Strategy for Development of Ecological Citizens by Walhi Yogyakarta through Community-Based Education in Communities Gunung Sewu. *Humanities and Social Science*, 3(2), 1095–1104. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v3i2.945>
- Roe, E., & Buser, M. (2016). Becoming ecological citizens: connecting people through performance art, food matter, and practices. *Journal of Cultural Geographies*, 23(4), 1–18. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1474474015624243>
- Saadat, S., Rawtani, D., & Hussain, C. M. (2020). Environmental perspective of COVID-19. *Science of the Total Environment*, 728(138870), 1–6. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.scitotenv.2020.138870>
- Salkeld, D. F. (2017). Environmental citizenship and disability equality: The need for an inclusive approach. *Environmental Politics*, 28(7), 1–22. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09644016.2017.1413726>
- Silfiana, L., & Samsuri. (2019). Keterlibatan Warga Negara Muda Dalam Gerakan Kewarganegaraan Ekologis Untuk Mewujudkan Pembangunan Berkelanjutan Berwawasan Lingkungan. *Jurnal Studi Pemuda*, 8(2), 127–139. <https://doi.org/10.22146/studipemudaugm.48180>
- Sugiyono. (2020). Metode Penelitian Kualitatif Untuk penelitian yang bersifat: eksploratif, enterpretif, interaktif, dan konstruktif. Bandung: Alfabeta.
- Szszzynski. (2006). Local landscapes and global belonging: Toward a situated citizenship of the environment. (D. Andrew & B. Derek, Eds.). Cambridge: The MIT Press.
- Tadaki, M., Sinner, J., & Chan, K. M. A. (2017). Making sense of environmental value : a typology of concepts. *Journal of Ecology and Society*, 22(1). <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.5751/ES-08999-220107>
- Takahashi, B., & Selfa, T. (2014). Predictors of Behavior in Rural American Communities. *Environment and Behavior*, 47(8), 1–21. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0013916514521208>
- Tidball, K. G., & Krasny, M. E. (2010). Urban Environmental Education From a Social-Ecological Perspective: Conceptual Framework for Civic Ecology Education. *Journal of Cities and The Environment*, 3(1), 1–20.
- Truelove, H. B., & Gillis, A. J. (2018). Perception of pro-environmental behavior. *Global*



Environmental Change, 49 (February), 175–185. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.gloenvcha.2018.02.009>

Vasan, S. (2018). Ecological Crisis and the Logic of Capital. *Journal of Sociological Bulletin*, 67(3), 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0038022918796382>