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Rachel Carson’s book "Silent Spring" is often credited with kicking off the modern environmental protection movement. In the book, Carson details the destructive effects that synthetic pesticides, particularly D.D.T., can have on ecosystems and human health. This book, first released in September of 1962, coincidentally served as a gathering place for those involved in the environmental movement. Carson argues in his book that pesticides such as D.D.T. eliminate bugs and wreck the food chain and the natural environment. It poses a risk to the populations of birds and fish and might make youngsters more susceptible to illness (Carson, 2002).

Carson further said that public authorities blindly accepted the marketing promises made by the chemical business without giving the claims proper attention. He accused the chemical industry of disseminating deception. Carson started working on environmental conservation concerns in the late 1950s, focusing primarily on problems relating to synthetic pesticides. His study led to the production of the film "Silent Spring," which raised people’s awareness of environmental issues in American culture. The book was met with considerable criticism from chemical firms. However, it managed to influence public opinion, which led to a reversal in pesticide policy in the United States, including a nationwide ban on the use of D.D.T. for agricultural purposes. It ultimately led to the formation of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Because of Carson’s work, there has been a substantial shift in how individuals and governments think about the environment and humans’ role in destroying it. The book also ignited a discussion about the regulation of the use of pesticides and responsibility for nature. As a result, it became one of the most essential works in the history of environmental conservation movements and motivated efforts to conserve wildlife and maintain the balance of ecosystems. In addition, the book became one of the most influential works in the history of environmental conservation movements.
Editorial Notes

The book "Silent Spring" by Rachel Carson, is widely regarded as one of the seminal works in environmental and conservation history. The book, first released in 1962, raised serious concerns over the use of artificial pesticides and their damage to natural environments. However, this book is even more remarkable because it raises consciousness of natural rights. Natural rights refer to the right of every organism in an ecosystem to survive and grow without the detrimental involvement of people. This book does a great job of raising awareness of natural rights. This analytical assessment will examine how "Silent Spring" has impacted people’s perspectives on environmental issues and natural rights. Rachel Carson asserted quite clearly that "This is a story of war" as she was writing the preface to this book. A battle against insects that might cause harm. However, instead of utilizing bombs and guns, people resort to the use of pesticides. With this remark, Carson provides a gateway into a world we have never envisioned, a world in which people are battling against little organisms considered to harm plants and the well-being of humans.

On the other hand, Carson may have yet to predict the book’s significance as a significant landmark on the path to a more in-depth knowledge of natural rights. Although it has been a part of human thinking for ages, the idea of natural rights is starting to become more clearly defined in the minds of those who have read this book. Carson raises the question of whether or not people should be held accountable for the damage they do to natural ecosystems and whether or not we have the right to interfere with the natural order of things. When we read "Silent Spring," we are shown a horrifying picture of how the use of pesticides has ruined nature. This is revealed to us while we are reading. Carson outlines the devastating chain effects that may be attributed to the usage of pesticides like D.D.T. He explains how this pesticide, which was first developed to get rid of other types of pests, ultimately makes its way into the food chain, killing out populations of birds and mammals before it gets to people. Carson paints a vivid image to demonstrate his point that our activities might be a danger to the inherent right to grow freely.

As we make our way through Rachel Carson’s seminal work, "Silent Spring," we not only draw attention to the negative consequences of pesticide use but also seriously consider the profound relationship between humans and the natural world. This book encourages us to contemplate the role that we play and the responsibilities that we have as intelligent creatures in protecting the rights of nature and its capacity to survive. The question "Should humans have the right to interfere in natural ecosystems?" posed by Rachel Carson is a basic one that opens up a profound avenue for inquiry. Should we have the right to engage in behavior that has the potential to endanger the existence of ecosystems and the variety of life? In essence, Carson emphasized that ecological citizens should give
natural rights the priority position that they deserve. Carson contends it is just as much man’s right to live and grow as nature’s without detrimental intervention. This perspective raises awareness of the need to save the natural world and brings to light the need to alter how we relate to the natural world. As stated by Carson, natural rights are today a significant policy that leads conservation efforts, the shift of agricultural practices towards higher sustainability, and the reform of environmental legislation. Put another way, "Silent Spring" is not only a piece of literature. This is a rallying cry for a weighty introspection and a call to alter our behavior as ecologically responsible citizens. This body of work will serve as our guidance for addressing the difficulties posed by climate change and ensuring the continued viability of the universe.

In this analytical assessment, we will investigate how “Silent Spring” has altered the perspective of ecological citizens toward the rights of natural resources. We will explore how this book has influenced people’s perceptions of the significance of preserving natural areas and preserving the ecological balance of ecosystems. In addition, we will investigate how Carson’s idea of natural rights is still applicable in the modern world, even though environmental issues are becoming increasingly urgent. The author of "Silent Springer: A Critical Review of Ecological Citizens" takes the time to identify and investigate the anthropocentric symptoms prevalent in today’s metropolitan communities in his work "Silent Springer: A Critical Review of Ecological Citizens." This book takes us on an in-depth trip to discover how human-dominating perspectives as the focus of attention have changed our connection with the natural world and how we see ourselves as connected to it.

Specifically, in the chapter that discusses “natural rights,” the author provides critical thinking on how urban cultures sometimes minimize the worth of ecosystems and nature as a resource that can be utilized according to human wants. It demonstrates how anthropocentric perspectives have become more prevalent in urban decision-making, urbanization, and development. Within the framework of this anthropocentric symptom, the author raises the issue of whether or not ecological citizens can make their voices heard and campaign for natural rights. This book argues persuasively, scientifically and morally, for the need for a paradigm change in how humans think about and interact with nature. It entails acknowledging the need to maintain ecosystems, understanding the human influence on the environment, and taking more sustainable action.

In addition, the author draws attention to the fact that metropolitan cultures have the potential to be good agents of change. They have the potential to learn how to work with nature rather than just overusing its resources and can do so. It raises crucial considerations concerning the responsibilities of ecological citizens in forging a better balance between people and ecosystems and preserving natural rights. To put it another way, this book transports us into the
realm of ecological citizens who want to acknowledge the rights of the environment and fight against the anthropocentric symptoms that, at times, characterize our perspective of ecosystems. It helps form our ideas on how we might contribute to creating more sustainable and ecological urban communities.

**Ecological citizenship from the point of view of the Silent Springer**

As inhabitants of Earth, we are compelled by the times we live in, marked by a proliferation of environmental challenges, to pause for thought and investigate other points of view. Because we are social creatures, each person should do their part to maintain the Earth we live on.

From the middle of this year until 2020, you will experience tiredness on all fronts: physically, mentally, and temporally. The wave of the COVID-19 pandemic and the appearance of new varieties in certain countries have offered further difficulties to the social reality we have constructed over the years. These issues have been compounded by the fact that we have had more time to prepare for them.

As more time went by, the number of people diagnosed with COVID-19 continued to climb, and some of us were forced to confront the passing of loved ones. Each bereavement leaves a deep wound and excruciating agony. While some people are making strenuous efforts to recuperate from the misery caused by the illness, others are making those same efforts. Not only is the health industry being adversely impacted, but the economy is also experiencing its effects. Due to employment breakdowns, many people were made jobless, the unemployment rate skyrocketed, small merchants lost their means of subsistence, and wages declined. Everyone longs for a return to their once-regular way of life.

Each person may reflect in a calm and private setting during this epidemic. We need to reacquaint ourselves with who we are, not just as individuals but also as community members, and take some time to consider the changes that have taken place on the planet we now call home.

We must endure pain to remember our dedication to the future. What is our purpose here on this planet? Is the destination we have in mind for our species' future more noble than that of other species? What steps should be taken but are not being performed to advance prosperity on our planet? Is humanity's connection with nature getting more amicable, or is it causing irreparable harm to the natural world, which may eventually lead to extinction? Today, people are having difficulty connecting with the natural world. Human activity, which all too often views itself as the master of nature rather than a necessary component
of the ecosystem, poses a danger to the harmony between nature and humans. Human conduct has evolved to the point that it is now directly responsible for destroying forests and the extinction of vast species.

In this age of unrestrained capitalism, we are aware that the limits of the planet on which we live are beginning to shrink due to the excessive effects of the rapidly growing human population, the impact of industries that generate waste, the depletion of the ozone layer, and the environmental damage that results from the continued pursuit of industrial growth. In addition, we are aware that the limits of the planet on which we live are beginning to shrink due to the excessive effects of the rapidly growing human population. The massive profits that large businesses continue to rake in often come at the price of the delicate ecological balance.

As a result, humans have emerged as the most potent and ambitious species on our planet to master and control every element of life. In addition, the dramatic rise in the human population over the last several decades is primarily attributable to the ample supply of food and energy that has been brought about by the technological advancements that man has brought about himself. Not only that, but some of the most successful and lucrative animal species on Earth have adapted to humans via symbiosis, such as cows, chickens, and insects like cockroaches and rotten fleas. Examples of this include cows, chickens, cockroaches, and rotten fleas. The wild creatures that had previously dominated nature are constantly pushed out of their habitats due to their presence in daily life. The detrimental effects of this environmental damage on human life have led many to define it as an issue affecting the environment. As a result, this ecological damage has developed into a severe cause for worry. Human beings, who have always seen their connection with nature only through a very human lens, are now starting to pay a hefty price for economic growth that frequently conflicts with the natural order of things. This is because humans have always viewed their relationship with nature only through a human lens. Therefore, people are starting to regard environmental issues not just as a danger to the natural world but also as a challenge to the continued existence of humans themselves.

*Humans, who have always approached nature only from a human-centric perspective, have begun to pay the cost of economic prosperity as an environmental issue.*

Companies that are privately held or controlled by a global corporation are directly responsible for deforestation. They take advantage of the situation without taking the potential consequences into account. Damage to the surrounding forest resulted in the residents of my community losing their springs. The river is starting to dry up. At this point, the frogs are drying off and
germinating. If it rains, there will be flooding. Eucalyptus trees are beginning to replace the native indigenous trees, which are slowly dying off.

The issue of pollution is a critical one. The presence of dust particles in the air during the summer season due to large trucks traveling through forest areas causes significant health concerns for the local people. In addition, some communities have been deprived of their ancestral lands due to businesses purchasing such regions. They were compelled to abide by many legal norms and regulations they had no prior knowledge of. The local community has been pushed farther and further to the margins due to the following factors: the deportation from their ancestral lands, the absence of an ability to display their local culture, and the physical intimidation by companies. In addition, the birds that I used to see in my hometown regularly and considered gifts from my ancestors during certain months (December through April) no longer appear there since practically all of the fruit trees have been cut down. It’s possible that the birds left because of the noises of the woodcutters working in the forest nearby.

In addition to habitat destruction, deforestation caused increased erosion in the riparian area resulting in decreased water quality in the river. Finally, water is unworthy of consumption for local communities. Deforestation also releases carbon and destroys carbon absorption in formerly forested areas, which further contributes to climate change. The village was once cold and cold, turned dusty, dirty and hot. In addition to the environmental and health risks associated with corporate dirty gambling, the environment is also directly correlated with productivity in the long term. Day after day, the destruction of our planet for short-term profit is not a sustainable solution and will undermine the innovative and productive capacity of the communities that live there. After a long look, the only idea I can imagine is to promote ecological citizenship in the midst of our deep-depleted humanity. The theory of ecological citizenship was first introduced by the British political thinker, Dobson (2003), in his book Citizenship and the Environment.

This Dobson idea was developed to construct a new notion of citizenship. Concepts based on the philosophical foundation of the term "green politics." According to Dobson, it was every citizen’s responsibility to minimize their environmental impact. He contends that every citizen, in addition to the position of being a member of a political body known as the state, has both the right and the duty to pursue living a healthy life for themselves and their families.

Environmental education for citizens

This idea also needs to be included in our national educational curriculum and introduced to the new generation responsible for caring for the Earth in the future. The government plays a vital role in incorporating environmental
education into the national curriculum. The goal is to give birth to an active citizen who expresses environmental awareness and how those values are spread amid today’s living societies. Dobson said, "Well, 'environment' is a model vehicle for disseminating all the knowledge called 'key skills' in the citizenship education curriculum." If we look at the history of human civilization, humans always form communities based on shared identities. Such identities are embedded to meet human needs economically, politically, religiously, and socially. As group identities strengthen, those who hold them organize into communities, articulate shared values, and build governance structures to support their beliefs.

Therefore, it is vital to encourage environmental activism and invite young generations to engage in efforts to maintain survival on Earth. Such activism has begun to be instilled in young people in the family and educational institutions. However, the role of families and educational institutions is crucial in promoting new ways of generating meaningful rights and obligations, where values and actions inform each other in culturally specific ways but are also shaped by open and tolerant discussions that do not disregard the desires and commitments of environmental activists, Barr (2003) said that there must be efforts to encourage humans to move from selfish to altruistic values and from conservative to open to change, from anthropocentrism to biocentrism, to rethink the environment and citizenship; from techno-centrism to ecocentrism as "confidence-driven values" in responding to environmental issues.

Therefore, ecological Citizenship has a positive impact on the commitment of every citizen. Why is environmental Citizenship critical? Why now? If observed, Citizenship is often understood as a legal status that defines the relationship between the individual and the state, which defines each other's rights and obligations. Citizenship is now always articulated with culture, political rights, technology, identity (especially gender), science, transnationalization, and merely cosmopolitanism. But, more than that, Citizenship should also be seen as a human responsibility to its environment (not just the country) and promoting behavioral change that helps protect the Earth's environment.

In this sense, this can be taught in the lessons of citizenship education, where Citizenship as a "political literature" must be aligned with environmental education as "environmental literature." Ecological obligations and environmental rights must be integrated into a more comprehensive normative understanding of Citizenship. Besides, environmental Citizenship allows every citizen to learn how nature works from the organism scale to the entire planet. Only ecology can tell us how to live with a heart in a way that does not lose the essential ecosystem, love nature, and maximize the benefits of nature by living in harmony with it.
What trees should be planted in cities and where can we maximize urban greening?, Why did agriculture and fisheries collapse, and how can we not let it happen again? What is the most effective approach to prevent the extinction of species that are in danger? As a result, ecological citizenship is something that may be implemented in the daily life of each citizen. Citizens who have ecological citizenship are equipped not only with the knowledge to manage the environment around them but also with the conscience to protect it and the ability to do so. These ecologists have a heightened ecological consciousness, meaning that they are aware of the myriad of ways in which they are intricately linked not just with one another but also with the wider environment. Ecological citizens, in addition to possessing rights in the world, also have obligations as active and wide citizens. These responsibilities include altering personal behavior to promote public interests and participating in collective action that promotes responsible systemic change.

Conclusion

At this stage, folks need to see the world from an ecological perspective rather than just focusing on the political concerns and intrigues inside it. Citizens are responsible for realizing the interconnected nature of the challenges they encounter and taking collective action to address those challenges’ underlying causes. It is the responsibility of ecologists to lessen the detrimental effects that people may have on the environment of other humans in the future. If people cannot fulfill this obligation, it indicates that they have consumed an uneven percentage of the harvest of natural resources that are now accessible on Earth. The planet is ailing, and even if it weren’t, we would be preparing for the consequences of what will happen in the future.

References

