



## UNDERSTANDING EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT IN THE CONTEXT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FOR MADRASAH APPLICATION

Raudah<sup>1</sup>, Achmad Hidir<sup>2</sup> Muhammad Nor,<sup>3</sup> Sa'adah Erliani<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Mahasiswa S3 Pascasarjana UIN Antasari Banjarmasin

<sup>2</sup> FISIP Universitas Riau, Indonesia

<sup>3</sup> SDIT Qardhan Hasana Banjarbaru, Indonesia

<sup>4</sup> STKIP PGRI Banjarmasin, Indonesia

raudahpasca3@gmail.com, achmad.hidir@lecturer.unri.ac.id. muhammadnor1661@gmail.com,  
erliani2706@gmail.com

---

Received: 11-07-2021

Revised: 17-07-2021

Accepted: 16-08-2021

---

### Abstract

Environmental protection education in Indonesia must get the attention of all parties, especially the government and its staff, because healthy environmental resources must be pursued, not surrendered, let alone let them be damaged and extinct. For this reason, it takes the government's seriousness as the maker and implementer of policy regulations through education on environmental protection that is healthy and free from irresponsible human intervention. For this purpose, we have reviewed more than a hundred international publications that have discussed environmental safety issues through application to school education in various contexts to become a model for application in Madrasah schools in Indonesia. We reviewed papers published between 2010 and 2021 as sources of scientific data and other research sources to prove this assumption. We chose a systematic review method to understand the main problem through coding systems, data evaluation, in-depth analysis, and interpretation before obtaining findings to answer environmental research problems, education, and realities of practice in the field. Based on the data found and the discussion results, we understand the relevance between government policies on government regulations and the content and behavior taught in madrasas and industry on attitudes and behavior and sanctions on the preservation and sustainability of environmental protection.

**Keywords:** Environmental Education, Healthy Behaviour, Religious Attitudes, Policy, and Madrasah Management

### Abstrak

*Pendidikan perlindungan lingkungan hidup di Indonesia harus mendapat perhatian semua pihak terutama pemerintah dan jajarannya karena sumber daya lingkungan yang sehat harus diupayakan, bukan dipasrahkan, apalagi sampai rusak dan punah. Untuk itu, diperlukan keseriusan pemerintah sebagai pembuat dan pelaksana regulasi kebijakan melalui pendidikan perlindungan lingkungan hidup yang sehat dan bebas dari campur tangan manusia yang tidak bertanggung jawab. Untuk tujuan ini, kami telah meninjau lebih dari seratus publikasi internasional yang telah membahas masalah keamanan lingkungan melalui penerapannya pada pendidikan sekolah dalam berbagai konteks dengan tujuan untuk menjadi model penerapan di sekolah-sekolah Madrasah di Indonesia.*

*Kami meninjau makalah yang diterbitkan antara 2010 dan 2021 sebagai sumber data ilmiah dan sumber penelitian lain untuk membuktikan asumsi ini. Kami memilih metode tinjauan sistematis untuk memahami masalah utama melalui sistem pengkodean, evaluasi data, analisis mendalam, dan interpretasi sebelum memperoleh temuan sebagai data untuk menjawab masalah penelitian lingkungan, pendidikan, dan kenyataan praktik di lapangan. Berdasarkan temuan data diperoleh pemahaman bahwa terdapat relevansi antara mayoritas publikasi yang kami telaah, kebijakan pemerintah tentang peraturan lingkungan dengan perilaku yang diajarkan di madrasah dan industri terhadap sikap dan perilaku serta sanksi bagi yang mengabaikan pelestarian lingkungan.*

**Kata Kunci :** Pendidikan Lingkungan Hidup, Perilaku Hidup Sehat, Sikap Keagamaan, Kebijakan, dan Manajemen Madrasah.

## INTRODUCTION

Environmental protection initiatives are collaborative and long-term measures taken by community groups, government, and businesses to preserve and protect the environment.<sup>1</sup> Conservation and the preservation of a healthy environment as efforts to enhance human safety via policymaking, education, and other means in the environment the community understands the need to balance the quality of natural resources policy requirements, oversight, legal penalties imposed by a country's government in-field industrial practices.<sup>2</sup> Understanding the environment, mainly what it entails. Regulations in education and environmental protection will be used to implement the protection model.

Indonesia is a country that needs to be researched and disseminated in the field.<sup>3</sup> Straightforward, community activities such as recycling reduction and waste reduction are examples of alternatives that may be adopted. Other examples of volunteer community service include avoiding chopping down trees and correctly managing trash. Rather than giving instructions on how to keep clean water, throwaway containers are being introduced. Policies for managing plastic bags and other environmental protections.<sup>4</sup> To solve the problem above, an example of what may be done to promote and maintain a healthy and sustainable environment in Indonesia is a significant activity. As a result, this research promotes a better knowledge and perception of the Indonesian environment, mainly how management environmental education is implemented in madrasah, an Islamic school model.

For the success of strategic environmental protection efforts, specific steps must be taken as early as possible. This is very important to assist environmental conservation initiatives, such as implementing environmental laws to preserve the environment through education and other issues related to nature conservation. Thus, the government can more easily enforce specific environmental regulations that include incentives and penalties and various organizations for society, industry, or whatever damages the environment in Indonesia. As a result, without environmental laws, the Indonesian government will not be

---

<sup>1</sup> Paul Shrivastava dan Stephanie Berger, "Sustainability principles: A review and directions," *Organization Management Journal* 7, no. 4 (2010): 246–61.

<sup>2</sup> World Health Organization, *Global status report on alcohol and health 2018* (World Health Organization, 2019).

<sup>3</sup> Jieli Chen dkk., "How does new environmental law affect public environmental protection activities in China? Evidence from structural equation model analysis on legal cognition," *Science of The Total Environment* 714 (2020): 136558.

<sup>4</sup> Charles R. Rhyner dkk., *Waste management and resource recovery* (CRC Press, 2017).

able to function capable of enacting laws that punish anyone who damages the environment for environmental governance.<sup>5</sup>

As a result, debt protection laws have been enacted. Regulations that can change businesses that cause water and air pollution must be strengthened. Problems with chemical waste create problems for forest conservation and management. Wildlife protection laws must be weakened to preserve Indonesian species.<sup>6</sup> On the other hand, the investigation of how the ecological benefits of Indonesia's tropical forests are diminishing. So, the solution to include legal matters and educational content through schools and madrasas is right on target, especially for future generations' hope of environmental care.

Indonesia, as one of the countries that have natural wealth in the form of a forest environment and vast land, the international community invites Indonesia to take the lead in implementing and providing education for the younger generation to love the environment, as well as giving awards to people who are recognized to help protect the environment only by thinking positively.<sup>7</sup> According to Handayani,<sup>8</sup> environmental education management methods in many countries are regulated by environmental protection-based justice rules applicable to mining operations in protected forest areas.

On the one hand, Indonesia must protect its nature with adequate education, but on the other hand, the government does not have the power to impose sanctions on many industrial circles that participate in destroying the environment.<sup>9</sup> Addressing this problem more seriously is very difficult, so the solution through the curriculum is very effective. Many businesses violate environmental laws, but the government remains powerless when more and more individuals are doing business by destroying nature. It is observed that in an increasingly densely populated Indonesia, if the environment and natural resources are protected, If the population is not balanced, the economy will suffer, and Indonesia's growth will be stunted. They were hampered, demanding the government to reorganize it in a balanced way. The density of people and efforts to avoid forest destruction are harmed by nature or by humans: industrial companies and others.<sup>10</sup>

The government's actions and principles in protecting the environment must be supported by special regulations requiring every education component through its teaching

---

<sup>5</sup> Lyn Parker, "Religious environmental education? The new school curriculum in Indonesia," *Environmental Education Research* 23, no. 9 (2017): 1249–72.

<sup>6</sup> Muhammad Ikhsan Lubis, "Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Law No. 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Its Ecosystems in Law Enforcement Efforts and Guarantees of Environmental Rights in Gunning Leuser National Park, Indonesia," *JILS* 2 (2017): 55.

<sup>7</sup> Badrul Azhar dkk., "The global palm oil sector must change to save biodiversity and improve food security in the tropics," *Journal of Environmental Management* 203 (2017): 457–66.

<sup>8</sup> I. Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi Handayani dkk., "Environmental management strategy in mining activities in forest area accordance with the based justice in Indonesia," *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues* 21, no. 2 (2018): 1–8.

<sup>9</sup> Patricia Rinwigati Waagstein, "The mandatory corporate social responsibility in Indonesia: Problems and implications," *Journal of business ethics* 98, no. 3 (2011): 455–66.

<sup>10</sup> Siti Awaliyah dkk., "Enforcement of Illegal Fishing Laws that was Done by Foreign Ships in the Indonesian Sea Region, Viewed from International Sea Law," *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 9 (2020): 1164–73.

curriculum.<sup>11</sup> For example, the environmental curriculum is applied to love the homeland, air, and others that make nature balanced sustainability. So, by producing specific environmental education laws involving awards and various people for society or industry or any case that causes severe environmental damage in Indonesia. The government and any other party can develop incentives, or the economic mechanism to conserve biodiversity in agricultural areas has been neglected. It turns out that many parties in the name of prosperity deliberately damage the ecosystem and the environment in Indonesia.<sup>12</sup> As a result, without environmental protection regulations, the Indonesian government will not be able to police do other things that damage the environment authority, resource rights authorities, and the mining community have contributed to complex regulations reference Indonesia for mutual progress increasingly.<sup>13</sup>

Back to the environmental conditions in Indonesia, especially the DKI Jakarta Government, the Indonesian government has many environmental and development issues that should be sustainable.<sup>14</sup> In other words, because Indonesia has many natural resources, the Indonesian government and people must take environmental conservation seriously. Issues related to environmental stability and sustainability, where policies often overlap from one regime to the next. This is to avoid affecting more severe issues such as overcrowding. It would be dangerous to live in a world where the environment and people are out of sync. Inevitably, it impacts the economic growth of the Indonesian nation.<sup>15</sup> Two links between carbon emissions are overpopulation and environmental conservation. Other countries are affected by economic growth, energy consumption, and population management.

Another reason this research is important is that it is based on the assumption that in the wild, ecotourism is unmanaged, conservation is unbalanced, and wildlife is being looted. So, the government put regulation that almost a quarter of a million Indonesians die each year due to the conflict environmental imbalances such as air pollutants, home air pollutants, mismanagement, and other kinds.<sup>16</sup> As a result, individuals living in Indonesia's land are progressively being killed. Once again, this study is the greatest in environmental health research, or so some people claim. Because of the natural environment's balance, they are more concerned about protecting nature through an educational approach. What occurs,

---

<sup>11</sup> Teamur Aghamolaei dan Ismaeil Fazel, "Medical students' perceptions of the educational environment at an Iranian Medical Sciences University," *BMC medical education* 10, no. 1 (2010): 1–7.

<sup>12</sup> Bakhshi Hamid, Abazari Faroukh, dan Bakhshialiabad Mohammadhosein, "Nursing students' perceptions of their educational environment based on DREEM model in an Iranian university," *The Malaysian journal of medical sciences: MJMS* 20, no. 4 (2013): 56.

<sup>13</sup> L. I. U. Ming-gui, "Performance and Enlightenment of Taiwan Excellent Scheme of Rewarding Higher School [J]," *Journal of Jiaying University* 5 (2009).

<sup>14</sup> Robi Kurniawan dan Shunsuke Managi, "Economic growth and sustainable development in Indonesia: an assessment," *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 54, no. 3 (2018): 339–61.

<sup>15</sup> Andreas Wibowo dan Hans Wilhelm Alfen, "Identifying macro-environmental critical success factors and key areas for improvement to promote public-private partnerships in infrastructure: Indonesia's perspective," *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*, 2014.

<sup>16</sup> Mely Caballero-Anthony, *Negotiating governance on non-traditional security in Southeast Asia and beyond* (Columbia University Press, 2019).

however, is linked to the government's and the world's poor absorption of policy. The soul creates the surroundings as a therapeutic art in a diseased body.<sup>17</sup>

Educational management is what the public believes that additional individuals understanding environmental protection in educational practice might save more the neighborhood and surrounding regions because the schools may keep making people aware of the vulnerable environment populations needed to control.<sup>18</sup> Such regulations that cannot be enforced will be thrown away, just as waste-producing businesses do. Schools can retell the danger of pollution of the environment. Wilson looked at the effects and ineffectiveness of different policies. In the United Kingdom, waste-generating businesses are subject to environmental laws. It has become a problem when linked to Indonesia's natural environmental circumstances. Business strategy mistakes abound, yet the environment's safety and health are overlooked.<sup>19</sup>

## METHOD

As mentioned earlier, this study has a plan to understand the relevance of government policies to environmental education governance in protecting a healthy environment among madrasahs in Indonesia. In other words, is there an Islamic school whose curriculum is also based on Islam and a healthy way of life? Therefore, we have reviewed hundreds of scientific studies on environmental education governance practices from experts in various contexts. Because this is a review of the results of literature data, we mention that this study relies on secondary data that we found through virtual data searches on several well-known journal data such as Willey, Sage, Elsevier, Google Book, Taylor France. In order for the data to be updated, we are targeting data published between 2010 and 2021. Then we continued our analysis stage with a system coding approach, evaluation and hypotheses, and in-depth interpretation so that the data findings must answer questions validly and reliably. All stages of data collection, sampling, and analysis are carried out in a qualitative design method under environmental science and education studies.<sup>20</sup>

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We repeat that this paper review has the goal of getting input on how to manage education, especially the application of understanding and application of environmental protection from various contexts at the international level, which we can use as models to be

---

<sup>17</sup> Ramesha Chandrappa dan Umesh Chandra Kulshrestha, *Sustainable air pollution management: theory and practice* (Springer, 2015).

<sup>18</sup> Susan Kay Jacobson, Mallory D. McDuff, dan Martha C. Monroe, *Conservation education and outreach techniques* (Oxford University Press, 2015).

<sup>19</sup> Yermias T. Keban, "Risk management: a neglected vital instrument in public administration in Indonesia," *Management Research and Practice* 9, no. 4 (2017): 5–21. SUDARMO dkk., "The Identification of Online Strategy Learning Results While Students Learn from Home During the Disruption of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia," *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* 27, no. 2 (8 Maret 2021): 1950–56, <https://doi.org/10.47750/cibg.2021.27.02.205>.

<sup>20</sup> Nicole M. Ardoin, Alison W. Bowers, dan Estelle Gaillard, "Environmental education outcomes for conservation: A systematic review," *Biological Conservation* 241 (2020): 108224.

applied in Indonesian schools, especially religious schools or madrasas from elementary to secondary levels.<sup>21</sup>

The first input came from a study which is a model of learning attitudes and understanding to protect the environment by students.<sup>22</sup> This study is a model of the natural mentality of educators in Hungary in preparing students in Serbia. Their research presents a longitudinal review to show the ecological side of students who attended Novi Sad University, Hungarian Language Teaching Faculty at Subotica in 2012 and 2015. The results show that students' perspectives on the environment have improved overall before the end of their undergraduate education teaching studies. The educational plans of the time, which combined the components of science and the inherent approach, made the most significant contribution to the advancement of beneficial environmental education from encouraging school education to manage a healthy and natural environment. Experts who successfully studied the efficacy of environmental education for sustainable development based on active teaching and learning in schools also contributed to school-based environmental education. in India.<sup>23</sup>

Many factors lead to institutional suppression of environmental damage. So to be able to stop it, education on healthy environmental management must start early. Hifza and Aslan,<sup>24</sup> because the introduction of the crew will have a direct impact on the next generation of responsibility to maintain a healthy environment which is an asset of the accessibility of a nation. According to their study, the weakening of environmental quality indicates a lack of concern for the government regulating environmental regulations. For example, companies face growing urgency to practice ecological governance in their daily activities. Exploration attempts to investigate how factors of institutional pressure inspire companies to implement ecological administrative practices and how these impacts are driven by the company's natural responsibilities and asset accessibility.

A consequence of the review of 188 Chinese companies suggests that the factors of governance pressure and government pressure are clearly and jointly identified with the predilection of companies to adopt green practices. However, the accessibility of corporate assets involves various parts depending on the type of regulatory pressure factors. So

---

<sup>21</sup> Raihani Raihani, "Islamic schools and social justice in Indonesia: A student perspective," *Al-Jami'ah: Journal of Islamic Studies* 50, no. 2 (2012): 279–301.

<sup>22</sup> Florence Le Hebel, Pascale Montpied, dan ValÃ Fontanieu, "What Can Influence Students' Environmental Attitudes? Results from a Study of 15-year-old Students in France.," *International Journal of Environmental and Science Education* 9, no. 3 (2014): 329–45.

<sup>23</sup> R. Alexander dan Gopalsamy Poyyamoli, "The effectiveness of environmental education for sustainable development based on active teaching and learning at high school level-a case study from Puducherry and Cuddalore regions, India," *Journal of sustainability education* 7, no. 1 (2014): 1–20. Maesaroh dkk., "Understanding Students Characteristics of Graduates in Biological Education Department (A Case Study Done in Muhammadiyah University Prof. Dr. Hamka)," *International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24, no. 6 (Maret 2020): 1839–45, <https://doi.org/0.37200/IJPR/V24I6/PR260177>. Prasetyono Hendriarto dkk., "The Relevance of Inquiry-Based Learning in Basic Reading Skills Exercises for Improving Student Learning Outcomes in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah," *At-Tajdid: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pemikiran Islam* 5, no. 01 (15 Juni 2021): 28–41, <https://doi.org/10.24127/att.v5i01.1473>.

<sup>24</sup> Hifza dan Aslan, *The Model of Competitive Advantage Development in Private Islamic Education Institutions Dalam "BASA 2019: Proceedings of the Third International Seminar on Recent Language, Literature, and Local Culture Studies, BASA, 20-21 September 2019, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia* (European Alliance for Innovation, 2020). Hifza dkk., "The Strategic Foundation for Competitive Excellent Development in Integrated Islamic Primary Schools in Indonesia," *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology* 29, no. 12s (4 Juni 2020): 1747–53.

educational institutions play a vital role in promoting, educating, and making people aware of the love of their natural surroundings.

The theme of greening the scientific world to develop proper waste management was in universities. Further education institutions are usually small in size. However, the general waste generation in universities worldwide is enormous and presents increasingly critical environmental difficulties.<sup>25</sup> Their paper surveys a sensible waste management science approach has become a significant point of interest to tackle in the university area. It describes some of the advantages, barriers, valuable and strategic problems. Four critical stages of the technique created over 15 years by the largest university in South England – the University of Southampton (UoS)– are illustrated as a contextual investigation of how critical environmental studies are through scientists in universities.<sup>26</sup>

It brought solid waste management issues through conventional schools to management through audits of state evidence of environmentally concerned agriculture.<sup>27</sup> The purposeful study aims to identify and investigate authentic information, concerns, mentalities, and practices concentrating on protecting nature in non-industrialized countries. The evidence recommends that students at adjunct and tertiary levels have positive natural perspectives, but there is no common-sense instruction from educators to direct students to try them. In connecting the information gap between youth and individuals who are more experienced in environmental protection, natural carrying capacity training should be coordinated to schools at all levels so that healthy environmental issues can be adequately conveyed.

Adopts a contextual analysis exploring the perspective of Dutch children on the use of a healthy environment and the implications for schools of ecological science.<sup>28</sup> The Cradle-to-Cradle structure is proposed as a purposefully large type of ecological instruction that can be used to educate environmental stewardship. This article examines two strands of hypotheses: the basic writing on conceptualizations and practices of manageable utilization and the postmaterialist reward hypothesis. It explores the difficulties in principle and establishes a framework for demonstrating economic use at the basic environmental assessments in schools.<sup>29</sup>

Furthermore, environmental governance is also studied recently, saying that ecological education in school preparation is forming attitudes, conveying information, and practicing

---

<sup>25</sup> Fei Gao, Tian Luo, dan Ke Zhang, "Tweeting for learning: A critical analysis of research on microblogging in education published in 2008–2011," *British Journal of Educational Technology* 43, no. 5 (2012): 783–801.

<sup>26</sup> Steven Pinch dan Peter Sunley, "Understanding the role of venture capitalists in knowledge dissemination in high-technology agglomerations: a case study of the University of Southampton spin-off cluster," *Venture Capital* 11, no. 4 (2009): 311–33. Purniadi Putra dan Aslan, "PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR BERBASIS IMTAQ DAN IPTEK DI ERA REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0 PADA MATA PELAJARAN SAINS MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH," *Ta'Limuna: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 9, no. 1 (30 Maret 2020): 1–15, <https://doi.org/10.32478/talimuna.v9i1.345>. Purniadi Putra dkk., "The Relevancy on Education Release Revolution 4.0 in Islamic Basic Education Perspective in Indonesia (An Analysis Study of Paulo Freire's Thought)," *Test Engineering & Management* 83 (2020): 10256–63.

<sup>27</sup> Celia Carroll Jones, "Environmental justice in rural context: land-application of biosolids in central Virginia," *Environmental Justice* 4, no. 1 (2011): 1–15.

<sup>28</sup> Helen Koppina, "Schooling the World: Exploring the critical course on sustainable development through an anthropological lens," *International Journal of Educational Research* 62 (2013): 220–28.

<sup>29</sup> Francesco Pomponi dan Alice Moncaster, "Circular economy for the built environment: A research framework," *Journal of cleaner production* 143 (2017): 710–18.

correct behavior in nature starting from elementary school students.<sup>30</sup> Their study finally reported that the natural mentality and information about 765 first-year students at three educator trade schools in Israel tracked a positive relationship between the ecological information and the natural mentality of students and their mother's schooling level. Students who study climate-related fields are more proficient and have more of a climate mindset than other students. This illustrates that early learning is the better under-matching of a healthy environment.

The following is the support of de Fatima Poza-Vilches, who successfully researched the project of greening primary schools in Spain: a study of the perspectives of students and teachers to focus on the carrying capacity of a healthy environment.<sup>31</sup> An ecological review study was introduced, based on student and teacher assessments of the potential outcomes of enhancing the natural assets of executives of key educational establishments in the Andalusian region. Results have confirmed a need to rethink instructive ecological governance, mediation, and investment procedures of all local areas. This is from a creative teaching activity plan that focuses on socio-environmental issues in schools.<sup>32</sup>

Meanwhile, a study was on ecological concerns and individual initiative responsibilities as a determinant of the commitment of technology experts in green information technology education for natural execution.<sup>33</sup> Green information technology has become fundamental in ensuring the economic use and creation of information technology tools for positive natural outcomes. Previous examinations have focused on hierarchical levels, with limited emphasis on the commitment of information technology experts to manageable ecological practices. The current examination refers to a system of activity and belief results to examine the beliefs and mentality of its elemental experts in receiving healthy environmental education.<sup>34</sup>

In Turkey, environmental education for agribusiness employees and the development of attention and conduct toward climate change were investigated. During the 2016 academic year, 160 first- and fourth-year students from Gaziosmanpasa University's Faculty of Agriculture were investigated. An eye poll was used to gather information for the 'Natural Awareness Scale and Attitude Scale' and the 'Ecological Behavior Scale.' The Kruskal-Wallis test was used to determine if there is a significant difference in the mindset and conduct of first and fourth-year students. Factors affecting viewpoint and practice were completed separately using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA). The variables "Natural Custody" (P0.01) and "Ecological Task" (P0.05) revealed significant differences between first and fourth-year

---

<sup>30</sup> Marc J. Stern, Robert B. Powell, dan Dawn Hill, "Environmental education program evaluation in the new millennium: What do we measure and what have we learned?," *Environmental Education Research* 20, no. 5 (2014): 581–611.

<sup>31</sup> Abigail López-Alcarria dkk., "Water, Waste Material, and Energy as Key Dimensions of Sustainable Management of Early Childhood Eco-Schools: An Environmental Literacy Model Based on Teachers Action-Competencies (ELTAC)," *Water* 13, no. 2 (2021): 145.

<sup>32</sup> Cynthia A. Wei, William R. Burnside, dan Judy P. Che-Castaldo, "Teaching socio-environmental synthesis with the case studies approach," *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences* 5, no. 1 (2015): 42–49.

<sup>33</sup> Adedapo Oluwaseyi Ojo, Christine Nya-Ling Tan, dan Mazni Alias, "Linking green HRM practices to environmental performance through pro-environment behaviour in the information technology sector," *Social Responsibility Journal*, 2020.

<sup>34</sup> Michael Argyle dan Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi, *The social psychology of religion (Psychology Revivals)* (Routledge, 2013).



students. Overall, students' ecology classes throughout their four years of research at the institution increased their awareness and changed their perspectives.

The study of the perspective of first-year students on carrying capacity and ecological problems at the University of Széchenyi István was reviewed.<sup>35</sup> Analysts at the Apáczai Faculty Csere János have been educating neighborhood schools and supporting teaching preparation for more than 20 years. Academics are ready for their future calling - including environmental training - with the idea of management in mind. The point is to reflect on a healthy environment for first-year students at Széchenyi István University.

We reviewed the last piece of evidence from Gurbuz and Ozkan, who conducted a systematic review conducted at Bursa Uludag University in Turkey to reveal students' level of environmental awareness.<sup>36</sup> Students' understanding and behavior were examined by gender, family income level, education level, and parents' social status. This study found that factors other than gender and parental education significantly influenced students' attention to environmental issues. Their study ultimately requires society to be more dynamic in ensuring a healthy environment and universities to remember their students for choice and practice.<sup>37</sup>

### The Importance of result

Based on the findings above, we can understand that what is meant by protecting the environment in the context of education is an environment or place that is useful for supporting a healthy life and being able to carry out education in which there are values of healthy ecological understanding so that healthy environmental activities may be carried out in a healthy setting manner.<sup>38</sup> From the dozens of articles that we reviewed, most of the papers said that an environment included in a healthy environment that we can say is suitable to be transferred in the context of environmental education into Islamic education or madrasah.<sup>39</sup>

---

<sup>35</sup> Balai Chandra Das, "Development of streambed potholes and the role of grinding stones," *J. Environ. Geogra* 11, no. 1–2 (2018): 9–16.

<sup>36</sup> Ewa Wietsma-\Łacka, Alim Pulatov, dan Marina Alexeyeva, *Impact and sustainability of Erasmus Mundus CASIA and TIMUR projects: Represented by individual results and achievements of grantees* (Wageningen Environmental Sciences, 2018). Eyup Sabri Ercan dkk., "The prevalence of childhood psychopathology in Turkey: a cross-sectional multicenter nationwide study (EPICPAT-T)," *Nordic journal of psychiatry* 73, no. 2 (2019): 132–40.

<sup>37</sup> Cynthia E. Coburn dan William R. Penuel, "Research–practice partnerships in education: Outcomes, dynamics, and open questions," *Educational researcher* 45, no. 1 (2016): 48–54.

<sup>38</sup> Jelena Stanišić dan Slavica Maksić, "Environmental education in Serbian primary schools: Challenges and changes in curriculum, pedagogy, and teacher training," *The Journal of Environmental Education* 45, no. 2 (2014): 118–31. Aslan Aslan, *HIDDEN CURRICULUM* (Pena Indis, 2019). Aslan dan Wahyudin, *Kurikulum dalam Tantangan Perubahan* (Medan: Bookies Indonesia, 2020).

<sup>39</sup> Glenn Hardaker dan Aishah Ahmad Sabki, *Pedagogy in Islamic Education: The Madrasah Context* (Emerald Group Publishing, 2018). Amat Suroso dkk., "Challenges and Opportunities towards an Islamic Cultured Generation: Socio-Cultural Analysis," *Linguistics and Culture Review* 5, no. 1 (28 Juni 2021): 180–94, <https://doi.org/10.37028/lingcure.v5n1.1203>. Rusiadi Rusiadi dan Aslan Aslan, "GEJALA DIAGNOSTIK DAN REMEDIAL PADA ANAK DIDIK DI PENDIDIKAN DASAR/MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH," *Borneo: Journal of Islamic Studies* 1, no. 2 (14 April 2021): 18–27. Muhamad Suhardi dkk., "Perubahan kurikulum lembaga pendidikan Islam di Sambas pada masa Kesultanan Sambas," *Ta'dibuna: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 9, no. 1 (2020). Purniadi Putra dan Aslan Aslan, "Exercising Local-Wisdom-based Character Education in Madrasah: an Ethnographic Study in a Madrasah in Sambas, West Kalimantan," *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam (Journal of Islamic Education Studies)* 7, no. 2 (31 Desember 2019): 167–83, <https://doi.org/10.15642/jpai.2019.7.2.167-183>. Aslan dan Hifza, "Kurikulum Pendidikan Masa Penajajaran Jepang Di Sambas," *Edukasia Islamika* 4, no. 2 (15 November 2019): 171–88, <https://doi.org/10.28918/jei.v4i2.2295>.

Indeed, many papers regarding the study of a healthy environment require an earlier introduction to students and other individuals. However, the educational environment can realize the awareness and principles of protecting the environment from the younger generation. If we relate it to the policies of each government to maintain a healthy environment, then the reference from Islam is very appropriate. However, many researchers seek comparative studies from other application contexts.<sup>40</sup>

For example, what Islam recommends in teaching its people to protect the environment has become an important reason if madrasas are applied to education and understanding the Importance of environmental science and how to manage it wisely. For this reason, Islam itself has long committed to all human life, including when its people treat nature and the environment, which are God's creations to be passed on to the next generation. Even more profoundly, Islam has firm guidelines in interacting with its environment, but lately, understanding its Importance requires reminders and awareness of the community. So, the madrasa environment is the most appropriate environment to apply because it aligns with Islamic principles, which love the entire universe.<sup>41</sup>

We also got feedback that environmental education acts as an indication of care for the environment and its issues. It develops society with the information, ideas, and concepts to discover alternative solutions to environmental problems based on the results above. This is evident from the hundreds of articles we have examined, which come from various settings, educational levels, and study countries. They have the main aim of environmental education in all of their studies: establishing educational institutions with their communities and people who understand how to comprehend the complicated nature of nature and the environment, which is currently steadily deteriorating in quality. All of their research, we observe, seek to reinforce the need to raise students' understanding of the need to be more sensitive to environmental circumstances. It made people more aware of the need to establish environmental education in education management. Because they feel that environmental education may help students identify the symptoms and causes of environmental problems and highlight the complexity of environmental issues, they believe that critical thinking abilities and problem-solving skills are essential.<sup>42</sup>

While the reasons and objectives of the Importance of environmental education are introduced as early as possible for students, this is nothing but so that students have knowledge, attitudes, and behavior that are rational and responsible for population and environmental problems from an early age. So, it is on this basis that the results of this study can naturally be transferred to the context of teaching the environment of madrasas or Islamic institutions, including Islamic boarding schools, which both have an Islamic foundation in

---

<sup>40</sup> Noor Muhammad, Farid Ullah, dan Lorraine Warren, "An institutional perspective on entrepreneurship in a conflict environment: evidence from Pakistan," *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 2016.

<sup>41</sup> Mohammad Hashim Kamali, *The middle path of moderation in Islam: The Qur'anic principle of wasatiyyah* (Oxford University Press, 2015).

<sup>42</sup> Panu Pihkala, "Eco-anxiety and environmental education," *Sustainability* 12, no. 23 (2020): 10149.

carrying out the mission of love education and caring for a healthy and beautiful environment.<sup>43</sup>

## CONCLUSION

This section will summarize our series of efforts to review several papers published in well-known journals on understanding environmental education governance from various contexts. We can recommend the results for applications in madrasa schools so that religious schools can also get a standard view on early education and raise awareness among students so that they gain more understanding and love the healthy environment in which they live and study. From several papers that we have reviewed, they have understood that the commitment of several leaders in schools has succeeded in carrying out environmental teaching and projects and raising awareness of the importance of school students understanding, being aware of, and increasingly loving a healthy environment. We find this finding can be applied to madrasas because all Islamic schools have a good understanding of the Islamic foundation that loves a healthy environment, namely as an institutional religion that requires being friendly to humans and the entire universe.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We appreciate all insight and feedback from colleagues and supervisors for the support and contribution, similarly to the Minister of Research and Technology for the sponsorship of this project.

## REFERENCES

- Aghamolaei, Teamur, dan Ismaeil Fazel. "Medical students' perceptions of the educational environment at an Iranian Medical Sciences University." *BMC medical education* 10, no. 1 (2010): 1–7.
- Alexandar, R., dan Gopalsamy Poyyamoli. "The effectiveness of environmental education for sustainable development based on active teaching and learning at high school level—a case study from Puducherry and Cuddalore regions, India." *Journal of sustainability education* 7, no. 1 (2014): 1–20.
- Ardoin, Nicole M., Alison W. Bowers, dan Estelle Gaillard. "Environmental education outcomes for conservation: A systematic review." *Biological Conservation* 241 (2020): 108224.
- Argyle, Michael, dan Benjamin Beit-Hallahmi. *The social psychology of religion (Psychology Revivals)*. Routledge, 2013.
- Aslan, Aslan. *HIDDEN CURRICULUM*. Pena Indis, 2019.
- Aslan dan Hifza. "Kurikulum Pendidikan Masa Penjajahan Jepang Di Sambas." *Edukasia Islamika* 4, no. 2 (15 November 2019): 171–88. <https://doi.org/10.28918/jei.v4i2.2295>.

---

<sup>43</sup> Rosniati Hakim, Mahyudin Ritonga, dan Wetti Susanti, "Implementation of Contextual Teaching and Learning in Islamic Education at Madrasah Diniyah," *Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems* 12 (2020).

- Aslan dan Wahyudin. *Kurikulum dalam Tantangan Perubahan*. Medan: Bookies Indonesia, 2020. <https://scholar.google.com/scholar?oi=bibs&hl=en&cluster=17745790780728460138>.
- Awaliyah, Siti, Dewa Gede Sudika Mangku, Ni Putu Rai Yuliantini, dan I. Nengah Suastika. "Enforcement of Illegal Fishing Laws that was Done by Foreign Ships in the Indonesian Sea Region, Viewed from International Sea Law." *International Journal of Criminology and Sociology* 9 (2020): 1164–73.
- Azhar, Badrul, Norzanalisa Saadun, Margi Prideaux, dan David B. Lindenmayer. "The global palm oil sector must change to save biodiversity and improve food security in the tropics." *Journal of Environmental Management* 203 (2017): 457–66.
- Caballero-Anthony, Mely. *Negotiating governance on non-traditional security in Southeast Asia and beyond*. Columbia University Press, 2019.
- Chandrappa, Ramesha, dan Umesh Chandra Kulshrestha. *Sustainable air pollution management: theory and practice*. Springer, 2015.
- Chen, Jieli, Junyue Huang, Xiaocheng Huang, Shiwei Sun, Yu Hao, dan Haitao Wu. "How does new environmental law affect public environmental protection activities in China? Evidence from structural equation model analysis on legal cognition." *Science of The Total Environment* 714 (2020): 136558.
- Coburn, Cynthia E., dan William R. Penuel. "Research–practice partnerships in education: Outcomes, dynamics, and open questions." *Educational researcher* 45, no. 1 (2016): 48–54.
- Das, Balai Chandra. "Development of streambed potholes and the role of grinding stones." *J. Environ. Geogra* 11, no. 1–2 (2018): 9–16.
- Ercan, Eyup Sabri, Guilherme Polanczyk, Ulku Akyol Ardic, Deniz Yuce, Gul Karacetin, Ali Eyren Tufan, Umit Tural, Hatice Aksu, Evrim Aktepe, dan Ayşe Rodopman Arman. "The prevalence of childhood psychopathology in Turkey: a cross-sectional multicenter nationwide study (EPICPAT-T)." *Nordic journal of psychiatry* 73, no. 2 (2019): 132–40.
- Fethullah, Gulen. "Education from cradle to grave - Fethullah Gülen's Official Web Site." Diakses 28 Mei 2019. <https://fgulen.com/en/fethullah-gulens-works/toward-a-global-civilization-of-love-and-tolerance/education/25271-education-from-cradle-to-grave>.
- Fifi, Nofiaturrehman. "Model Pendidikan Karakter di Pesantren (Studi Pondok Pesantren Al-Munawwir Krpyak dan Muallimin Muallimat Yogyakarta)." Doctoral, UIN Sunan Kalijaga, 2015. <http://digilib.uin-suka.ac.id/23812/>.
- Gao, Fei, Tian Luo, dan Ke Zhang. "Tweeting for learning: A critical analysis of research on microblogging in education published in 2008–2011." *British Journal of Educational Technology* 43, no. 5 (2012): 783–801.
- Hakim, Rosniati, Mahyudin Ritonga, dan Wetti Susanti. "Implementation of Contextual Teaching and Learning in Islamic Education at Madrasah Diniyah." *Jour of Adv Research in Dynamical & Control Systems* 12 (2020).
- Hamid, Bakhshi, Abazari Faroukh, dan Bakhshialiabad Mohammadhosein. "Nursing students' perceptions of their educational environment based on DREEM model in an Iranian university." *The Malaysian journal of medical sciences: MJMS* 20, no. 4 (2013): 56.
- Handayani, I. Gusti Ayu Ketut Rachmi, Adi Sulistiyono, Tommy Leonard, Ardi Gunardi, dan Fatma Ulfatun Najicha. "Environmental management strategy in mining activities in forest area accordance with the based justice in Indonesia." *Journal of Legal, Ethical and Regulatory Issues* 21, no. 2 (2018): 1–8.

- Hardaker, Glenn, dan Aishah Ahmad Sabki. *Pedagogy in Islamic Education: The Madrasah Context*. Emerald Group Publishing, 2018.
- Hendriarto, Prasetyono, Aslan Aslan, Mardhiah, Rahmat Sholihin, dan Wahyudin. "The Relevance of Inquiry-Based Learning in Basic Reading Skills Exercises for Improving Student Learning Outcomes in Madrasah Ibtidaiyah." *At-Tajdid: Jurnal Pendidikan Dan Pemikiran Islam* 5, no. 01 (15 Juni 2021): 28–41. <https://doi.org/10.24127/att.v5i01.1473>.
- Hifza dan Aslan. *The Model of Competitive Advantage Development in Private Islamic Education Institutions Dalam "BASA 2019: Proceedings of the Third International Seminar on Recent Language, Literature, and Local Culture Studies, BASA, 20-21 September 2019, Surakarta, Central Java, Indonesia*. European Alliance for Innovation, 2020.
- Hifza, Juliana, Arika Palapa, Maskur, dan Aslan. "The Strategic Foundation for Competitive Excellent Development in Integrated Islamic Primary Schools in Indonesia." *International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology* 29, no. 12s (4 Juni 2020): 1747–53.
- Jacobson, Susan Kay, Mallory D. McDuff, dan Martha C. Monroe. *Conservation education and outreach techniques*. Oxford University Press, 2015.
- Jones, Celia Carroll. "Environmental justice in rural context: land-application of biosolids in central Virginia." *Environmental Justice* 4, no. 1 (2011): 1–15.
- Kamali, Mohammad Hashim. *The middle path of moderation in Islam: The Qur'anic principle of wasatiyyah*. Oxford University Press, 2015.
- Keban, Yermias T. "Risk management: a neglected vital instrument in public administration in Indonesia." *Management Research and Practice* 9, no. 4 (2017): 5–21.
- Kopnina, Helen. "Schooling the World: Exploring the critical course on sustainable development through an anthropological lens." *International Journal of Educational Research* 62 (2013): 220–28.
- Kurniawan, Robi, dan Shunsuke Managi. "Economic growth and sustainable development in Indonesia: an assessment." *Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies* 54, no. 3 (2018): 339–61.
- Le Hebel, Florence, Pascale Montpied, dan ValÃ Fontanieu. "What Can Influence Students' Environmental Attitudes? Results from a Study of 15-year-old Students in France." *International Journal of Environmental and Science Education* 9, no. 3 (2014): 329–45.
- Lickona, Thomas. *Educating for Character: How Our Schools Can Teach Respect and Responsibility*. New York: Bantam Books, 2009.
- López-Alcarria, Abigail, María Fátima Poza-Vilches, María Teresa Pozo-Llorente, dan José Gutiérrez-Pérez. "Water, Waste Material, and Energy as Key Dimensions of Sustainable Management of Early Childhood Eco-Schools: An Environmental Literacy Model Based on Teachers Action-Competencies (ELTAC)." *Water* 13, no. 2 (2021): 145.
- Lubis, Muhammad Ikhsan. "Implementation of the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) and Law No, 5 of 1990 on the Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Its Ecosystems in Law Enforcement Efforts and Guarantees of Environmental Rights in Gunning Leuser National Park, Indonesia." *JILS* 2 (2017): 55.
- Ma`arif, Muhammad Anas, dan Ari Kartiko. "Fenomenologi Hukuman di Pesantren : Analisis Tata Tertib Santri Pondok Pesantren Daruttaqwa Gresik." *Nadwa* 12, no. 1 (22 Juni 2018): 181–96. <https://doi.org/10.21580/nw.2018.12.1.1862>.
- Maesaroh, Budhi Akbar, Susanti Murwitaningsih, Mega Elvianasti, dan Aslan. "Understanding Students Characteristics of Graduates in Biological Education Department (A Case Study Done in Muhammadiyah University Prof. Dr. Hamka)." *International Journal of*

- Psychosocial Rehabilitation* 24, no. 6 (Maret 2020): 1839–45. <https://doi.org/0.37200/IJPR/V24I6/PR260177>.
- Ming-gui, L. I. U. “Performance and Enlightenment of Taiwan Excellent Scheme of Rewarding Higher School [J].” *Journal of Jiaying University* 5 (2009).
- Muhammad, Noor, Farid Ullah, dan Lorraine Warren. “An institutional perspective on entrepreneurship in a conflict environment: evidence from Pakistan.” *International Journal of Entrepreneurial Behavior & Research*, 2016.
- Ojo, Adedapo Oluwaseyi, Christine Nya-Ling Tan, dan Mazni Alias. “Linking green HRM practices to environmental performance through pro-environment behaviour in the information technology sector.” *Social Responsibility Journal*, 2020.
- Organization, World Health. *Global status report on alcohol and health 2018*. World Health Organization, 2019.
- Parker, Lyn. “Religious environmental education? The new school curriculum in Indonesia.” *Environmental Education Research* 23, no. 9 (2017): 1249–72.
- Pihkala, Panu. “Eco-anxiety and environmental education.” *Sustainability* 12, no. 23 (2020): 10149.
- Pinch, Steven, dan Peter Sunley. “Understanding the role of venture capitalists in knowledge dissemination in high-technology agglomerations: a case study of the University of Southampton spin-off cluster.” *Venture Capital* 11, no. 4 (2009): 311–33.
- Pomponi, Francesco, dan Alice Moncaster. “Circular economy for the built environment: A research framework.” *Journal of cleaner production* 143 (2017): 710–18.
- Putra, Purniadi dan Aslan. “PENGEMBANGAN BAHAN AJAR BERBASIS IMTAQ DAN IPTEK DI ERA REVOLUSI INDUSTRI 4.0 PADA MATA PELAJARAN SAINS MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH.” *Ta’Limuna: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 9, no. 1 (30 Maret 2020): 1–15. <https://doi.org/10.32478/talimuna.v9i1.345>.
- Putra, Purniadi, dan Aslan Aslan. “Exercising Local-Wisdom-based Character Education in Madrasah: an Ethnographic Study in a Madrasah in Sambas, West Kalimantan.” *Jurnal Pendidikan Agama Islam (Journal of Islamic Education Studies)* 7, no. 2 (31 Desember 2019): 167–83. <https://doi.org/10.15642/jpai.2019.7.2.167-183>.
- Putra, Purniadi, Hilmi Mizani, Abdul Basir, Ahmad Muflihin, dan Aslan Aslan. “The Relevancy on Education Release Revolution 4.0 in Islamic Basic Education Perspective in Indonesia (An Analysis Study of Paulo Freire’s Thought).” *Test Engineering & Management* 83 (2020): 10256–63.
- Raihani, Raihani. “Islamic schools and social justice in Indonesia: A student perspective.” *Al-Jami’ab: Journal of Islamic Studies* 50, no. 2 (2012): 279–301.
- Rhyner, Charles R., Leander J. Schwartz, Robert B. Wenger, dan Mary G. Kohrell. *Waste management and resource recovery*. CRC Press, 2017.
- Rusiadi, Rusiadi, dan Aslan Aslan. “GEJALA DIAGNOSTIK DAN REMEDIAL PADA ANAK DIDIK DI PENDIDIKAN DASAR/MADRASAH IBTIDAIYAH.” *Borneo : Journal of Islamic Studies* 1, no. 2 (14 April 2021): 18–27.
- Shrivastava, Paul, dan Stephanie Berger. “Sustainability principles: A review and directions.” *Organization Management Journal* 7, no. 4 (2010): 246–61.
- Stanišić, Jelena, dan Slavica Maksić. “Environmental education in Serbian primary schools: Challenges and changes in curriculum, pedagogy, and teacher training.” *The Journal of Environmental Education* 45, no. 2 (2014): 118–31.
- Stern, Marc J., Robert B. Powell, dan Dawn Hill. “Environmental education program evaluation in the new millennium: What do we measure and what have we learned?” *Environmental Education Research* 20, no. 5 (2014): 581–611.

- SUDARMO, Mulyawan Safwandy Nugraha, MARDHIAH, Festus Evly R. Iliow, dan ASLAN. "The Identification of Online Strategy Learning Results While Students Learn from Home During the Disruption of the COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia." *Journal of Contemporary Issues in Business and Government* 27, no. 2 (8 Maret 2021): 1950–56. <https://doi.org/10.47750/cibg.2021.27.02.205>.
- Suhardi, Muhamad, Sri Mulyono, H. Syakhrani, Aslan Aslan, dan Purnadi Putra. "Perubahan kurikulum lembaga pendidikan Islam di Sambas pada masa Kesultanan Sambas." *Ta'dibuna: Jurnal Pendidikan Islam* 9, no. 1 (2020).
- Suroso, Amat, Prasetyono Hendriarto, Galuh Nashrulloh Kartika Mr, Petrus Jacob Pattiasina, dan Aslan Aslan. "Challenges and Opportunities towards an Islamic Cultured Generation: Socio-Cultural Analysis." *Linguistics and Culture Review* 5, no. 1 (28 Juni 2021): 180–94. <https://doi.org/10.37028/lingcure.v5n1.1203>.
- Waagstein, Patricia Rinwigati. "The mandatory corporate social responsibility in Indonesia: Problems and implications." *Journal of business ethics* 98, no. 3 (2011): 455–66.
- Wei, Cynthia A., William R. Burnside, dan Judy P. Che-Castaldo. "Teaching socio-environmental synthesis with the case studies approach." *Journal of Environmental Studies and Sciences* 5, no. 1 (2015): 42–49.
- Wibowo, Andreas, dan Hans Wilhelm Alfen. "Identifying macro-environmental critical success factors and key areas for improvement to promote public-private partnerships in infrastructure: Indonesia's perspective." *Engineering, Construction and Architectural Management*, 2014.
- Wietsma-\Lačka, Ewa, Alim Pulatov, dan Marina Alexeyeva. *Impact and sustainability of Erasmus Mundus CASLA and TIMUR projects: Represented by individual results and achievements of grantees*. Wageningen Environmental Sciences, 2018.