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Environmental Literacy of Islamic Boarding School Students: Study in MA Bilingual-Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia

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Abstract

Environmental literacy is an important aspect that must be instilled in education, especially in Islamic educational institutions, one of which is an Islamic boarding school (IBS). This study aimed to analyze the EL of students (focus on ecological knowledge/EK, verbal commitment/VK, and actual commitment/AC) in Madrasah Aliyah (MA) Bilingual-Sidoarjo. The approach used was a quantitative, supported by qualitative data. This ex-post facto study was conducted for six months. The research subjects were 120 students (40 each grade), taken by purposive sampling. EL was assessed using MSELs/I. The analysis is done by input the score of each participant's answer into the table, calculated the relative frequency of each indicator to facilitate the meaning of the data, then analyzing the answers. The scores are tabulated using Microsoft Excel 2010. The results showed that the EL scores of students varied, from sufficient to high levels. Students in class XI and XII-IPA have relatively high EK scores, while students in class X-IPS have low scores. The distribution of EK scores in one class group is also very diverse. Students tend to have the attitude (VK) to agree to take pro-environment actions, especially on small things, but vice versa in matters related to the system and the involvement of many people. At the level of behavior (AC), students tend to show pro-environmental actions. Thus it can be concluded that EL students tend to be diverse and improve their quality according to grade level.

Keywords: Environmental literacy, Islamic boarding school, MA bilingual

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INTRODUCTION

The Government and Indonesian people have made many efforts to implement environmental education to shape the pro-environmental generation (Nurwidodo et al., 2019, 2020; Susilastri & Rustaman, 2015). According to various researchers, environmental problems have been identified as one of the most critical problems faced today (Hudson, 2001; Pereira, 2015). Environmental problems are generally described as industrialization, overpopulation, the impact of the development of science and technology, increasing demand, and globalization flows (Davis, 1998; Jianping et al., 2014; Abdullah Karataş, 2016; Sherbinin et al., 2009).

Environmental education material (EE), in general, has been included in the curriculum in schools, in almost all countries (Afandi, 2013; Hudson, 2001; Sawitri, 2016). In Indonesia, EE has become local content in schools or integrated environmental problems in the subject matter (Adisendjaja & Romlah, 2008; Muhaimin, 2015; Steele et al., 2015; Sudjoko, 2014). These efforts are innovations carried out in order to improve students' competence and environmental knowledge (literacy) for the better. However, studies on increasing environmental competencies need to be encouraged (Farwati et al., 2017).

Environmental literacy (EL) needs to be owned by everyone (Hollweg et al., 2012). Therefore overall integration in the soul needs to be developed and studied (Genlott & Grönlund, 2013; Kidman & Casinader, 2019; Liang et al., 2018; O'Brien, 2007). Besides, in a more specific, the contribution of Islam in the development of EL also needs to be encouraged. Islam contains very pro-environmental values (Farida et al., 2017; Hudha et al., 2019; Husamah & Setiawan, 2016; Mohamed, 2012, 2014; Musthofa et al., 2017; Rahman et al., 2019; Rahmawati et al., 2018; Sukarsono, 2018a, 2018b; Sukarsono & Utami, 2019).

However, sometimes improper educational patterns cause EL based on Islamic values not to appear or even be ignored (Blumstein & Saylan, 2007; Darling-Hammond et al., 2019; Erdoğan et al., 2009; Stevenson et al., 2013), including Islamic educational institutions (Ashraf, 2019; Mohamed, 2012), commonly known as Islamic boarding schools, Islamic Boarding Schools (IBS), and " *madrassa* " (Nadrati et al., 2019; Nofiaturrmah, 2017; Sumarni & Susanna, 2014; Susiyani & Subiyantoro, 2017; Tanshzil, 2012). In this case, for example, we can see in the case of Iran, where the EL component of action not much attention and even neglect in the curriculum (Karimzadegan & Meiboudia, 2012). In connection with that, it needs to be analyzed how the EL conditions in pesantren, which in this case we focus on schools in Indonesia, namely MA Bilingual-Sidoarjo.

Some researchers, both on a national and international scale have focused on the theme of EL at the high school and college levels. The data presented has been published in various international journals, accredited national journals, proceedings, and directories. Many researchs has been conducted to measure and analyze EL in high school students (Nasution, 2016; Wardani et al., 2019). Other studies have shown students' EL profiles to be quite diverse. EL students of natural schools and Adiwiyata regular schools have only reached the low level (Susilastri & Rustaman, 2015; R. Wulandari, 2017), medium (Rinaldy, 2018), and high on school adiwiyata and non-adiwiyata (Elvazia, 2017).

Several researchers are tried to develop high school biology learning tools based on local potential, environmental literacy, and conservation attitudes (Kahar & Fadhilah, 2018), application of teaching materials (Kahar, 2018), learning based on environmental pollution modules (Fitriana et al., 2018), analysis of problem-solving based learning models (Mauludah et al., 2018), the application of technological and community science approaches (Widowati, 2011), and environmental learning through the development of specific subjects based on problem-based learning pedagogy (Widiansih et al., 2017) to improve the attitude of caring for the environment or environmental literacy of high school students. According to Prasetyo (2017), much-interrupted learning is not fully supported by optimizing students' EL.

The development of EL evaluation instruments tested on prospective teachers (Anom et al., 2018), and gap analysis of EL achievement indicators in the junior high school curriculum (Anggraini et al., 2018) has also been done. Other research in the form of EL mapping in junior high school students (Nurwaqidah et al., 2019; Pujianti et al., 2018), EL improvement at the elementary school level (Febriasari & Supriatna, 2017; Istikomayanti et al., 2016; Narut & Nardi, 2016; D. E. Wulandari, 2018), and in higher education especially for prospective teachers (Farwati et al., 2017). Some other articles in the form of a review of the importance of student awareness of the environment (Perkasa et al., 2017), the importance of EL education as a supporter of tourism villages (Kurniasih et al., 2015), as well as the importance of local culture to be integrated into learning to create contextual learning so can encourage EL middle school students (Ilhami, 2019).

Some research that has been obtained related to the relationship between schools, environmental literacy, and Islamic values leads to Islamic knowledge and values that are believed to influence students' thinking patterns and perceptions about environmental literacy (Rahmawati et al., 2018). Moreover, in literacy development research through internalization of Islamic values and monotheism in project-based learning and environmental conservation (Farida et al., 2017; Rahman et al., 2019). The importance of revitalizing ecological ethics is

also an essential part of the development of environmental awareness (Mohamed, 2012, 2014; Sukarsono, 2018a, 2018b; Sukarsono & Utami, 2019).

In this regard, this study aims to analyze students' EL (focus on ecological knowledge, verbal commitment, and actual commitment) in the Bilingual MA-Sidoarjo. The urgency and contribution of this research is the availability of scientific data related to EL students in the Bilingual MA Sidoarjo-Indonesia as a material for a recommendation of environmental study activities and as a basis for implementing collaborative activities among stakeholders. Moreover, as a foundation for schools to develop pro-environment activities and strengthening students' EL.

METHOD

Research Type

This research was a quantitative descriptive study supported by qualitative data.

Research Location and Time

The study was conducted at MA Bilingual Sidoarjo, which is located at JL. Junwangi No. 43B, Junwangi, Krian, Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia. This school was a modern school/*pesantren* that has a soft skills and character building based santri development system. The research was conducted from December 2019 to May 2020 (six months).

Population, Sampling Techniques and Subjects

The population used in this study were 1032 students. As much as 120 students were selected as subjects (40 students per class level). The sampling technique uses non-probability techniques through random sampling.

Research procedure

The research procedures included school observation, review of instrument (MSELS) questionnaire and translate the questionnaire into Indonesian. Research activities carried out in several steps, as follows: (1) condition students who are research samples, (2) distribute environmental literacy questionnaires to the research sample with 80 minutes completion time, (3) Pay attention to the environmental literacy questionnaire that has been done by the research sample, (4) data analysis, and (5) described the students' EL.

Method of collecting data

The data collecting used non-test techniques through questionnaires. The questionnaire used to obtain data on know¹²ledge, attitudes, and behavior towards the student's environmental literacy. The questionnaire is adapted from Middle Schools Environmental Literacy Survey/Instrument (MSEL²¹) based on National Environmental Literacy Assessment (NELA) program organ⁶ed by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) which consists of ecological knowledge, verbal commitment, environmental sensitivity, environmental feelings, issue identification, issue analysis, action planning, ²⁴ actual commitment (McBeth et al., 2011). The analysis in this study focused on aspects of ecological knowledge, verbal co⁷mmitment, and actual commitment. McBeth (2011) said that MSELs has tested both construct validity and reliability, and has become a standard reference assessment or evaluation for EL tests in several countries.

Data analysis technique

Data analysis was performed with descriptive statistics and presented in numbers making it easier to interpret. This analysis is done by entering the participant's answer score into the table and calculated to make it easier to interpret. Scores are tabulated into Microsoft Excel 2010.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researchers have analyzed the students' EL who focused on aspects of ecological knowledge, verbal commitment, and actual commitment. Classification of students' environmental knowledge shows scores that vary from moderately to high (Figure 1). Students in class XI-IPA and XII-IPA have relatively high knowledge scores, respectively 64.05 ($\sigma = 12.78$) dan 59.04 ($\sigma = 17.98$). Meanwhile, the students of class X-IPS have a relatively low score, which is 49.91 ($\sigma = 15.7$). The distribution of students' environmental knowledge scores in one class group is very diverse, indicated by the high standard deviation (Figure 2). The results also showed a tendency to increase students' environmental knowledge. This assumption is based on increasing common knowledge at each grade level, from class X to class XII.

Furthermore, a students' cognitive change is not an indicator that can be seen in a short time, but instead shows a process of assimilation and adaptation of new value with existing knowledge (Hendrowati, 2015; Mulyani et al., 2012; Puntambekar, 2006; Romli, 2015). It represents a long process of changing the students' cognitive level (Adhitama et al., 2014; Lestari, 2011).

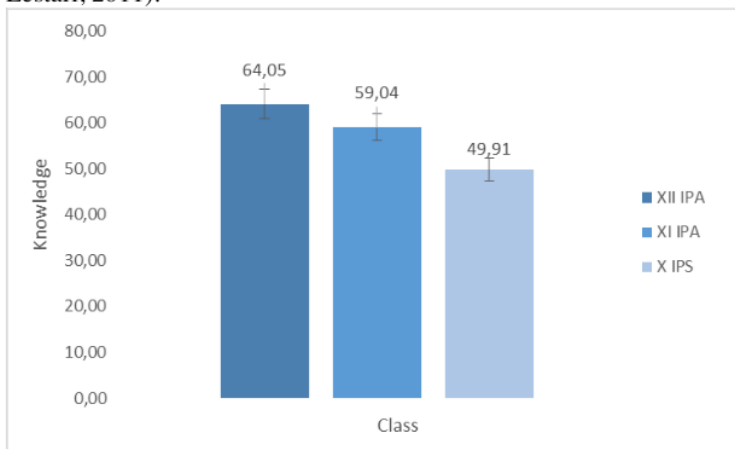


Figure 1. The average of students' environmental knowledge

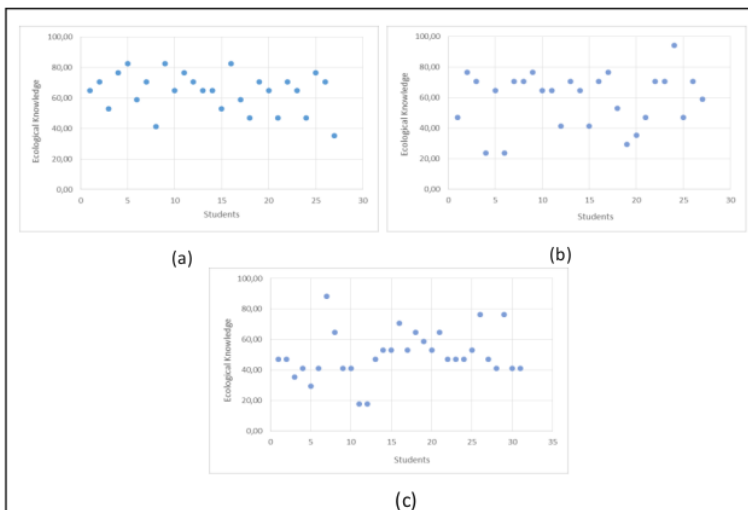


Figure 2. The distribution of students' environmental knowledge of class XII-IPA (a), XI-IPA (b), and X-IPS (c)

Many studies have reported the strong correlations between levels of knowledge and attitudes and behavior, especially on how to manage and treat the environment (Ardan, 2016; Saltan & Divarci, 2017; Spinola, 2015). However, what needs to be underlined is the change in attitude and behavior is a complex and multidimensional process (Ojedokun & Balogun, 2010; Yu & Yu, 2017). A combination of several factors such as learning patterns (El-Batri et al., 2019; Igbokwe, 2012), the period of the learning process (Aguado & Holl, 2018), integration of character-based values in schools (Judiani, 2010; Miharja et al., 2020), socio-cognitive conflict management (Desandi et al., 2017), and assimilation of Islamic values become essential dimensions that will determine how students' attitudes towards the environment (Farida et al., 2017; Hudha et al., 2019; Mohamed, 2012; Rahman et al., 2019).

Figure 3 shows how students' attitudes toward environmental issues. Some exciting things that can be assessed based on the results of this study are students tend to agree (score 4) to carry out pro-environmental actions, especially on small things that can be done daily independently such as saving water, using energy-saving lamps, walking, and delivery of information and pollution reduction campaigns. Conversely, some things related to the system and the involvement of many people, students tend to show the opposite attitude (score 1), such as not consuming products made from animals, the use of air conditioners, and sorting waste. These are in line with Rachmani (2015), that someone tends to agree on pro-environmental actions, especially on small things that can be done every day.

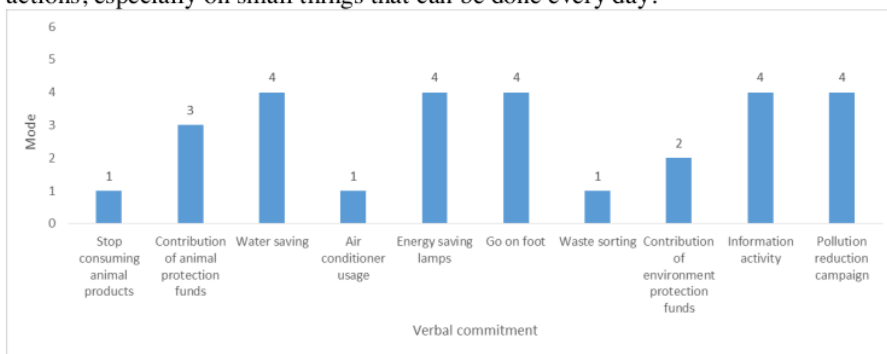


Figure 3. Trend of students' attitudes towards the environment

In the case of waste segregation, this activity involves many people and a well-planned and well-organized waste management system. In reality, some steps for sorting waste are not followed by appropriate management steps. The rubbish that has been sorted at the first level is often in vain because the waste management officer re-mixes the rubbish. Some underlying factors include limited facilities and infrastructure for waste management and or different levels of knowledge.

Meanwhile, the use of air conditioning habits is relatively difficult to change. This behavior tends to raise the potential for conflict due to differences in interests that demand priority (Higgins et al., 2005). Even in developed countries, government interference makes the use of air conditioning decrease. In Japan, for example, according to Kurz, Gardner, Verplanken, and Abraham (2015), the government finally issued the Cool Biz initiative, which was designed in partnership with the fashion industry, targeting a drastic reduction in the use of air conditioning in offices.

At the level of behavior (actual commitment), it turns out that students tend to show the existence of pro-environmental steps, as shown in Figure 4. However, the results of this study also indicate that there are parts that need to be improved to apply pro-environment actions, notably efforts to prevent pollution.

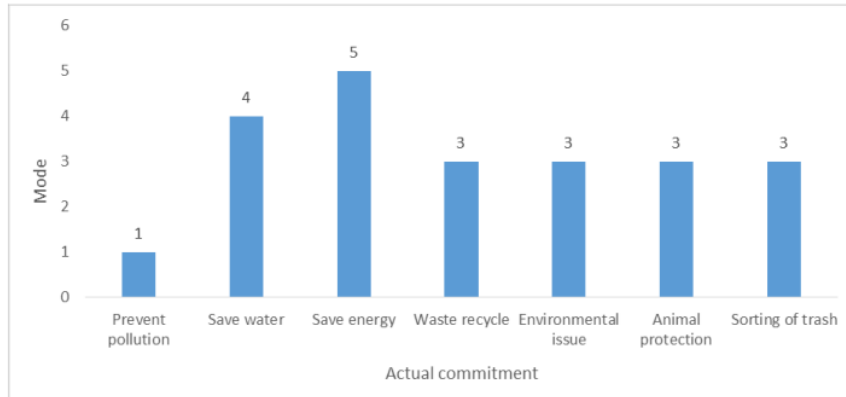


Figure 4. Trends in students' behavior towards the environment

According to Teksoz (2011), teaching students about pollution will build the skills and attitudes needed to strengthen the way of thinking, values held, and decisions made in the context of sustainable development. Efforts to raise awareness about the need for sustainability of environmental functions need to involve problems and solutions. Furthermore, according to Daniel, Stanisstreet, and Boyes (2004) efforts to explore student ideas about the extent to which their actions can impact pollution are significant. Students must realize that they play a significant role in reducing pollution. That awareness is both individual and collective. Therefore, according to Karataş and Karataş (2016), at the practical level, the implementation of environmental education in schools aims to provide an understanding of pollution and to protect the environment. Thus, the parties involved in environmental education will later play a role in understanding individuals and groups related to the information.

Figure 4 shows that students are accustomed to doing energy-saving and water-saving actions. On the other hand, the behavior of recycling products, literacy activities, animal protection, and efforts to sort waste is quite often done (score 3). In this regard, Prestin and Pearce (2010) recommend increasing student knowledge about environmentally friendly behavior, for example, about what recycling and what cannot be recycled, is essential, and the future orientation of the environment. At a more appropriate level, Coyle (2005) asserts that "It needs to insist that students receive an adequate base of environmental knowledge, and it needs to more comprehensively deploy its well-developed strategies, curricula, and texts, large numbers of learning facilities, natural acres, field experts, and non-formal institutions in this effort".

CONCLUSION

The results showed EL scores (ecological knowledge, verbal commitment, and actual commitment) varied and tended to increase in quality according to grade level. Aspects of students' ecological knowledge vary, from sufficient to high levels. Students in class XI and XII IPA have relatively high knowledge scores, while students of class X IPS have low scores. The distribution of the value of students' environmental knowledge in one class group is very diverse. The distribution of the value of students' environmental knowledge in one class group is very diverse. There is a tendency for students to increase their environmental knowledge, based on increasing general knowledge at each grade level. Some exciting things that can be learned are the tendency of students to approve pro-environment actions, especially on small things that can be done every day independently. Conversely, some things related to the system and the involvement of many people, students tend to show the opposite attitude. At the level of behavior (actual commitment), students tend to show the existence of pro-environmental steps, although there are things that need to be improved to implement pro-environment actions, especially efforts to prevent pollution.

RECOMMENDATION

The limitation of this study is that the types of classes that are allowed to be assessed are different, namely X IPS, XI IPA, and XII IPA, so they cannot see the difference in EL between class types. Therefore, the next researcher needs to look at the difference in EL between X IPS with XI IPA, between XI IPS with XI IPA, and XII IPS with XII IPA so that the results are more comprehensive. In addition, aspects that have minor values need attention in the form of efforts to improve these aspects, for example how to strengthen "prevent pollution", "stop consuming animal products", "minimize air conditioner usage", and "waste sorting".

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