

There are many kind of volunteer field such as health, community development, education, vocational training, science centre, sports, religious and environment. Environmental volunteers play a key role in natural resource management: their commitment, time and labour constitute a major contribution towards managing environments. The volunteer participation can save cost in terms of environmental management (Measham & Barnett, 2007). The environmental volunteers can help to avoid the lower self-efficacy as individual to demonstrate the responsible environmental behaviour because they work collectively.

Previous research shows that there have positive relationships between levels of voluntary activity, physical health and life satisfaction (Liarakou, Kostelou & Gavrilakis, 2011; Lu & Schuett 2013; Measham & Barnett, 2007). Interest in environmental volunteering also important in a long history of involving as a volunteers in various activities in environmental management. Previous research also found that the highest rate of volunteering occurs during middle age. i.e 35 until 44. The people with children in their households are likely to remain in the volunteer workforce for longer. This findings seem that the decision as volunteer is a complex and must be considered in the broader context of personal attributes, circumstances, social pressure, as well as the particular characteristics of the organisation where the voluntary activity takes place.

Most research on volunteers' well-being has focused on comparisons between volunteers and non-volunteers, elucidating differences in specific elements of well-being, such as happiness, life satisfaction, depression and survival (Kragh, Stafford, Curtin & Diaz, 2016). However, very few studies have addressed the questions of how volunteering immediately affects participants' well-being and how participants in different types of volunteering may gain benefits in different elements of well-being (Kragh et al., 2016). In addition, Measham & Barnett (2007) argue that an improved understanding of what motivates volunteers is required to sustain volunteer commitments to environmental management in the long term. Therefore, this paper attempts to conceptualize the relationship among volunteers' motivation, participation and well-being from Islamic perspective.

Environmental Education from Islamic Value

Applying a religious approach to promote environmental awareness among communities is not a new concept (Haliza, 2017; McKay et al. 2013). According to Islam, man is not the master of nature and world. Man must be aware of his responsibility on this Earth, as he is only a temporary administrator; a beneficiary and not an owner (McKay et al., 2013). The Quran encourages the protection of all the natural elements of the environment. Approximately 750 verses (of 6236) in Quran refer to various aspects of nature, and to the relationship between man and nature (Mănoiu, Arslan & Madani, 2016).

There are four key principles in Islam governing human role in conserving natural resources; *tauhid* (integration), *khalifah* (guardian), *mizan* (balance) and *fitrah* (nature) (Fachruddin 2010).