

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the objectives, results, and discussion previously described in comparing knowledge and attitude towards mangrove ecosystem between students live in mangrove ecotourism and non mangrove ecotourism area in serdangbedagai district, the conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. Students living in ecotourism mangrove area had higher knowledge compared to students living in non ecotourism mangrove area. Ecotourism mangrove was giving positive impact on students' knowledge in all three indicators such as biotas, utilization and conservation of mangrove.
2. There is a significant effect of interaction between students location and gender towards their mangrove ecosystem knowledge, where female students living in ecotourism mangrove area have higher level of knowledge compared to male students but male students showed similar knowledge with female students in non ecotourism mangrove area. With the presence of ecotourism program, female students showed dominant knowledge in all three indicators. While, male students showed dominancy in knowledge with the absense of the program.
3. Students attitude towards mangrove ecosystem between students living in ecotourism mangrove and student living in non ecotourism mangrove area were similar. But, ecotourism mangrove gave significant effect on students attitude in the category of participation towards conservation of mangrove. Students indicated higher will to participate mangrove conservation in

ecotourism mangrove area compared to students living in non ecotourism mangrove area.

4. There was also a significant effect of interaction between students location and gender to their attitude towards mangrove conservation, where male students' living in ecotourism mangrove area have higher attitude compared to female students, but male and female students' attitude living in non ecotourism mangrove area were similar. Ecotourism mangrove program showed significant effect on male students' attitude.

5.2 Recommendation

In line with conclusion drawn, it is suggested that necessary to hold educational activities about the mangrove ecosystem of the students in the coastal area through cooperation based educational tour with the manager of the mangrove eco-tourism to increase knowledge and awareness about conservation of mangrove ecosystems. This study found that ecotourism mangrove program provides education-based information, facilitating interaction between visitors with ecosystem, recreation-based learning, an effective way to maintain mangrove conserved, and also provides financial benefits from mangrove-based food production. It implies the importance to develop mangrove ecotourism program in coastal area to conserve mangrove ecosystem and influence students knowledge and attitude towards mangrove ecosystem. This study also showed that the availability of ecotourism mangrove program significantly effects students knowledge about mangrove ecosystem. For practical implication, it would be very good if biology teachers in coastal area implementing learning about mangrove ecosystem by adapting teaching materials to provide contextual examples in

accordance with the concept that runs in ecotourism mangrove. It is also suggested to do environmental fieldtrip study to ecotourism mangrove area to enhance student knowledge and awareness towards mangrove ecosystem sustainability. Theoretically, mangrove ecosystem-based educational environment that is implemented nonformally in ecotourism can increase students' knowledge and attitude about the conservation towards mangrove ecosystems.



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