

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF INCREASING STUDENTS ENVIRONMENTAL CARE ATTITUDES THROUGH OUTDOOR-BASED GEOGRAPHY LEARNING (A CASE STUDY IN INDONESIA AND MALAYSIA)

by Nurul Khotimah, Dyah Respati Suryo Sumunar, Sri Agustin Sutrisnowati, Nasir bin Nayan

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the differences in the effectiveness of outdoor-based geography learning in increasing students' environmental care attitudes in Indonesia and Malaysia. This study is research using comparative studies. The population of this study were geography students from UNY, Indonesia and UPSI, Malaysia. The research sample was taken purposively. The UNY student sample is students taking biogeography courses, while the UPSI student sample is students taking climate studies courses. Data collection was carried out by observation, documentation and questionnaires. Data analysis was carried out using scoring and frequency tables which were then described to answer the research objectives. The results obtained show that the environmental care attitude of UNY students can be seen from the percentage value of each indicator of environmental care attitude which includes improving environmental health and cleanliness (82.26%), saving electricity use (80.44%), saving water use (81.85 %), environmental utilization with plants (80.24%), and waste management and management (82.26%). The average environmental care attitude of UNY students is 81.41%, meaning it is included in the positive criteria, so it can be concluded that the application of outdoor study-based geography learning in biogeography courses has a positive or effective response in increasing environmental care attitudes. The same condition was found in UPSI students, the percentage values ??obtained for each indicator of environmental care attitude which included improving environmental health and cleanliness (94%), saving electricity use (85%), saving water use (82%), utilizing the environment with plants (87%), and waste management and management (77%). The average attitude of caring for the environment was 85%, meaning it is included in the positive criteria, so it can be concluded that the application of outdoor study-based geography learning in climate studies courses also has a positive or effective response in increasing attitudes of caring for the environment.

Kata Kunci: *Effectiveness, Student, Environmental Care Attitudes, Outdoor-Based Geography Learning*