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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

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The Effect of Outdoor Participation in Shaping Student Leadership Behaviour During Outdoor Recreation Final Camp UiTM Seremban Campus

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I. Introduction

The purpose of this study is to examine the effect of outdoor participation on the development of student leadership behaviour during the Outdoor Recreation Final Camp at UiTM Seremban 3. This research specifically aims to determine whether engagement in structured outdoor activities contributes to leadership traits such as confidence, responsibility, communication, and decision-making among final-year students.

II. Methods

The population for this study consists of 109 students from the Faculty of Sports Science and Recreation (FSR) at UiTM Seremban 3 who participated in the Outdoor Recreation Final Camp.

III. Results and Discussion

A. Outdoor Participation

The results indicate that students demonstrated a high level of outdoor participation across all domains. The highest mean score was recorded for the Stimulation domain (M = 4.00, SD = 0.560), suggesting that students were highly motivated by exciting and engaging outdoor experiences. Other domains, including Enjoy Nature, Similar and New People, Escape Pressure, and Physical Fitness, also showed high mean scores.

B. Leadership Behaviour

The results showed that students exhibited a high level of leadership behaviour during the outdoor camp. The highest mean score was recorded for the Building Relations domain (M = 4.01, SD = 0.529), indicating strong interpersonal and teamwork skills among students. Other leadership domains, including Giving and Seeking Information, Influencing People, and Decision Making, also recorded high levels.

C. Outdoor Participation on Leadership Behaviour

The model was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), indicating that outdoor participation collectively contributes to the prediction of leadership behaviour. The coefficient of determination (R^2 = 0.85) shows that approximately 85% of the variance in leadership behaviour can be explained by the outdoor participation factors included in the model, suggesting a strong explanatory power.

TABLE I
REGRESSION FOR OUTDOOR PARTICIPATION ON LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOUR

	Unstandardized Coefficients	**Standardized**	**t**	**Sig.**
Intercept	0.38	-	2.52	0.013
Stimulations	0.22	0.24	2.73	0.007
Similar and New People	0.25	0.27	3.12	0.002
Enjoy Nature	0.034	0.038	0.44	0.661
Physical Fitness	0.12	0.131	1.33	0.185
Escape Pressure	0.21	0.23	2.34	0.018
R^2	0.85			
Significant	0.013			

Significant level: 0.05 (2-tailed)

TABLE II
COMPARISON OF OUTDOOR PARTICIPATION BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR

Gender	**N**	**Mean (SD)**	**t**	**df**	**p**
Male	63	4.09 (0.54)	2.85	107	0.001
Female	45	3.72 (0.94)			

IV. Conclusions

This study confirms that outdoor participation significantly influences leadership behaviour among FSR students. The findings successfully addressed all research objectives, highlighting the critical role of experiential learning. Regression analysis validated that active engagement in the final camp directly shapes leadership traits. Additionally, a significant gender gap was identified, with male students reporting higher participation levels than females, suggesting that programs should be inclusive of all demographics.

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