

UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MARA

**EFFECT OF OUTDOOR EDUCATION PROGRAM
ON SELF-EFFICACY BELIEF TOWARDS SECONDARY
SCHOOL STUDENTS**

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DECLARATION OF ORIGINAL WORK
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ABSTRACT

This study addressed three main purposes, which are; (1) to examine the effect of outdoor education towards participant's self-efficacy beliefs; (2) to investigate the effect of outdoor education on participant self-efficacy beliefs influenced by socio-demographic of gender; and (3) to determine correlation between frequency of previous outdoor education experience and self-efficacy. This study utilized pre and post experimental group design. The 27 item of Generalized of Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES, Sholz, 2002) was administered among ($N = 80$, experimental group) secondary school student level and age in a range of 13-17 years old. The primary finding of this study supported that outdoor education camp give effect on participant's self-efficacy belief. The result of Paired Sample T-test the experimental group's indicated that there were significant changes in their score ($t(1, 79) = -21.894, p = 0.00$). Before the camp, their mean score was 2.401 and after the camp, the mean score significantly increase to 3.325. Then, the overall result of Independent Sample T-test, as to examine influence of socio demographic variables of gender in self-efficacy belief indicated were no significant recorded ($t(1, 79) = -0.346, p = .888$) between female and male score in pre-test. And, there were no significant difference recorded in the post-test ($t(1, 79) = -1.386, p = .257$). Besides that, the result of Correlation analyses as to determine the relationship between frequency of previous outdoor education experience and self-efficacy beliefs indicated were $r = -.119$ (low correlation) and p -value < 0.05 (do not significant). The researcher concludes there is no relationship between variables.

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