



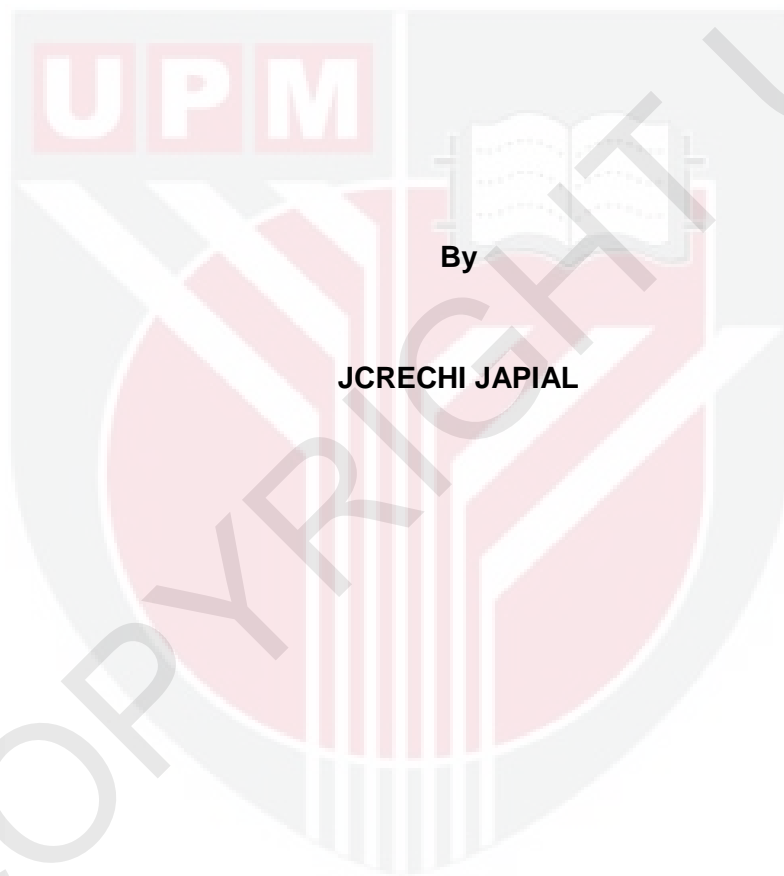
UNIVERSITI PUTRA MALAYSIA

***PREFERENCES OF CAMP ACTIVITY AMONG SECONDARY
SCHOOL STUDENTS IN WEST COAST DIVISION OF SABAH***

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**PREFERENCES OF CAMP ACTIVITY AMONG SECONDARY SCHOOL
STUDENTS IN WEST COAST DIVISION OF SABAH**



By

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Abstract

West Coast Division of Sabah consists of six districts, specifically Kota Kinabalu, Penampang, Papar, Tuaran, Ranau and Kota Belud. There are activities that less preferred by secondary school students during camping. Therefore, a study in identifying the preferences of camp's activities among the secondary school students had been done with total of 200 secondary students were conveniently selected from different schools in each district to answer the questionnaire. The method that was used to obtain mean score is descriptive analysis and results showed that the facilities and services such as parking areas, the layout of the camp, counsellors, camp activities, food services while camping, camp storage and children's playground reached an average of 3.50 and above, where students were satisfied with the facilities and services available at the campground in Sabah. Students were also required to reflect on their satisfaction towards existing activities provided in the camp. Activities such as camp fire, paintball, sunset and sunrise view, courses-based activity as well as archery were still satisfying for the students. In addition, this study found that activities such as photography became the primary choice in camping, where it reached an average of 3.68 of mean score, followed by treasure hunt (3.67), birdwatching (3.60), handicraft camp (3.57), talent show (3.53) and the last is the view of the sunset with an average of 3.50 of mean score. These preferred activities were measured based on its attractiveness, safeness and suitability. Results from this study would provide frameworks and guideline to the school authority to design activities that are preferred among students. At the same time, this result can be used as a reference for campsite's manager in creating applicable activities in the future.

Abstrak

Bahagian pantai barat Sabah terdiri daripada 6 daerah iaitu Kota Kinabalu, Penampang, Papar, Tuaran, Ranau dan Kota Belud. Terdapat aktiviti yang kurang digemari oleh pelajar sekolah menengah semasa perkhemahan. Oleh yang demikian, satu kajian dalam mengenalpasti aktiviti kem yang menjadi pilihan di kalangan pelajar sekolah menengah telah dijalankan di bahagian pantai barat Sabah. Seramai 200 pelajar sekolah menengah terlibat dalam kajian rintis ini. Kaedah yang digunakan dalam mendapatkan purata skor ialah analisis deskriptif dan hasil kajian menunjukkan kemudahan dan perkhidmatan seperti kawasan letak kenderaan, susunatur kawasan kem, pembimbing aktiviti kem, penyediaan makanan semasa perkhemahan, bilik penyimpanan kem dan kawasan permainan kanak-kanak mencapai purata 3.50 keatas dimana pelajar sekolah berpuas hati dengan kemudahan dan perkhidmatan yang terdapat di dalam tapak perkhemahan. Pelajar juga diminta untuk memberi maklumbalas terhadap aktiviti yang wujud di kawasan kem. Hasilnya, pelajar masih berpuas hati dengan aktiviti seperti Unggun api, *paintball*, melihat matahari terbit dan terbenam, aktiviti berdasarkan kursus dan memanah. Hasil kajian juga mendapati bahawa aktiviti seperti fotografi menjadi pilihan utama dalam aktiviti perkhemahan dimana aktiviti tersebut mencapai purata tertinggi iaitu 3.68, diikuti oleh aktiviti pencarian harta karun (3.67), memerhati burung (3.60), kraf tangan kem (3.57), persembahn bakat (3.53) dan terakhir adalah melihat matahari terbenam dengan purata sebanyak 3.50 dimana setiap aktiviti ini diukur dari segi tahap tarikan, keselamatan dan kesesuaian aktiviti tersebut. Hasil daripada kajian ini dapat membantu pihak sekolah dalam merangka aktiviti berdasarkan pilihan para pelajar seterusnya membantu pengurus tapak perkhemahan dalam menghasilkan aktiviti yang sentiasa digunakan.

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Approval sheet

I certify that this research project report entitled **“Preferences of Camp Activity among Secondary School Students in West Coast Division of Sabah”** by Jcrechi Japial has been examined and approved as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Parks and Recreation Science in the Faculty of Forestry, Universiti Putra Malaysia

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The History of Camping

From the beginning of time, man started to live by moving from place to place to maintain the fundamental needs. Therefore, a camp is needed to shelter them from the sun during day time and to sleep in during night. Native Americans were the first campers in America. They used all the natural resources such as poles, animal's hides and barks to build a shelter because they have migrated according to the seasonal movement and to maintain the sources of food clothing. The early people camped for three hundred sixty-days of the year. (Thomas J., 1964). The revolution of camping continues during the world wars when the military forces camped. However, it was not considered as a recreational activity as it looks different from the present which it is not too attractive, well-furnished caravans and the utility is totally different from what we have now. (Bindele E., Sept 2013).

During 20th century, the practice of camping as a recreational activity became popular. A young man from Britain named Thomas Hiram Holding (Figure 1) was the founder of camping during that time. He published a lot of books based on his own camping experiences as a camper who explore the nature in 1906 in the United Kingdom. One of the contributions of his journey as a camper was he wrote "The campers Handbook" in 1908. In this handbook, he shared his eagerness of the great outdoors and the love of camping. One of his other books was titled "Cycle and Camp in Connemara" published in 1989. This book tells us the journey of Thomas Hiram Holding and his four friends who went

cycling on a camping tour and visited the highlands of Scotland during a cruise trip and camped in his canoe. In 1894, the first British camp site was found in How strake on the Isle of Mann and only operated during the summer periods. The first British camp was equipped with good facilities such as tents and a dining hall made of a marquee during the period of time and managed to attract over 600 people per week. In 1901, Association of Cycle Campers was formed and Thomas Hiram Holding was one of the founders and this association only had thirteen members during that time (History of Camping, 2012).



Figure 1: The “Father of Camping,” Thomas Hiram Holding (1844-1930)
Photo via Wikimedia

A healthy lifestyle was seriously pursued during the 1920’s and 1930’s. Therefore, the outdoor activity such as camping was one of the ways that implemented in our daily routine to increase the healthy lifestyle.

In 1936, a few developments have been added in camping due to the popularity of camping itself because the act of a paid holiday in France and the demand in camping has increased which led the variations of camping sites with essential facilities were made (Recherché Camping, 2010).

In the early of 1970, camping is known widely all over the world, not only in the United Kingdom. The Development of technology regards of camping that makes them still practicing up to this day. People are likely to choose camping as a preferred activity during leisure time in term of the affordable equipment, unlimited places to camp and makes holiday abroad cheaper (The History of Camp, 2013).

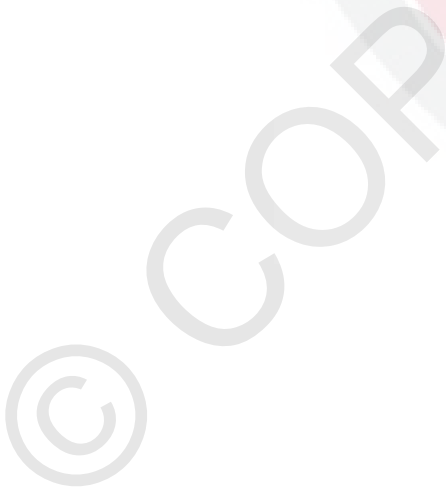
1.2 Problem statement

Camping is one of the activity that every schools will conduct throughout the year and it is one of the recreation activities that help the user especially the students in developing their leadership, survival and teamwork skills. There are many types of camping such as leadership camp, team building, educational camp, and for leisure purposes. Therefore, structured activities such as flying fox and obstacles course are built to fulfil the criteria in different types of camp. The opposite of the structured activity is natural-based activities, where natural resources that exists in the camp area such as rivers, waterfalls, forests and a mountain are used in different elements of the activity. Every agency that operates the campsite as their source of income has to know which activity that are suitable for different group of people in term of age, gender and income. However, there are few activities that never been used or abandoned during camping. For that reason, this study is carried out to identify and reduce camp activities that have less preference among the secondary school students in West Coast Division of Sabah.

1.3 Research objectives

Overall, the aim of this project is to study the preferences of camp activity among school authority in west coast division Sabah. There are two sub-objectives in order to achieve the main objective which are:

1. To identify potential activities preferred among the secondary school students in West Coast Division of Sabah.
2. To provide information on the most demanding recreational camp activities for camp operators



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