



# The Tendency of Students to Uniformed Bodies in Conjunction with Leadership Skills

Noor Izwan bin Nasir and Rosmahalil Azrol bin Abdullah

Science, Technology and Human Development Faculty, University of Tun Hussein Onn Malaysia, Batu Pahat, Johor, Malaysia.

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## ABSTRACT

Leadership is a construct that has many facets, attributes, and nuances. In the gestalt of school leadership roles, the student leadership component is part of the overall leadership culture. The significance of the role student leaders play on a secondary schools, and their consequent impact on the effectiveness of the school as an organization, was the focus of this study. The purpose of this study was to explore how, student leaders impact organizational behavior and effectiveness both favorably and unfavourably to uniformed bodies. This study addressed the following research questions a) Identify the level of student involvement in school uniform bodies. b) Identify the relationship with the level of education leadership skills among students uniformed bodies. In what ways do student leaders have an impact on school culture and organizational effectiveness? A conceptual model was developed for the purposes of the study. The Holland Model was developed to provide a conceptual framework through which to view the impact of student leaders on the effectiveness of the uniformed bodies organization. Using quantitative methods, this study first examined, by use of surveys, the level of commitment to the development and enlistment of student leaders on three school in Batu Pahat by 150 students leader. The conclusions of the study indicate that principal tenure and the type of schedule used have an impact on the development of student leaders.

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## Introduction

The study by Lussier & Bobby (2007) and & Wictor Andersson (2012) states that a country is seen to be successful, viable and respected leader who is due to have strong leadership skills. According to Robinson (2009), a good leader can influence the team to participate in activities that to do well and be able to interact with the members of his team is to create a feeling of respect, understanding and cooperation among members.

In the context of Malaysian national education, extra-curricular activities is an important program for developing students' potential as a holistic mission. Thus, uniformed bodies established for the purpose of meeting the interests and to address issues of misconduct among adolescents such as substance abuse, truancy, loitering and juvenile culture. Therefore, the development of leadership at the school level is important in producing students who are competent and have the added value of identity as meet the challenges of the future.

### Problem background

According Haron et al (2010), co-curricular activities are expected to form the personality of the student leaders. Through extra-curricular activities carried out in schools to provide opportunities for all students to be active either individually or collectively, to improve student discipline through seeding and fertilizing value with a positive attitude and promote a sense of self confidence and courage. Based on the findings of Ismail, Anwar Ahmad & Safety (2010), which many students consider extra-curricular activities are important and not waste a lot of time because it can assessed as involving academic activities.

### Problem statement

Ahmad Faisal, Amat & Mohd Ishak, (2010) in their study found that most students were not aware of its existence due to

their involvement in extracurricular activities at school. The disproportionate involvement of students has produced students who were confident, daring to speak and argue in public, responsible, able to make decisions, solve masalahdan so on. Meanwhile, there are some students who do not have the leadership characteristics. The researchers want to identify the level of aptitudes to uniformed bodies and their relationship with leadership skills.

### Research objective

- Identify the level of student involvement in school uniform bodies.
- Identify the relationship with the level of education leadership skills among students uniformed bodies

### Research purpose

- Does the student have a tendency to uniform bodies in School?
- Are there differences in leadership among students in school uniform groups based on gender?
- Is there a correlation between level of education and leadership among students in uniform?

## Introduction

It is important for students to progress intellectually, spiritually, emotionally, and physically in accordance of school management and policy at the Ministry of Education (MOE).

### Research limitation

This study was conducted to identify the tendency of students to school and uniformed bodies in conjunction with leadership skills. A total of 65 respondents among students uniformed bodies of three schools around Batu Pahat Batu Pahat SM Sains, SMK Wisye Jaya, SMK Convent selected for this study.

### Theory Framework

The conceptual framework is adapted from a survey of Vocational Selection Theory "Theory of Holland" (Holland, 1973).

### Literature Review

#### Introduction

Among the academic success and the outstanding personality, it is clear that the factor of choice from parents. It is a measure of a student's success in school until university.

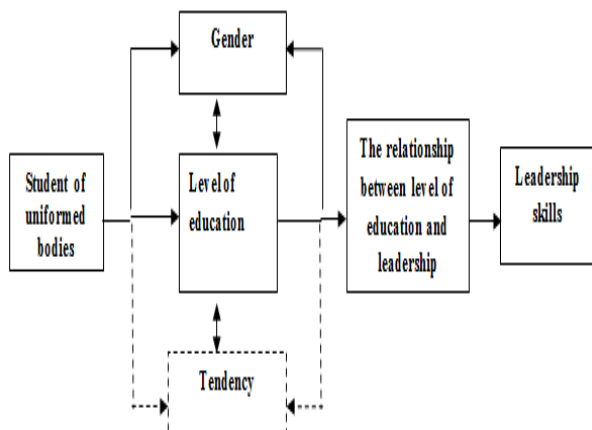


Figure 1.1. "Theory of Holland" (Holland, 1973)

It's also determine Primary School Achievement Test (UPSR) into the assessment of academic success of children in primary school level. Lower Secondary Assessment (PMR) or now known as Form Three Assessment (PT3) is the assessment of the success of the students at the lower secondary level, while the Malaysian Certificate of Education (SPM) also assess the level of higher secondary student success. Similarly, the Malaysian Higher School Certificate (STPM) and subsequent studies in universities / colleges.

However, not many value on personality development, self-esteem and leadership skills of a child or student. Maybe the schools, especially boarding schools, giving little emphasis on building student's character and leadership. But not many people pay attention deep inside schools should take on the role to ensure that students are provided with training and extra-curricular activities from all aspects of life, especially personal development.

From the point of leadership is one aspect that gets the attention from various stakeholders in providing young people which also consists of a group of students who will become leaders of the country. Leadership can be described as one process to influence over the group in situations and time frame that can stimulate the members to strive willingly to achieve an efficient and effective together. Leadership skills can determine the progress of the organization (Gribben, 1972). Leaders are individuals who are competent, skilled, resilient and charismatic. The process of creating and producing the best leaders require a long time. Great leaders today were not born as a leader in Naturally, the reverse is formed through a process of ongoing formation leadership since schooldays (Azizah, 1991).

#### Extra curricular activities

Curriculum is the construction of physically, emotionally and spiritually activities by offering a wealth of knowledge, experience, skills and training, based on the concept of education and human development, which contains elements of intellect, self-discipline, leadership, creativity and innovation, loyalty to the nation, etc. will help students determine the direction of his

future life (Ramlan, 2002). Collins (1973 in Abdullah 2004) concluded that any activities other than the curriculum in schools in the context of student learning is regarded as the extra curricular activities, whether it is intra-mural and extra-mural and whether it is in the formal or informal learning. According to Mohd. Najib (2007), co-curricular activities can provide experiences for mental development, talent, social, physical, and spiritual students. Generally refers to extra-curricular activities are activities that take place outside of formal learning despite the fact that teachers can carry out these activities within formal.

#### Leadership skills

Leadership means the ability, capacity, skill to strive and energy to continue the job. O'Dannel and Wairich (1992), the leadership is the ability of an individual to influence the behavior of others either through thinking, performance or action. It is the ability of an effect, method or process in response to influence people so that they can work voluntarily towards achieving the objectives. Leadership is an important aspect of human self-esteem. Everyone is a leader to themselves, family, community and country. Leadership can be formed by individuals either through experience or study. An individual's leadership can be expected and can be analyzed through a certain size. This analysis can be a yardstick for leadership and facilitate individual self build and strengthen individual leadership styles.

#### Introduction

The theory framework can explain the outcome of research. It is an important to ensure that the review is carried out using the methods, and procedures or the right way. In addition, the methodology of this study can be used to ensure that the study is based on information and data that is valid and reliable validity.

#### Research design

The study design is a descriptive that reviewed the involvement of students in relation to the Uniformed and leadership skills.

#### Population and research sample

The population in this study consisted of students at three schools in the district, Science School of Batu Pahat Batu Pahat (850 students), Banang Jaya School (900 students) and Convent School of Batu Pahat (800 students). All uniformed students in each unit will be randomly selected and sampled study involved 65 students

#### Research Instrument

The researchers used the instrument of questionnaire adaptation of Richard M. Wielkiewicz (1999) Leadership Attitudes and Belief. The questionnaire has three parts, A contains demographic information of the respondents, while section B contains the item to measure the tendency of students to participate in school activities uniformed bodies. Part C is an item to measure student leadership in the uniformed bodies. Likert scale (1 to 5) is used to measure the response of the respondents for each item produced (see attached questionnaire) data analysis

Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 16.0. T test was to see significant gender differences in leadership at the school. While the analysis of Pearson was used to examine the relationship with the leadership level of education among students.

#### The period of study

To ensure the research is carried out according to plan and schedule, the researchers have provided a table as a guideline for research work in the course of the study. (See Appendix 2)

Table 1

No.	Schools	Student Amount	Sample Number
1.	Science School Batu Pahat	850	25
2.	Batang Jaya School	900	20
3.	Convent School Batu Pahat	800	20
	Total	2 550	65

## Analysis of Findings

### Introduction

This chapter reports the findings of a study based on the feedback received from respondents. Information analyzed by descriptive, in this study the researchers have used the computerized statistical software of Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 16.0 SPSS to analyze the quantitative data obtained. Data were analyzed based on predefined research questions.

### Research question 1

What is the trend towards uniform bodies in School Respondent have expressed their interest in the interpretation of a positive level of 93.8% per cent. The positive perception of 90.8% of the students are willing to hold positions in the uniformed body if given the opportunity and trust. From the aspect of consciousness 96.9% of respondents agree that co-curricular activities bring benefits.

(Refer to bar graphs 1,2,3 and 1,2,3)

### Research question 2

Are there gender differences in leadership at the school uniformed bodies?

T test results demonstrate the value of  $p = 0.210 > 0.05$ . The null hypothesis is accepted and showed that there were significant differences between gender and leadership. (See Table 4)

### Research question 3

Is there a correlation between level of education and leadership among students uniformed bodies?

Obviously here, there is a significant relationship between the level of education and leadership. This is because the value obtained is positive, which correlates with the level of education is directly proportional to the leadership. Overall for determining the level of education with leadership based (see Table 5).

### Discussion

Basically, participation in uniformed units are part of extra-curricular activities of the school and every student wajin involving diri. Ini enshrined in section 18 of the Education Act 1996. Tujuan this study was the basis for the school to be carrying out activities in school uniform units in order to be maximized and as one of the contributors in accordance with the requirements of spiritual leadership in the National Education Philosophy. Yusof et al, 2007 confirmed the success and failure of an organization that depends strongly on the quality and style of leadership that holds the responsibility of a leader is not only recruitment organization leaders will determine the organizational excellence.

The aim of this study Adela identify the level of student involvement in activities uniformed bodies and measure demographic factors such as age, gender and level of education and its relationship with leadership skills. The aim of this study was achieved through a questionnaire instrument was adapted and T test showed that there is a questionnaire to study 1 has received positive feedback through 3 aptitudes in the uniform of a first body which is 93.8% interest in participating in extra-curricular activities, 90.8% of students willing to hold positions in the uniformed bodies, 96.9% said that many co-curricular activities is beneficial. Supplementary when introduced in the

problem statement, assuming that the student extra-curricular activities are not important (Anwar et al, 2010) and students of the existence of the unconscious effects of their involvement in the activities of this uniform body of irrefutable and researchers can determine the extent of demographic factors on leadership skills.

### Implications for Future Studies and Improvements

For future studies, researchers must study the other more specific dimensions, such as using different research instruments such as inspiration, character, intellect, and judgment of the individual (Smith, EE, 2009). Other researchers must study more specific dimensions as the decision can be adopted for the purpose of management of the school or organization of certain uniformed bodies (Smith, EE, 2009). Researchers can utilize a variety of factors and the dependent variable control with more accurate and can get the results that are useful to modern techniques and leadership skills according to international leadership (Smith, EE, 2009).

When observed in chapter 3, the questionnaire instrument for 3 involvement in uniformed bodies using answer Yes and No, then five Likert scale can not be used, then the validity and reliability of students' answers can not be measured because they were forced to answer questions with answer Yes or No. only. Likert scale is used to measure the attitude of observation of this study was not able to see the attitude in answering the questionnaire (Wuensch, Karl L., October 4, 2005). While demographic factors such as age, sex and year of study undertaken in this questionnaire. age is a critical and important factors that could prevent or affect their leadership skills by Gardner, 2009. According to Rudolph, 2011, he was found by observation that the students of the same age with its leaders show leadership skills, while students are not the same age or younger or older than the leader will demonstrate strong leadership skills. But the study found that increasing age of the students, the higher leadership skills. While gender differences in the relationship with leadership skills in school, more effective responses to the girls because their number is 40 while male students only 24 people. Yarrish et al, 2010, stating that female respondents assess it in terms of leadership skills, cognitive and interpersonal / intrapersonal more important than the male respondents.

### Conclusion

The results of this study show that the majority of respondents involved in the body can increase the uniform leadership of the respondent. This means that respondents understand and act positively to the procedures set out in uniformed activities as a complete guideline in leadership. Saedah Nguyen Siraj and Isaac (2006) noted the quality of leadership is the most important agenda of the organization of educational and quality improvement activities also is a challenging task that must be faced by all stakeholders. By that demographic factors such as age, sex and year of study can also significantly affect the leadership skills.

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