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Examination of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making of individuals participating in the training of camp leadership

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Abstract

The decision; means selecting the most appropriate one from various possible forms of action that will be able to possible according to available opportunities and conditions in order to achieve a goal. Also decision-making is the whole of cognitive and behavioral efforts related to make a choice and selection in the face of the various situations and events.

108 volunteer leader candidates were participated in our study, by reaching 86.4% of 125 people participating in the Training of Camp Leadership organized in Kapizli April 23 Scouting and Camp Training Center in Silifke District of Mersin between 28 January and 2 February 2013. In our study, it was aimed to examine the self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making of individuals participating in the Training of Camp Leadership in terms of some variables. To achieve this goal, it was determined, by using "Melbourne Decision-Making Questionnaire" developed by Mann and Ark. (1998) and Personal Information Form consisting of 7 questions. The data were evaluated by SPSS package statistical software and the significance level was taken as $p < 0.05$.

Finally; while examining the self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making of individuals participating in the Training of Camp Leadership in terms of "gender, age and education level"; it was observed that difference between score averages of sub-dimensions of decision-making styles in terms of age variables is in the sub-dimension of "suspensive decision-making style", and that also no difference in the gender and education level was observed. Consequently, it was found that as age grows, they have more suspensive decision-making style.

Key words: Decision-making, Self-respect, Camp, Leadership, Camp Training Center

Introduction

The decision-making is an action of selecting one of the existing alternatives consciously in order to achieve the desired result or to reach the objectives specified. In order to mention the decision, existence of a personal or organizational purpose or problem, presence or formation of multiple alternatives for realization of solution or aim of the problem and action of selecting one of them are required (Can, 2005). The decision with lexical meaning; is the final product of logical process in which finally doubts and discussions came to the conclusion, way selected is began to be implemented. The decision-making is what we done when we do not know what to do. The decision-making is to prefer one that will provide the maximum value between the options (Kurt, 2003). When examining the studies done, we encounter with many different definitions relating to decision-making. Some of these; the decision-making means "selecting one that is considered to be the most accurate" from among various dreams and recommendations in the face of a case (Binbaşıoğlu, 1983). The decision is an appropriate reaction given in the face of a case needing an action. Also decision-making is an action of making selection from among many alternatives (Duncan, 1978). The decision is an answer to a problem or a solution offer for noncompatibility attempted to overcome (Terry, 1972). The decision is the description of a will in relation to course of action and behavior for the

future (Tosun, 1992). The decision, with the simplest definition, is to make a choice and selection from among various alternatives. Also decision-making can be evaluated as an activity that we do when we do not know what to do (Gursakal, 1986). In Eren's opinion, the decision-making is the total of mental, physical and emotional processes in relation to make a choice and selection from among various purposes, roads, tools and opportunities that will be brought them (Eren, 2003).

Decision-Making Process and Stages;

Each of the decision, decision-making, decision-making process specifies the separate periods related to the decision. The decision covers a significant period of time extending from the past to the future. The reason is that decision-making consisting of various stages is a process, in other words, the period that we mentioned as the past specifies the period in which problems faced by the organization are manifested and identified. The present tense is a period in which problems are identified, information are collected, options are determined, examined and selected finally. The future tense is a period in which decision is converted into an action and results are evaluated. When combining these three concepts, the decision-making forms the part of this process from the past to the present tense, and also the decision forms the present tense, on the condition that decision-making process is a whole (Bilkay, 1990).

The individual differences owned by the person have influences on the decision making behavior. Multiple choice decision-making processes reveal more difficulties for individuals. This case may cause these stress situations for a person. At the same time, this complexity of the decision-making affects the person negatively in the decision-making (Deniz, 2004). "The decision-making is a flexible way of behaviour. Therefore, different people may show different behaviors in the face of the same events and hence may give different decisions. However, the process or way followed is the same in the decision-making" (Yilmaz, 2002). In general, there are four basic strategies used in the Decision-making, These are:

1. Independent Decision-Making Strategy: It is the decision-making singly in accordance with requests.
2. Logical Decision-Making Strategy: In the case of the decision-making, it is a strategy that person collects information about possible options, takes into account the advantages and disadvantages of each option and tends towards the most appropriate option as a result of the evaluation made, after logical and rational thinking.
3. Impulsive Decision-Making Strategy: In the case of the decision-making, it is a situation that person tends towards an option that will eliminate the decision-making problem, by behaving as sudden, impulsive and impetuous without considering the possible options adequately.
4. Indecision: The state of being unstable, irresolution; irregularity, instability (Ersever, 1996; Kuzgun, 1993).

The winter and summer youth camps are organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports and the leaders who are expert in their field and received specific training have been working. In brief, this information may be given about youth camps and camp leaders.

Youth Camps:

The youth camps are opened in the summer months in order to evaluate the free time other than education and field of study of the youngs in Turkey, to contribute them to grow as a responsible citizen who knows relaxation, live healthy, happy and together, adopts the behaviors required by democratic life, loves his country and nation, gives change to make new friends and to recognize the environment, with good morals, personality, creative, productive, national and cultural values (GSGM, 2006).

Leadership:

It is a fact that can be analyzed and defined in different forms when examining and approaching from different points of view. Accordingly, Leadership is an art of influencing the action and behavior of the people. Also leader is an ability to impose his own demand and will to other people, after gaining their respect, trust, subjection and interdependence (Sisman, 2002).

Leadership of Youth Camps:

The leaders in the youth camps are people who received training courses, have informativeness capacity, have the ability to convey knowledge and skills about their branches to the Youngs, love their work, are open to learning and follow the innovations (Coskuner, 2009).

The aim of this study is to determine the Decision-Making levels of individuals participating in the Training of Camp Leadership organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Material and Method

Study Group

Our study was applied to 108 people including 49 female, 59 male volunteer from among 125 people participating in the training of Camp Leadership organized in Kapizli April 23 Scouting and Camp Training Center in Silifke District of Mersin between 28 January and 2 February 2013 by the Ministry of Youth and Sports.

Data Collection Instruments

In our study, "Melbourne Decision-Making Questionary" as well as "Personal Information Form" was formed in order to collect information regarding independent variable by individuals participating in the Training of Camp Leadership. The validity and reliability study of Melbourne Decision-Making Questionary developed by Mann ve Dig. (1998) originally was carried out after adapting to Turkish (Mann, 1998; Deniz, 2004).

Data Analysis

The parametric tests were used in analysis of data obtained in the study. SPSS package statistical program was used while analyzes are applied. By means of SPSS, the frequency distribution, arithmetic average, t test and One-Way Anova, and also Tukey test results were used in order to determine between which groups there is a difference in the results with significant difference. The error level was taken as 0,05 in the study.

Results

Table1: Statistical Distribution Values Relating to Gender Variables of Scale Scores of Self-Respect and Decision-Making Styles in Decision-Making.

	Gender	N	\bar{X}	Ss	t	p
Self-Respect in Decision Making	Female	49	9.67	2.06	-0.10	0.92
	Male	59	9.71	1.87		
Careful Decision-Making	Female	49	9.71	2.36	-0.77	0.44
	Male	59	10.05	2.16		
Avoidant Decision-Making	Female	49	3.30	2.66	-1.38	0.16
	Male	59	3.96	2.27		
Suspensive Decision-Making	Female	49	3.34	2.18	0.25	0.80
	Male	59	3.23	2.27		
Panic Decision-Making	Female	49	3.85	2.00	-0.05	0.95
	Male	59	3.88	2.19		

In Table 1, it was observed that there is no significant difference between careful decision-making, avoidant decision-making, suspensive decision-making and panic decision-making from the sub-dimensions of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making, when examining the results of variance analysis relating to scale scores of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making according to gender variables of individuals participating in the training of camp leadership, ($p>0.05$).

Table 2: Statistical Distribution Values Relating to Age Variables of Scale Scores of Self-Respect and Decision-Making Styles in Decision-Making

	Age	N	\bar{X}	Ss	F	p
Self-Respect in Decision-Making	19-21	29	10.10	1.49	1.12	0.32
	22-24	39	9.38	2.26		
	25 and over	40	9.70	1.91		
	Total	108	9.69	1.95		
Careful Decision-Making	19-21	29	9.68	2.23	0.34	0.70
	22-24	39	9.82	2.05		
	25 and over	40	10.12	2.47		
	Total	108	9.89	2.25		
Avoidant Decision-Making	19-21	29	3.68	2.15	0.35	0.69
	22-24	39	3.89	2.55		
	25 and over	40	3.42	2.63		
	Total	108	3.66	2.46		
Suspensive Decision-Making	19-21	29	2.68	2.07	3.70	0.02
	22-24	39	4.02	2.19		
	25 and over	40	3.00	2.21		
	Total	108	3.28	2.22		
Panic Decision-Making	19-21	29	3.31	1.67	1.44	0.24
	22-24	39	4.12	2.10		
	25 and over	40	4.02	2.33		
	Total	108	3.87	2.10		

In Table 2: it was observed that there is no significant differentiation between careful decision-making, avoidant decision-making and panic decision-making from the sub-dimensions of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making, when examining the results of variance analysis relating to scale scores of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making according to age variables of individuals participating in the training of camp leadership ($p > 0.05$). It was observed that there is a significant differentiation at the level of sub-dimensions of suspensive decision making style ($p < 0.05$).

Table 3: Statistical Distribution Values Relating to Education Variables of Scale Scores of Self-Respect and Decision-Making Styles in Decision-Making.

	Level of education	N	\bar{X}	Ss	F	p
Self-Respect in Decision-Making	Associate Degree	13	9.07	1.89	0.84	0.43
	Undergraduate	82	9.81	1.96		
	Post Graduate	13	9.53	1.94		
	Total	108	9.69	1.95		
Careful Decision-Making	Associate Degree	13	8.92	2.2	1.50	0.22
	Undergraduate	82	10.07	2.08		
	Post Graduate	13	9.76	3.03		
	Total	108	9.89	2.25		
Avoidant Decision-Making	Associate Degree	13	4.61	3.01	1.09	0.33
	Undergraduate	82	3.53	2.39		
	Post Graduate	13	3.53	2.29		
	Total	108	3.66	2.46		
Suspensive Decision-Making	Associate Degree	13	3.84	2.64	0.87	0.42
	Undergraduate	82	3.29	2.21		
	Post Graduate	13	2.69	1.84		
	Total	108	3.28	2.22		
Panic Decision-Making	Associate Degree	13	4.23	2.31	0.21	0.80
	Undergraduate	82	3.81	2.16		
	Post Graduate	13	3.84	1.46		
	Total	108	3.87	2.10		

In Table 3, it was observed that there is no significant differentiation between careful decision-making, avoidant decision-making, suspensive decision-making and panic decision-making from the

sub-dimensions of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making, when examining the results of variance analysis relating to scale scores of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making according to education variables of individuals participating in the training of camp leadership ($p>0.05$).

Discussion and Conclusion

As a result of the scale applied for total 108 people in our study, when examining the results of variance analysis relating to scale scores of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making of individuals participating in the Training of Camp Leadership, some findings were obtained about careful decision-making, avoidant decision-making, suspensive decision-making and panic decision-making from sub-dimensions of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making and also gender, age and education level. In our study, it was observed that there is a significant differentiation at the level of sub-dimension of suspensive decision-making styles from sub-dimensions of decision-making styles according to age variables ($p<0.05$), in other words it was determined that as age grows, the level of suspensive decision-making is increased.

The discussion and interpretation of the findings related to the study were done in accordance with sequencing of sub-problems.

When examining the results of variance analysis relating to scale scores of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making according to gender variables of the individuals participating in the Training of Camp Leadership, it was determined that there is no significant differentiation in terms of careful decision-making, avoidant decision-making and suspensive decision-making style from sub-dimensions of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making and also age variable of instructors ($p>0.05$, Table 1). When examining the similar studies: There is no difference by gender in decision making-styles in a study carried out by Ozcan (1999) for high school administrators, by using Scale of Kuzgun (1992) Decision Strategies. Also in another study, Osipow and Reed (1985) emphasised that males are more unstable than females in the decision-making situation. Tiryaki (1997) stated that impulsive decision-making score averages of females are different than males significantly and also there is no significant difference by gender between score averages of indecision and logical decision-making styles, Ozcan (1999), Kuzgun (1992), Osipow and Reed (1985), Tiryaki (1997), Gacar (2011), Avsaroglu (2007).

When examining the results of variance analysis of scale scores of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making according to age variables of educators of camp leadership participating in our study, it was observed that there is no significant differentiation in terms of careful decision-making, avoidant decision-making and panic decision-making from sub-dimensions of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making ($p>0.05$, Table 2). It was determined that there is a difference between score averages of sub-dimensions of decision-making styles and also a significant differentiation between 19-21 and 22-24 ages in sub-dimensions of **suspensive decision-making style** ($p<0.05$ Table 2). Finally, it was observed that they have more suspensive decision-making styles as age grows. In the studies in this subject, it was determined that decision-making styles of individuals do not differentiate according to age groups in a study carried out by Alver (2003). As a result of doctorate thesis study carried out by Hulderman (2003) and Sanders (2008), it was determined that decision-making styles do not differentiate significantly according to age groups of individuals. In a study carried out by Demirbas (1992), it was stated that there is an increase in ability of decision-making and decisions are more conjunctive as age grows, Alver (2003), Hulderman (2003), Sanders (2008), Demirbas (1992), Uzunoglu (2008).

When examining the results of variance analysis relating to scale scores of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making of individuals participating in the training of camp leadership, it was observed that there is no significant difference in terms of careful decision-making, avoidant decision-making, suspensive decision-making and panic decision-making from sub-dimensions of self-respect and decision-making styles in decision-making and also variable of education level ($p>0.05$). When examining the different studies supporting our study, for example: Ako (2005) found that averages of rational, dependent, avoidance and self-instant decision-making style of managers do not differentiate significantly according to education levels of managers as a result of doctorate thesis study carried out. In another study carried out, it was stated that students having a high level of academic achievement used more rational decision-making strategy while decision making compared to students having medium and low levels of academic achievement (Yigit 2005). Also Ersever (1996) stated that students having low academic achievement showed a behavior of impulsive and impetuous decision-making more than students having high academic achievement, Kao (2005), Yigit (2005), Ersever (1996).

Consequently; It is observed that personal characteristics affected the decision-making levels of individuals when examining our study and similar studies. In our study, a significant difference was determined statistically at the significance level in dimension of suspensive decision-making style in sub-dimensions of decision-making styles of the age variable in the part of personal information. Also it was observed that there is an increase at suspensive decision-making level as age grows. It is thought that our study will constitute a source as literature knowledge for similar studies to be carried out.

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