

**FORMING A MOTIVATION TO THE STUDIES BY THE MILITARY-APPLIED EXERCISES FOR THE
CADETS OF FEW SPECIALTIES OF UNIVERSITY OF CIVIL DEFENCE OF MINISTRY OF
EMERGENCY MEASURES OF UKRAINE**

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Annotation. The directions of diverse characteristics determine the motivation of students to study military-applied exercises in special training. Questionnaire survey of students of different courses. Found significant differences in the motivation of the students. Proved that the motivation of students during their learning experiences significant changes. The directions of psychological and pedagogical methods to develop positive attitudes of students motivated to learn. Found that first-year students marked inconsistency and instability motivated attitude. Virtually all of the students as the main and most important point to high socially relevant reasons (protection of the homeland, preparing for performance of official duties). However, data from the correlation analysis, we can conclude that these motives are not for real students. Significant impact on the attitude of students to physical perfection is the following factors: ridicule colleagues, they lag behind in physical development. The essential condition is the presence of occupation of free time and comfort.

Keywords: motivation, student, military, applied, exercises, special, physical training.

Introduction

The complexity and ambiguity of motivation problems' and its conceptual content's interpretation brought to great variety of their understanding by different authors. However, last years, majority of scientists, basing on motivation theory's conceptions – theory of activity origin of person's motivation sphere (A.N. Leontyev; 1966, 1972)- have come to certain unity concerning this phenomenon, in particular:

- Approach to motivation as to unity and dialectical interconnection of objective and subjective, social environment and personality of a man;
- understanding of demand character of motives, i.e. regarding motivation as a phenomenon, connected, first of all, with reflection and manifestation of demands;
- understanding of motivation not only as a combination of motives but as a process, changeability and discrepancy of which complicate objective and prompt evaluation of motives' for certain activity formation levels.

In spite of the fact that the problem of absence of systemic methodologies and specially organized work on motivation's for military-applied exercises mastering formation by the personnel of Ukrainian ministry of emergency situations (MES) units becomes one of the most important problems of special physical training, special motivation's researches have not been conducted yet in sufficient scope.

In MES educational establishments, in National university of civil defense of Ukraine in particular, special personnel of command staff and units is prepared, who should be dog experts, rescuers, who should directly participate in fire extinguishing, liquidation of emergency situations' consequences, carry out saving works in water. That is why special physical training consists of obstacle negotiations, fire-fighting applied sports, exercises in quick unfolding of special equipment, swimming by applied techniques, long and deep diving in cloth, swimming transportation of victim, submerged swimming and orientation with different diving equipment, overcoming of dog's obstacle course, exercises on conventional victim's transportation on slopes and different relief, different kinds of terrain and cave orientations, climbing at different heights of various steepness and level of complexity and descending from them with the help of Alpinist equipment and artificial supports, negotiating of different obstacles, including water, which are characteristic for mountains and caves [Order of MES of Ukraine No.10, dt. 05.08.2004, "On approval of manual of physical training in MES of Ukraine"].

High complexity of these exercises' mastering requires purposeful formation of motives for servicemen's training of military-applied exercises and kinds of sports.

The problem of motivation's formation as a pedagogical process with the following below elements and sequence is of interest and requires special consideration:

- a) accumulation, understanding and internalizing of knowledge;
- b) working out and strengthening of views as the base of motives for actions;
- б) development of definite behavior habits (in the light of the worked out views-motives).

With studying of motivation for trainings in physical preparation and sports system, the problem of revelation of corresponding feedback mechanisms is of great importance. It is necessary to consider that for the last decade there occurred significant shifts in value orientations of servicemen, that is why, basing on earlier important socially valuable motives (readiness to defend Motherland, mastering of military profession) and moral stimulating, when conducting educational work on cadets motivation's formation to physical perfection, seems now to be inefficient. Complete

satisfaction of servicemen's demands in the process of their physical self perfection is considered the main condition of harmonious development of servicemen's motion abilities' development. As the main factors, which facilitate the cadets' motivation-valuable attitude to physical training and sports, S.V. Romanchuk (2004) specifies: effective and material stimulation, conducting of theoretical classes in physical training, individual approach to every cadet, assigning of time for the chosen kind of sports training, in the mass sports hour [5].

Ye.M. Anokhin (2003), in his turn, thinks, that one of servicemen's motivation development ways is combination of procedural and effective motivations up to using of financial stimulation for achievement of high physical level [1].

So, we can make conclusion, that the problem of servicemen's motivation for physical training's formation and especially for mastering of military applied exercises on the present stage is one of the main problems of military education. Without its solution it is impossible to significantly raise efficiency and quality of teaching process. That is why the problem of wider and more profound study of servicemen's motivation for physical perfection, development of rational criteria and methodologies of formation and its dynamic objective evaluation is rather urgent. The search and grounding of complex of psychological-pedagogical techniques directed to formation of servicemen's steady motivation for military-applied exercises mastering is necessary [2, 3, 4, 6-10]. To achieve this purpose we conducted experimental researches of cadets of Ukrainian National university of civil defense.

The work has been fulfilled as per plan of scientific & research works of National University of civil defense of Ukraine physical training department on subject "Optimization of knowledge and development of recommendations for general physical training classes as the base of special training (fire-fighting applied sports and special training of scanty specialties of MES of Ukraine)".

Purpose, tasks of the work, material and methods

The purpose of the research: determination of all-round motivation of cadets for mastering of military-applied exercises in the process of special physical training.

The methods and organization of researches. In researching of problem cadets' motivation for mastering of military-applied exercises the authors used the following methods: theoretical analysis and generalization of scientific literature in order to determine the status of the researched problem; studying of instructions, documents which regulate the process of organization and conducting of special physical training in MES of Ukraine, questioning, statistical analysis.

Results of the research

For determination of cadets' of different years of study attitude to physical training and for evaluation different motives', which are the components of this attitude, significance levels questioning was carried out and it permitted to find out substantial distinctions in cadets' of different years of study motivations (table 1).

Table 1

Details of cadets' of different years of study motives for military-applied exercises mastering

Motives of achievement	Evaluation by 9-point scale		
	1 year	2 year	4 year
Execute norms of I, II grades	6,02±0,16	4,95±0,11	4,06±0,20***
Execute norms of CMS, MS	5,53±0,16	4,01±0,12**	4,58±0,16***
To become competition winner	4,12±0,17	3,59±0,12**	3,05±0,17***
Personal motives			
To have good body, appearance	7,75±0,12	6,46±0,08	6,49±0,13
To have general high physical level	7,68±0,08	7,57±0,07	6,41±0,13
To have high level of psychomotor response, coordination	6,13±0,10	6,22±0,09	6,07±0,15
To harden oneself, not to fall ill	7,67±0,08	6,47±0,08	6,31±0,13
To strengthen cardiac system	6,54±0,12	6,25±0,09	6,19±0,15
Inner demand for sports training	5,95±0,17	4,77±0,09	5,99±0,18
Social motives			
To have privileges in academic process due to doing sports	4,20±0,20	4,22±0,13	4,89±0,19
To obtain encouragement for sports results	4,12±0,20	3,90±0,12	4,63±0,20
To take reputable place in collective	5,89±0,14	5,95±0,09	5,89±0,19
Socially valuable motives			
Be ready for defense of Motherland	6,14±0,13	6,03±0,09	5,68±0,17*
To master profession	6,31±0,10	6,23±0,09	5,80±0,17*
To be an example for subordinates	6,44±0,08	7,41±0,08	6,16±0,13
To form moral features	6,09±0,17	5,87±0,10	4,42±0,19
To raise general cultural level	6,01±0,15	5,99±0,09	5,80±0,19
To endure high loads on service	7,50±0,12	6,32±0,08	6,24±0,13
Professional motives			
To release emotional stress	5,90±0,15	5,81±0,11	5,96±0,20

To adjust for future work	4,34±0,17	4,39±0,12	4,16±0,18
To enjoy with movements	5,88±0,14	5,79±0,10	5,99±0,17
Availability of spare time	5,81±0,18	5,84±0,12	3,58±0,17
Availability of comfortable conditions	3,20±0,21	3,39±0,13	2,93±0,15
Applied motives			
To be able to use martial arts techniques	6,47±0,09	6,35±0,09**	5,92±0,17***
To be able to run well, to negotiate obstacles	7,65±0,15	6,37±0,08	5,92±0,13***
To be able to execute gymnastics exercises	6,17±0,14	6,14±0,09	4,45±0,17**
Motives of avoiding punishments			
Purpose: - only passing physical training test	3,80±0,18	3,71±0,13	3,29±0,20
Not to receive «bad» and go on leave	3,89±0,20	3,74±0,14	3,33±0,20
*) level of statistical significance of means' distinctions $p < 0,05$			
**) level of statistical significance of means' distinctions $p < 0,01$			
***) level of statistical significance of means' distinctions $p < 0,001$			

So, on the first year of study discrepancy and unsteadiness of cadets motivation were noted (in particular, there were positive answers to questions, which contradicted each other, namely: mastering of physical exercises only to pass test, not to receive “bad” at the next training, and, at the same time, express desire to become competitions winners, execute CMS or MS norms).

Practically all cadets mark as main and the most significant “high”, socially valuable motives (defense of Motherland, readiness to service etc.) while from the data of correlation analysis it is possible to make conclusion, that these motives are for the cadets only those, “which are understood” but not “are actually acting”.

Such factors as mocking of colleagues, lagging in physical level influence greatly on cadets attitude to physical perfection.

Availability of spare time and comfortable conditions are also a substantial condition of training.

Practically all cadets want to execute mass sports norms. At this stage, for them factors of health improvement and relaxation in the process of physical exercises training as well as procedural motives are not especially important.

On the second year of studying:

- the motivation of cadets is more steady, different situational determinates influence to a less extent on it, much less quantity of contradictory answers in comparison with the first year cadets;
- Increase of health improvement factors' importance in the process of physical exercises training;
- significant differentiation of thought and relations of cadets, greater quantity of distinctions in cadets' of different specialties motivations then on the first year of study;
- factor of spare time for trainings is still important;
- cadets evaluate their own capabilities more realistically, that is why the quantity of those, who want to execute norms of CMS and MS becomes much less;
- such factor as opportunity to take reputable place in collective due to success in physical training gains great importance;
- cadets consider opportunity to gain mass sports grades in the process of physical training to be of great importance;
- socially valuable motives in physical training a little lose their importance. On the fourth year of studying:
- motivation has been established and relations more steady, that gives possibility to better prognosticate the level of cadets' physical readiness by the answers to questionnaire questions;
- low significance of socially valuable motives (defense of Motherland, mastering of profession) for cadets;
- practically nobody (except the members of university's combined teams) manifests desire to execute CMS or MS norms, to become a winner of large scale competitions, may be, because the cadets realized not only their demands but also their opportunities, correlated them and worked out rather steady motivations;
- practically nobody shows availability of spare time and comfortable conditions as objective factor for training, because this problem is not so acute for senior cadets as for the younger ones;
- relations in cadet collectives are established and that is why nobody shows desire to avoid mocking as a factor stimulating for physical perfection, but many cadets underline the influence of excellent cadets on development of interest to physical training and sports, with minimal affect of commanders and chiefs;
- as motives to physical perfection, forefront is taken by motives, which are connected with health improvement, with achieving of high level of physical abilities, their applied character, as well as procedural motives and hope to improve appearance, to have handsome body as a result of physical training;
- on the one hand we observe reduction of physical training significance, but on the other hand, inner demand to systematically do physical training does not change greatly, as a rule, it is in direct connection with physical preparedness of cadets and their general attitude to physical training;
- such motive of physical training as desire to be an example for subordinates in the future is very important both for senior and young cadets;
- significance of physical training as a part of general culture of a person is a little increased.

Summary

It has been proved that cadets' motivations are changed in the period of their study at higher educational institutions, that, in its turn points at possibility to efficiently apply psychological-pedagogical methods for formation of cadets' positively motivated attitude to mastering of military-applied exercises in the process of special physical training.

The prospects of our researches stipulate development and experimental testing of efficiency of practical recommendations for controlling the process of cadets' motivations to master military-applied exercises, in the process of physical training, formation.

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