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## BEHAVIOURAL AND MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS OF INDIVIDUAL'S BEHAVIOUR IN EMERGENCY SITUATIONS

In the presented research project we observed the influence of physical culture<sup>1</sup> on the level of security culture<sup>2</sup>, on personality, behavioural and axiological determinants of individual's functioning in the context of physical activity under threatening conditions. We focused on testing of a group of people who were trained to act in the roles closely professionally related to security, including to hand-to-hand combat. It was assumed that their personality will develop in the direction of specific characteristics associated with security culture and display these characteristics. Considering this issue we took a securitological perspective<sup>3</sup> focusing in particular on the first (of three: mental, organizational and material) dimension of security culture. In the research we referred the issue of personality and normative modifications of behaviour<sup>4</sup>. We also touched on the subject of interpretation of people's behaviour in the axiological categories which are essential for the full *image* of martial arts.

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<sup>1</sup> J. Piwowarski, T. Ambroży, *The impact of physical culture on realization of human security need*, [in:] *Medzinarodny Vedecko-Odbrony seminar*, Akademia Ozbroyenych Sil, Liptovský Mikuláš 2012: 294–303.

<sup>2</sup> J. Piwowarski, *Kultura bezpieczeństwa*, „Kultura Bezpieczeństwa. Nauka – Praktyka – Refleksje”, Apeiron WSBPI, 2012, No 12.

<sup>3</sup> В. И. Ярочкин, *Секьюринология – наука о безопасности жизнедеятельности*, Ось – 89, Москва 2000.

<sup>4</sup> W. Czajkowski, *Warunki normatywne nawiązywania kontaktu a manipulowanie w relacjach organizacyjnych i administracyjnych*, [in:] *Człowiek – praca – organizacja. Wymiary socjologiczne, psychologiczne i zarządcze*, F. Byłok, A. Czarnecka, A. Słocińska (ed.), Wydawnictwo Politechniki Częstochowskiej, Częstochowa, p. 38–46.

## THEORETICAL BASIS OF THE PROJECT

The category of *Type "A" Behavioral Pattern (TABP)*<sup>5</sup> was at the outset indicated as a construct that is useful for description and explanation of one's functioning in different contexts related to broadly conceived security issues. *TABP* is perceived as a behavioural indicator describing relatively permanent person's behaviour that determines the way how a person enters into relationships with the environment (physical and social). On the level of behavioural indicators of behaviour *TABP* is characterised by such properties as: 1) an intensely perceived pressure to achieve independently chosen but not very clearly defined goals, 2) a deeply rooted tendency to an intense rivalry, 3) permanent striving for success and for confirmation of one's self-esteem, 4) permanent involvement in numerous and various activities, usually accompanied with deadlines, 5) habitual propensity to speeding up the pace of doing multiple physical and mental activities, 6) extraordinary physical and mental alertness<sup>6</sup>. One of the more frequently used methods of testing *TABP* is *Jenkins Activity Survey - JAS*. *JAS* was used in the described research. When building his method by factor analysis conducted for *JAS* questions Jenkins distinguished three dimensions of *TABP*: 1) **H-D** (*hard-driving, competitiveness*): commitment, conscientiousness, striving for competition, 2) **S-I** (*speed, impatience*): dynamics of behaviour, manner of speaking, the tendency to irritability, impatience, **J-I** (*job involvement*): a degree of involvement in professional affairs<sup>7</sup>.

The questionnaire consists of the *TABP* scale that includes questions that best diagnose that behavioural indicator and of the *TABP* subscale consisting of the three abovementioned factors distinguished on the basis of a factor analysis. The distinguished characteristics of *TABP* are fitted to the stereotypical perception of a person who serves as a leader, commander, manager, fugleman – a person who demonstrates commitment, intensity of the undertaken efforts and psychological and somatic cost of emotional and physical load. This aspect of functioning of a subject is usually interpreted in terms of non-adaptive meaning of *TABP*.

<sup>5</sup> W. Czajkowski, *Type A Behavioral Pattern and Coronary Heart Disease: Theoretical and Methodological Dilemmas*, [in:] W. M. Kliś, J. Kossewska, W. Czajkowski, *Studies on Communication and Stress*, Wydawnictwo Naukowe Akademii Pedagogicznej, Kraków 2006.

<sup>6</sup> Comp. R.H. Rosenman, M. Friedman, *Neurogenic factors in pathogenesis of coronary heart disease*, "Medical Clinics of North America", 1974, 58, p. 269-279.

<sup>7</sup> K. A. Matthews, *Assessment issues in coronary-prone behavior*, [in:] *Biobehavioral basis of coronary heart disease*, T.M. Dembroski, T.H., Schmidt, G. Blümchen (eds.), Basel, Karger, New York 1983.

## RESEARCH AREA

The presented project refers to axiological, personality and behavioural determinants of person's activity in the context of security threat. It concerns a sense of security of a person which can be formed differently depending on individual personality traits presented in a repeatable way behaviour patterns as in the case of Type A Behavioural Pattern (TABP).

The category of Type A Behavioural Pattern (TABP) is a construct which is useful for making a description and explanation of person's functioning in different contexts related with broadly conceived security issues. TABP is perceived as a behavioural indicator that describes relatively permanent behaviour of a person which determines the way how a person enters into relationships with the environment (physical and social). At the same time, attention is drawn to the fact that acquiring TABP by social and cultural contacts and in connection with a certain psychophysical conditions of a person leads to an automated treatment of it as an instrument of adaptation to living conditions. At the same time, as a result of many empirical studies it was found that development of TABP can entail non-adaptive consequences in the form of the threat of coronary heart disease. So the acquisition of TABP may pose a risk to the health of a subject despite bringing certain benefits related to the temperamental profile of the behaviour of such person. It was assumed that the conducted studies will show adaptive or non-adaptive influence of TABP due to the importance of features of intensity of behaviour that occur in this pattern.

### **Purpose of the research, the research question**

In the research there was displayed behavioural determinants on the form of TABP which comes down to the analysis of the behavioural syndrome that constitutes a stable, preferred by a person way of conduct that relevantly characterizes the way of his functioning in relationships with the physical world and social environment<sup>8</sup>. Formulated in such a way research purpose implies the research question which was asked by the authors and concerns the importance of TABP in functioning of a person in situational contexts related to security/threat.

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<sup>8</sup> Comp. W. Czajkowski, *Type A Behavioral Pattern and Coronary Heart Disease...*, *op. cit.*

## Research hypothesis

We tested the hypothesis that the people who study theory and practice of security at higher educational establishments and also are intensively trained in hand-to-hand combat will be characterised by low rates of behaviours that constitute *TABP*. That assumption also resulted from the need of a scientific verification of the stereotype of a uniformed services officer which exists in public consciousness. This group of people according to their social role and the indicated stereotype is expected to act very intensively (manifesting such features as behaviour dynamics, tendency to irritation, impulsivity), with commitment and activity (tendency to rivalry) and responsibility (professional commitment). In the course of the research it occurred that an important issue is the need to build an integrated model of subject's functioning as an official who among other things is trained to fight, counter threats, proactively acting to meet citizens security needs<sup>9</sup>. In the presented model it is assumed the importance of values and attitudes which are essential regulators of human behaviour and influence significantly quality of life that is an important aspect of security culture<sup>10</sup>.

The accepted methodological conceptualization requires distinguishing between *explicit values* and *implicit values* and *attitudes* which are determined by them. This methodological perspective implies existence of differences in terms of experienced values and attitudes. In their interpretation the authors examine the consequences of presenting by a person certain behaviour patterns for the effects of their activities, the course of their social relationships and functioning in the area of culture. The authors assume that *TABP* has its consequences related to axiological issues. People with *TABP* in an automated manner accept values related to this pattern. This mechanism concerns hidden values which are of non-reflective nature. The mechanisms of creating a system of values and normative beliefs which make up a backbone of the first pillar of security culture become an important element in the process of education of young people. It is particularly important with regard to professional groups functioning in broadly conceived security issues.

Raising the issue of psychological and axiological regulators of person's actions in the emergency situation leads to the issue of analysis and interpretation of moral boundaries of person's behaviour. Interpretation of the system of universal values consistently leads to the problem of the permissible bounda-

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<sup>9</sup> Comp. T. Kocowski, *Potrzeby człowieka. Koncepcja systemowa*, Zakład Narodowy im. Ossolińskich, Wrocław 1982.

<sup>10</sup> W. Czajkowski, J. Piwowarski, *Administrowanie jakością życia*, „IDO – Ruch dla kultury”, No 10, Rzeszów 2010.

ries of conduct which can be accepted. In the studies on social influence it was ascertained the importance of a social and situational context for significant modification of standard behaviour of a person that goes beyond the borders of universals in terms of values and for that reason not suitable for acceptance and objectionable.

At the same time, such cases also lead to summoning the category of heroism as such behaviour which makes the other end of variation scope of the presented dimension of human behaviour.

Such methodological perspective implies existence of differences in terms of experienced values and attitudes and suggests differentiating *explicit values* and *implicit values* attitudes determined by them. It will also significantly modify behaviour particularly in case of implicit values. Indication of such a distinction has a peculiar justification especially when we raise the issue of self-improvement in the context of professional activities in work with students who are trained among others in the field of martial arts<sup>11</sup>. This can cause significant consequences of the nature that refers the obtained results. Referencing introspection methods in the form of scales of values usually leads to presentation by respondents declaration of acceptance of certain values. However, this is not a sufficient material allowing for inference about the expression of these values on the hidden level (values expressed *implicitly*). Reaching the results related to expression of values on the *explicit* level seems to be less reliable source of information on relevant, real regulators of person's behaviour. This is a complex problem also due to natural differences in terms of the ease of making insight in the functioning of a subject conditioned by personality variables. *Explicit* values are, therefore, not a very reliable material obtained from the respondents. This is due primarily to the construction of introspective methods in which people who declare sharing certain values rather express opinions and beliefs that are accepted and expected in certain social and cultural conditions than those with which they would fully identify themselves. The access to deeply internalised values and normative beliefs that are expressed *implicitly* is much more probable because of applying test procedures providing an insight into implicit values. In view of social and cultural determinants of person's behaviour in emergency situations and control of a security level it is appropriate to take such a test by an international team.

In the interpretation attention is drawn to the rank of incentive mechanisms doing it in the background of the A. H. Maslow's concept of needs. The reference to the research mainstream which is represented by him has its justification. So, in the characteristics of the development of modern psychological thought there was typically detected presence of the three main mainstreams

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<sup>11</sup> В. Заплатинский, Й. Матис, *Безопасность в эру глобализации. Монография*, Киев-Липтовиский Микулаш 2010, р. 83.

in the form of behaviourism, the psychodynamic concept and cognitive concept. In case of the third conception which is sometimes called the third psychology (apart from behaviourism and psychodynamic approach) there was a hope that it will allow to overcome the difficulties that occur in both mainstreams. Usually, when assessing different scientific theories different criteria are applied recognising test generation to be the most important. However, due to the variety of research and complexity of the relationships between theory and research definitely makes it difficult making a precise assessment<sup>12</sup>. At the same time, it should be noted that formulated theories, differing significantly in the degree of generality, do not allow to construct synthesis which covers by its scope everything that essentially describes human activity. Therefore, in the development of psychology in the 60-s of XX century there were initiated research and interpretations focused on the issues of development of individual opportunities of a person observed from the perspective of their experience. As part of this mainstream called humanistic psychology mainstream it was assumed that a person has a propensity to embody their abilities. This interpretation was intensely developed by A. H. Maslow and is often used and interpreted in versions that are too simplified unless faulty.

Within the described mainstream it was characteristic proposing a new paradigm of science expanded by so called Taoist objectivity<sup>13</sup>, focusing on values and addressing border problems.

Representatives of this mainstream emphasised synthesizing and holistic approaches which were a significant deviation from the schools of behaviourism and psychoanalysis. Sometimes such attitude is called a holistic-dynamic point of view<sup>14</sup>. It was also very important to highlight the need of procedural and dynamic approach in description and explanation of phenomena. In contrast to the psycho-dynamic school psychologists of humanistic orientation were interested in person's consciousness, his healthy functioning, mechanisms of self-discovery and development of his own capabilities. The authors of this school also underlined mutual relationship and feedback between a society and a person paying attention to the interdependence of changes occurring in both elements. In anthropological interpretations Maslow sought to indicate the nature of man and his place in the order of existence and the meaning of human existence and experiencing hope by him. In the psychological layer that author referred to the results of empirical research concentrated on the so-called selected representatives of the human species precisely selected and giving evidence of intense self-

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<sup>12</sup> Comp. C.S. Hall, G. Lindzey, *Teorie osobowości*, PWN, Warszawa 1994.

<sup>13</sup> Comp. J. Maciuszek, *Człowiek i problemy wychowania w koncepcji Abrahama Maslowa*, „Rocznik Naukowo-Dydaktyczny WSP w Krakowie”1992, zeszyt 141, 9-24.

<sup>14</sup> C.S. Hall, G. Lindzey *Teorie...*, *op. cit.*, 1994. p. 253.

actualization. In the distinguished by himself group he placed such notabilities as Lincoln, Jefferson, Whitman, Thoreau, Bethoven, Eleonor Roosevelt and Einstein<sup>15</sup>. The indicated term of selected representatives of the human species sometimes is the basis for a critical overview of this interpretation and suspecting Maslow of positive attitude towards fascism.

Maslow assumed, like Dilthey, that man is a being characterised by development aspirations and acquiring features of uniqueness. Another weighty feature of Maslow's philosophy of man is the assumption of biologically-related congenital opportunities constituting the core of human nature. Social world and cultural conditions can be only of complementary importance in the form of hampering or fostering development. Development tendencies in the form of implementation of his capabilities by a man are in Maslow's concept the essence of naturalistic understanding of a human being. In this concept it is also important paying attention to co-occurrence of forces of development and growth with the forces of regression and defence. The forces of regression and defence especially activate in the situations when the need of security is not fulfilled, which is according to Maslow one of the main needs of the group of basic needs.

Basic needs as ontologically pre-existing play a key role in man's functioning. The motivational force of needs is negatively correlated with their position in the hierarchically organised structure of needs. Needs from a group of higher level needs provide more subjective satisfaction. Lower level needs require to be satisfied more intensively and are of more basic importance for keeping a human alive. Needs in Maslow's concept are ordered according to the order of their appearance in ontogenetic development. Hence they are usually presented in the following order: physiological needs, the need for security, the need for belonging and love, the need for respect to oneself and acknowledgement from others, the need for knowledge and understanding, aesthetic needs and the need for self-actualization.

The main difference arising in the motivation mechanism of operation of basic level needs and higher level needs comes down to ascertainment that basic level needs are the needs resulting from the lack while higher level needs are the needs of development. Having satisfied the need which arise from the lack closes a motivation mechanism, the need has been satisfied and is no longer present in a motivation system of a person until another lack appears. In turn, fulfilling higher level needs is procedural and dynamic by nature not finding the point in which we can talk of satisfaction.

The indicated construction of motivation mechanisms of a person is also related with identification by Maslow and other representatives of humanistic psychology of the dilemma defence-development. In the

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<sup>15</sup> Comp. C.S. Hall, G. Lindzey, *Teorie...*, *op. cit.*, p. 254.

development process of a child it is typical to experience the conflict between security and development. Security creates the context of absence of threat, relative peace and comfort often identified with a defensive attitude. Development involves readiness to take risks, striving for freedom, independence and self-determination. This interpretation also refers to further dilemmas the existence and motivation influence of which can be significant. They are as follows:

- Security – threat,
- Security – freedom,
- Security – development,
- Security – need for stimulation,
- Security – sense of control [elimination of threats],
- Security – intensity of action<sup>16</sup>.

The indicated interpretation should be linked to the way of understanding of the concept of social influence. That influence can be perceived as constructive when a partner in a relationship is allowed to choose what is best for him. In the naturalistic concept of human nature it is assumed a subject is capable of it in connection with such construction of his existence as a human. In turn, in the interpretation of social influence which does not leave a partner any freedom to make such a choice we should identify its unconstructive character which often takes the form of manipulation. And we define manipulation as social influence in the context of which the manipulating (the aggressor) is aware of his improper behaviour and the subject of manipulation (victim) is not aware of it.

Summoning of a dual categorization of needs proposed by Maslow in his concept describing and explaining development potential of a person appears to be useful in the interpretations in the area of security sciences. Indication of the dilemma defence – development is timeless and refers functioning of people living in various geographical, social and cultural conditions. This is mainly due to the essence of Maslow's concept which is naturalistic by nature and of which we can deduce that experiencing of this dilemma is a natural state arising from the essence of being a human. Overcoming the conflict is conditioned by various factors of external nature regarding a subject and concerning such variables as, for example, cultural conditions and the context of social relationships.

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<sup>16</sup> Comp. W. Czajkowski, *Normatywne warunki nawiązania kontaktu w relacjach społecznych a poczucie bezpieczeństwa*. Międzynarodowa Konferencja Naukowa Security Forum Katowice, 06.11.2014, Katowice.



Identifying and tackling this problem by a person is usually developmental by nature, it serves fulfilling an individual potential of a subject. It may also lead to identification and elicitation of values or normative beliefs giving direction to solving the indicated dilemma. A reference to Maslow's concept is a useful context which indicates the importance of mechanisms of person's actions in description and explanation of action in the conditions of threat to values.

## RESEARCH METHOD

In the characteristics of the method of the referred empiric studies we describe a test group, present the variables that are analysed in the project, conduct of the study, research questions and a hypothesis, research results, finishing with conclusions.

### Test group

The test group consisted of the students of the University of Public and Individual Security "Apeiron" in Cracow during the grouping training of combat sports and methods in May 2011. Judo, karate, kickboxing and ju-jitsu are taught here<sup>17</sup>. The group consisted of 64 people, 27 women and 37 men. The research had a form of a group study in which the test group that is the students who were trained in the field of combat sports completed *JAS* questionnaire that serves to measure *TABP*. The obtained results were also complemented with demographic data. In the research project the authors raised the question about the importance of different types of variables for functioning of a person who works in the areas of public and personal order and security. The review of the issues of subject matter ( ) illustrates that there are stereotypes in the perception of the people who professionally act in the field of security protection that indicate the features of behaviour linked to its intensity. The possibility of deficiency of this trend in the way of behaviour of the officers was expected as a result of a current change of social expectations towards representatives of uniformed services and therefore the research results concerning presence of *TABP* will rather indicate *TBBP* understood as a kind of opposite characteristics to the case of *TABP*. An additional hypothesis was also accepted that assumes that the results obtained in *JAS* questionnaire can be modified by demographic variables. In accordance with the classical

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<sup>17</sup> J. Piwowarski, *Samodoskonalenie i bezpieczeństwo w samurajskim kodeksie Bushido*, Collegium Columbinum, Kraków 2011.

interpretation of the meaning of gender in shaping *TABP* it was presumed that in the test group there were some differences in this regard.

## FINDINGS

1. The results of *JAS* questionnaire for those training hand-to-hand combat whole group of students are characterised by *negative* values for all tested variables which were: dynamics of conduct and impatience, the factor of commitment to professional work, *Type A Behavioural Pattern* and the factor of commitment and rivalry.
2. The results of *JAS* questionnaire for women, as in the case of the whole test group, are also *negative* values for all variables included in the questionnaire.
3. The men, similarly to the results obtained by women, also in all the scales of *JAS* questionnaire had *negative* results.
4. In Jenkins's method (*JAS*) *TABP* is identified in case of positive results. The above- mentioned **negative results confirm the proposed hypothesis** about the doubts concerning *TABP* in the test group of students practicing martial arts and sports.
5. In the studies we also constructed the model of regression for the dependent variable of *TABP* on the basis of the three *JAS* subscales: dynamics of *conduct and impatience (S-I)*, *commitment to work (J-I)*, *commitment and rivalry (H-D)*. In the adopted model there was adopted the correlation between (*S-I*) subscale and (*H-D*) subscale and *TABP* scale. In the first scale we obtained the value  $t=5,34$  at  $p<0,00001$ , in the other case  $t=4,09$  at  $p<0,0001$ . In case of (*J-I*) subscale no correlation was found. The analysis confirms the appropriateness of the method's construction for which the indicated scales significantly define the explained variable – *TABP*. A statistical analysis was applied to the results of (*H-D*) subscale testing their variability by ANOVA method depending on gender, place of living and social background. In the case of gender the obtained result was  $F(2,61)=1,33$ ,  $p=0,27$  which indicates the lack of variation in results in relation to gender. In the analysis of importance of place of living the obtained result was  $F(2,59)=0,59$ ,  $p=0,55$ , which also indicates the lack of variation in results in relation to the tested variable. Analysis of influence of social background delivered the result of  $F(4,59)=0,21$ ,  $p=0,92$ , just as before not differentiating the results in the subscale of commitment and rivalry.
6. The test results confirm the assumed hypothesis that was referred in the project to the lack of *TABP* in the test group practicing martial arts

students studying internal security. In accordance with the assumptions adopted to conceptualize the issues **personality stereotype of people practicing martial arts which implies that they have behavioural properties defined as TABP (result of their personality traits) as a result of the research was not identified in it.** It is related to the changes in social awareness concerning the discussed scope in the context of social expectations with regard to the people performing the indicated professional roles. Additionally widely spread martial sports have their influence here via communities related to physical culture associated with the idea of the noble way of the warrior.

The issues concerning methods of study of behaviour and personality of individuals in the context of their characteristics and properties are of essential theoretical and practical significance<sup>18</sup> both for physical culture and security culture. Conducting of analysis of the desired personality and behavioural characteristics is also justifiable in a study of professional roles of uniformed services officers. These are people who often act in emergency situations and therefore some properties are perceived here as useful and well matched to the tasks which are carried out by them.

In the studies it was initially assumed that in relation to the group that professionally deals with security and brings together enthusiasts of martial arts there exists culturally and socially conditioned stereotype close to *TABP* in accordance with expectations as for the presented behaviour and characteristics that are evinced by members of uniformed services. Eventually, the results of the research allow to make a conclusion about *the lack of confirmation* of the indicated stereotype in the test group. People who undertake vocational training related to security protection associated with a holistic training of martial sports<sup>19</sup> do not fit the stereotypical *TABP* pattern – a person who acts very intensively, is impatient, with an exaggerated contested attitude and aggressive behaviour.

In the interpretation there is also a question of the importance of the issue of values in the analysis of one's features of behaviour. Presentation of specific values (implicit and explicit) associated with the issues of the meaning of life, health, subjectivity, openness, accountability, integrity and honour is an essential instrument which intensively modifies person's behaviour in

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<sup>18</sup> Comp. *Psychologia. Podręcznik akademicki*, J. Strelau (ed.), vol.I, Gdańskie Towarzystwo Psychologiczne, Gdańsk 2000.

<sup>19</sup> T. Ambroży, *Kultura fizyczna a bezpieczeństwo*, [in:] „Zeszyt Naukowy Apeiron”, 2006, No 6, pp. 247–263.; J. Piwowarski, T. Ambroży, *The impact of physical culture on realization of human security need*, [in:] *Medzinarodny Vedecko-Odbrony seminar*, Akademia Ozbroyenych Sil, Liptovský Mikuláš 2012, p. 294–303.

emergency situations<sup>20</sup>. From this interpretation we concluded that there is a need to conduct studies in the described professional context related to explicit values, implicit values and to attitudes. This involves understanding values as factors which are significant regulators of one's behaviour in difficult situations<sup>21</sup>.

A further conclusion that results from the interpretation of the studies leads to the statement of the significance of the actions undertaken within the training of martial arts related to concerning security matters. Emphasizing the mental layer of functioning of a martial arts enthusiast is a natural way of the perception of warrior's virtues. In this context let us summon an opinion of a judoka Jazarin: "Those who consider (martial arts) only as a sport and power and victory as the only objectives are misguided. The real victory is our liberation: absolute flexibility of the spirit leading the body which is completely obedient to it"<sup>22</sup>. In the conducted studies we mentioned the meaning of cultural conditions of acquiring and developing *TABP*. There is a need to build in Europe further international research programmes that would serve verifying the rank of factors of this group in developing properties of a person. The *TABP* construct was built in the USA and there it was considered a peculiar normative belief stimulating the need of functioning accordingly to it. The indicated issues will be an essential element of a functioning model of a person who acts in an emergency situation – a martial arts enthusiast or one who trains hand-to-hand combat as a uniformed services officer. Other important elements of adaptive and coping mechanisms are normative values, attitudes and beliefs. They require to be taken into account in building of the functioning model of a person in an emergency situation.

These actions should be an important element of education related both with a course of ethics that creates abstract basics of understanding the issue of values as well as with martial arts training in which raising awareness of axiological issues is a non-negotiable standard<sup>23</sup>. They are also an excellent opportunity to raise the issues of socially-beneficial and altruistic behaviour essentially related to the issues of heroism that are substantial in the theoretical and practical layer for martial arts enthusiasts. The issue of heroism is examined by Zimbardo, the author of Stanford prison experiment<sup>24</sup>. In his

<sup>20</sup> Comp. Z. Uchnast, *Koncepcja człowieka jako osoby w psychologii humanistyczno-egzystencjalnej*, [in:] *Człowiek – pytanie otwarte*, K. Popielski (ed.), Redakcja Wydawnictw KUL, Lublin 1987.

<sup>21</sup> Comp. *Psychologia. Podręcznik akademicki*, J. Strelau (ed.), vol. II-III, Gdańskie Towarzystwo Psychologiczne, Gdańsk 2000.

<sup>22</sup> Comp.: Mark Edward Cody, *Bushido: A Modern Adaptation of the Ancient Code of the Samurai*, 1<sup>st</sup> Books Library, 2000.

<sup>23</sup> Comp. J. Piwowarski, *Samodoskonalenie...*, *op. cit.*; idem, *Etyka...*, *op. cit.*

<sup>24</sup> P. Zimbardo, *Efekt Lucyfera. Dlaczego dobrzy ludzie czynią zło?*, PWN, Warszawa 2008.

book when describing cruel actions of the human he also indicates basing on the principle of contrast the banality of heroism conditioned by the sphere of normative values and beliefs of a person. In such interpretation it is worth returning to the mechanisms of thinking and remembering of empirically justified interpretation by Kahneman who distinguishes between fast and slow thinking<sup>25</sup>. In the first case these are the acts that are performed in an automated way which are not available in insightful mechanisms of a subject. In the other case thinking refers to the acts performed by a subject in an entirely introspectively controlled way.

Raising the issue of work in contact with young enthusiasts of military art which is a subject to the foregoing considerations can be a contribution to the extension of the perspective of perception, understanding and experiencing one's own functioning in psychological and axiological layer. The authors of the research project perceive undertaking such actions as a standard implemented in contact with audience during classes of Ethics, Psychology and management as well as during martial arts training. Within the project such procedures are understood as implementation of the educational establishment's mission involving improvement and self-improvement of a student of a security school. The principal purpose and effect of such activities should be deepening of the insight into one's functioning and better understanding of the issue of social influence in social relationships<sup>26</sup>.

When making conceptualization of issues of normative values, behaviour patterns and beliefs there is also a need to conduct research of international and intercultural dimension. Carrying out research in different cultural conditions will allow to take into consideration the specifics of mechanisms of establishment and functioning of the system of values as well as confirmation of their universality. The authors who raise the issues of importance of cultural factors to person's behaviour draw attention to the need for discovery of otherness of oneself and of others<sup>27</sup>. Functioning in typical for the XXI century pluralism and globalism conditions requires such actions from people who are aware of their resources and open to experience diversity but also similarities and analysis in operation of representatives of other cultures. Conducting the research that is oriented in such a way may allow for more complete identification of universal mechanisms of functioning of normative values and beliefs which regulate person's behaviour. Such research may also

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<sup>25</sup> D. Kahneman, *Pułapki myślenia. O myśleniu szybkim i wolnym*, Media Rodzina, Poznań 2012.

<sup>26</sup> R. Cialdini, *Wywieranie wpływu na ludzi. Teoria i praktyka*, Gdańskie Wydawnictwo Psychologiczne, Gdańsk 2007.

<sup>27</sup> See P. Boski, *Kulturowe ramy zachowań społecznych. Podręcznik psychologii międzykulturowej*, PWN, ACADEMICA Wydawnictwo Szkoły Wyższej Psychologii Społecznej, Warszawa 2009.

make it easier to explain and interpret creation of the hierarchy of values and also will allow to better understand the influence of explicit and implicit values on the behaviour of a subject in standard and extreme situations. Similarly, it can create opportunities for clear distinguishing and interpretation of ultimate and instrumental values. Comparing both situational contexts may determine better understanding of similarities and differences in operation of psychological and axiological mechanisms that regulate behaviour of a subject. It also seems advisable to take action of conceptualisation nature which serve ordering the way of understanding and interpretation of basic concepts concerning the issues of normative values and beliefs.

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUMMARY

1. The issues concerning personality testing methods in the context of their characteristics and properties has essential theoretical and practical importance<sup>28</sup> to physical culture as well as to security culture. Conducting analysis of desired personality and behavioural qualities has its justification also when testing professional roles of uniformed services officers. These are people who often act in emergency situations and therefore some properties here are perceived as useful and well fitted to the professional roles they perform.
2. In the study we referred to the social stereotype that in relation to the group professionally dealing with security and bringing together martial arts enthusiasts there is culturally and socially conditioned stereotype close to TABP in accordance with expectations as to presented behaviour and characteristics that are shown by members of uniformed services. Finally the research results allow to make a conclusion about *lack of confirmation* of the indicated stereotype in the test group. Thereby this is a confirmation of the hypothesis about low results or lack of TABP prevalence in the people who undertake their studies on the profession related to protection of security. This is also an argument in favour of usefulness of the holistic training of martial arts<sup>29</sup> which does not fit the stereotypical *TABP* pattern – of a person who acts very inten-

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<sup>28</sup> Comp. A. Węgrzecki, *O poznawaniu drugiego człowieka*, „Zeszyty Naukowe Akademii Ekonomicznej w Krakowie”, Monografie No 51, Kraków 1982.

<sup>29</sup> T. Ambroży, *Kultura fizyczna a bezpieczeństwo*, [in:] „Zeszyt Naukowy Apeiron”, 2006, No 6, pp. 247–263.; J. Piwowarski, T. Ambroży, *The impact of physical culture on realization of human security need*, [in:] *Medzinarodny Vedecko-Odbrony seminar*, Akademia Ozbroyenych Sil, Liptovský Mikuláš 2012, p. 294–303.

- sively, is impatient, with an exaggerated contested attitude and aggressive behaviour.
3. There is a ground to raise important questions in the theoretical analysis that concern **adaptability versus non-adaptability** of *TABP* behaviour which associates with stereotypes and prejudice towards the described professional group<sup>30</sup>.
  4. In the addressed interpretation there is also the question of importance of the issue of values in the analysis of features of person's behaviour. Presentation of certain values (implicit and explicit) related to the issues of meaning of life, health, subjectivity, openness, accountability, integrity and honour is an essential instrument which intensively modifies person's behaviour in situations of threat<sup>31</sup>. From this interpretation we concluded that there is a need to conduct studies in the described professional context related to explicit values, implicit values and to attitudes. This involves understanding values as factors which are significant regulators of one's behaviour in difficult situations<sup>32</sup>.
  5. A further conclusion that results from the interpretation of the studies leads to the statement of the significance of the actions undertaken within the training of martial arts related to concerning security matters. Emphasizing the mental layer of functioning of a martial arts enthusiast is a natural way of the perception of warrior's virtues<sup>33</sup>. In this context let us summon an opinion of a judoka Jazarin: "Those who consider (martial arts) only as a sport and power and victory as the only objectives are misguided. The real victory is our liberation: absolute flexibility of the spirit leading the body which is completely obedient to it".
  6. In the conducted studies we mentioned the meaning of cultural conditions of acquiring and developing *TABP*. There is a need to build in Europe further international research programmes that would serve verifying the rank of factors of this group in developing properties of a person. The *TABP* construct was built in the USA and there it was considered a peculiar normative belief stimulating the need of functioning

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<sup>30</sup> See T.D. Nelson, *Psychologia uprzedzeń*, Gdańskie Wydawnictwo Psychologiczne, Gdańsk 2003.

<sup>31</sup> Comp. Z. Uchnast, *Koncepcja człowieka jako osoby w psychologii humanistyczno-egzystencjalnej*, [in:] *Człowiek – pytanie otwarte*, K. Popielski (ed.), Redakcja Wydawnictw KUL, Lublin 1987.

<sup>32</sup> Comp. *Psychologia. Podręcznik akademicki*, J. Strelau (ed.), vol. II–III, Gdańskie Towarzystwo Psychologiczne, Gdańsk 2000.

<sup>33</sup> J. Piwowarski, *Siedem cnót Bushido*, „Zeszyt Problemowy. Nauka – Praktyka – Refleksje”, Wyższa Szkoła Bezpieczeństwa Publicznego i Indywidualnego „Apeiron” w Krakowie, 2011, No 5, p. 9–19.

accordingly to it. The indicated issues will be an essential element of a functioning model of a person who acts in an emergency situation – a martial arts enthusiast or one who trains hand-to-hand combat as a uniformed services officer.

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