

Original article

Actions in situations threatening other people declared by the candidates for Military University of Land Forces

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INFORMATIONS

Article history:

Submitted: 24 April 2018

Accepted: 21 July 2018

Published: 16 December 2019

ABSTRACT

The authors present the results of research on the declared readiness and ways of helping people who are in situations threatening their health or life. This research aimed to acquire knowledge about candidates for the Military University of Land Forces (secondary school graduates), about their activities and behavior in emergencies. The study included 89 people (47 women and 42 men) selected randomly from among 1100 candidates applying for admission to the University. The results of the research show that the student record book at the Wroclaw Military University is desired – in the vast majority – by empathic and friendly candidates who are willing to provide effective assistance other people in threatening situations.

KEYWORDS

emergency situations, risk of drowning, traffic accident, supporting activities

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Introduction

The results of research on the readiness to support people in various health- or life-threatening situations can be considered as an objective indicator of the assessment of pro-social behavior of given groups of society. This assumption is based both on the premises arising from the analysis of scientific works and the systematic monitoring of this category of events by the media. Elliot Aronson, Timothy D. Wilson, and Robin M. Akert equate assisting others in situations where such help is expected with pro-social behavior [1, p. 453-5]. Philip Zimbardo and Floyd Ruch give examples of altruism as the unselfish need to help others [2, p. 548]. Tadeusz Kotarbinski de-fines efficiency in deeds of fairness, “bravery” as a category of actions assessed jointly in terms of efficiency (praxeology) and ethics [3, p. 161].

The media around the world inform on a daily basis about situations when individual people, local societies, and the international community are helping participants in

events that result in fatalities or people spending the rest of their lives in disability. Although some of the injured people will regain physical fitness, the traumatic experiences of these events may permanently affect the quality of their further life (e.g., avoiding populated centers, depression, distrust of others, susceptibility to stress and anxiety). The list of events that cause these effects is long and includes acts of terror, robberies, murders, rape, transport accidents and catastrophes, natural disasters, pandemics, epidemics, etc.

On the one hand, the media coverage of these events makes us aware of the degree of involvement of various social environments in helping the affected and victims. The message is often enough to formulate an opinion on the efficiency of intervention measures undertaken by individual services referred to as disposable groups [4-6]. On the other hand, there are unknown motives and proportions of people who do not proceed to rescue operations or refuse to help victims and endangered individuals or groups who are expecting such help in the place of a given event. What is more, the difficult task is to determine the proportion of those who use this kind of extreme situations to remake their shameful targets (plundering, rape, escalating destruction, enjoying the destruction and suffering of others) [7, p. 34-44].

These phenomena can, however, be studied with scientific methods to investigate the causes of behavior and negative actions, to formulate postulates of expected changes in various social structures and activities (especially in education, management, and technology). The development of simulation methods has caused that science (in fact scholars) can diagnose these issues in various aspects. Their selection is primarily determined by formal scientific qualifications of researchers and expert teams. Debra Umberson and Jennifer K. Montez, for example, ascribe to sociologists a leading role in establishing the link between social relations and health effects, explaining the causes of this relationship, and discovering social diversity (e.g., gender and race) at the population level [8].

The aim of this work is to gain knowledge about the mental predispositions of candidates for the Military University of Land Forces (secondary school graduates) to help people who find themselves in crisis and/or emergency situations.

Materials and methods

The research was carried out in 2017 among candidates (graduates from secondary schools from all regions of Poland) to the Military University of Land Forces (AWL) during the recruitment procedure. The studies used a targeted selection of the test sample, whereas 89 people randomly selected from 1,100 candidates under the recruitment procedure (47 women, 42 men) were subjected to the empirical diagnosis. The average age of respondents was 19.5 years (the oldest – 24 and the youngest – 18 years of age). Sports and social activity, as well as frequent participation in solving difficult situations at the microscale, were indicated by 10% of the respondents, while the lack of experience in addressing difficult conditions by 9% of them. The candidates who declared sporting activity constituted a large group (69%) and a less percentage of

the people (about 42%) pointed to social action. A small group of the respondents (16%) were graduates of secondary schools of a military profile.

The conducted research applied the verbal simulation method using the questionnaire K-K'017, which is a modification of the K-K'98 [9-12] questionnaire. In addition to the activities of the respondent analyzed during the research in three situations simulated with description (danger of somebody's drowning, the need to help other people without a specified type and severity of threat and a serious traffic accident when the respondent is in a hurry for an important meeting), the questionnaire also included 9 statements (or questions) informing about hypothetical situations with their participation. Six of them concerned aggression, including against a respondent, a person close to the respondent, and a person unknown to the respondent (one time the goal of the aggression is to deprive the victim of life, the next time the purpose of physical assault is not specified). Moreover, they regarded the respondent's activity in a sports battle, his/her preferred way to resolve the conflict with the intention of achieving a relatively long-lasting effect, and the way the respondent presents to people the present facts in various life situations. Each of the 12 simulated circumstances (situations) was complemented by four alternative actions, from which the respondent selected only one (that accurately illustrated his/her operation in the described cases or is the possible action, which the respondent would be willing to take). The Delphi method was employed as well; three competent judges decomposed theorems (questions) from the questionnaire K-K'98 and assessed the accuracy of new claims. Alternative activities are described in a way that a researcher familiarized the mixed assessment methodology should differentiate them according to the following criteria: "effective – ethical (praiseworthy)"; "ineffective – ethical (praiseworthy)"; "effective – unethical (disgraceful)", "ineffective – unethical (disgraceful)" [13]. All competent judges confirmed that these criteria were met in 12 simulated situations (circumstances). The assignment of a numerical indicator to each criterion (respectively: 3; 2; 1; 0) simplifies the statistical analysis.

The study of the reliability of the K-K'017 questionnaire with the "test-retest" method by 35 female students of tourism and recreation confirmed the following correlations: $r = 0.859$ in the case of "the need to assist people"; $r = 0.723$ when "the respondent is in the rush for an important meeting and encounters a dangerous accident on the way"; $r = 0.869$ in the situation of "rescuing another person from drowning" [14]. When it comes to male students ($n = 22$), the correlations were respectively: $r = 0.766$; $r = 0.795$; $r = 0.882$ [15].

In addition to the distribution of mixed assessments in each of the three emergency situations, the phenomenon of stability of declared actions, i.e. satisfying the identical criteria in each simulated situation, e.g., "effective – ethical (brave)", was taken into account in the analysis of the research results. The proportions of people declaring ethical action in every simulated situation (regardless of the expected effectiveness) were considered a simple indicator of dedication. Both indicators, "bravery" and "dedication", were analyzed and data presented with regard to gender. As far as the declared sports and social activity and experience in solving difficult situations are con-

cerned, the data regarding only “bravery” was considered and presented. When analyzing the research results, the authors also used the ratio of proportions between independent sets of individual empiric variables. The statistical significance of the differences in declared activities of independent groups was based on percentage indicators.

Results

When analyzing empirical data, it should be stated that gender is not a factor differentiating statistically significantly the candidates for AWL in terms of experience in solving difficult situations at the microscale (DRST). Declarations “occasionally” predominate (women 70%, men 60%), while the highest similarity (11% and 7% respectively) concerns “never”, and the biggest difference (men 33%, women 19%) relates to the “often” declaration (Table 1).

Table 1. Proportions of candidates for AWL (N = 89) declaring their experience in solving difficult situations at a microscale (DRST)

Subject of research	Scale of experience					
	Never		Occasionally		Often	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Men (n = 42)	3	7.2	25	59.5	14	33.3
Women (n = 47)	5	10.6	33	70.2	9	19.2
Difference in the proportion	2	3.4	8	10.7	5	14.1
Total (N = 89)	8	9.0	58	65.2	23	25.8

Source: Own research results.

The sets of candidates, where sex is a factor significantly differentiating the number ($p < 0.05$), are people who declare social activity (women 55%, men 26%) and in total: sporting and social activity (women 45%, men 17%), as well as sporting, social and DRST (women 43%, men 14%). Women are proportionally more numerous groups with distinguished types of activity (this is the result of declarations). Most candidates declare experience in solving difficult situations at the micro-level (91%) and sports activity of 69%. The smallest number, 29% of candidates declare together sports and social activity as well as DRST. One of the candidates (a man) declared the absence of the mentioned types of activity and DRST (Table 2).

The candidates, as a whole, most frequently (92%) declare effective and ethical actions in the simulated situation of “a dangerous accident on the road when the respondent is in a hurry to an important meeting”, followed by “another person’s drowning” (89%). In the case of “the need to provide help to other people”, 67% of the candidates declare an effective and ethical action, and 33% – an ineffective but ethical action (Table 3). As indicated by the empirical data, all candidates involved in the research declare ethical activities in one third of the situations covered by the analyses. These young people expressing their readiness to give selfless help to others, in circumstances of closer unidentified types and levels of threat, reveal great empathy and social sensitivity.

Table 2. Proportions of candidates for AWL (N = 89) declaring sporting and social activity, experience in solving difficult situations (DRST) and lack of both activities and experience

Type of activity	Men (n = 42)		Women (n = 47)		Difference in the proportion	Total (N = 89)	
	n	%	n	%	%	n	%
Sporting	25	59.5	37	78.7	19.2	62	69.0
Social	11	26.2	26	55.3	29.1*	37	41.5
DRST	39	92.8	42	89.4	3.4	81	91.0
Sporting and social	7	16.7	21	44.7	28.0*	28	31.5
Sporting and DRST	23	54.8	33	70.2	15.4	56	62.9
Social and DRST	10	23.8	24	51.1	27.3	34	38.2
Sporting, social, DRST	6	14.3	20	42.6	28.3*	26	29.2
Lack of both activities and DRST	1	2.4	–	–	2.4	1	1.1

* p < 0.05

Source: Own research results.

Table 3. Proportions of candidates for AWL (N = 89) declaring a specific mode of operation in three simulated emergency situations

Mixed assessment	Men (n = 42)		Women (n = 47)		Difference in the proportion	Total (N = 89)	
	n	%	n	%	%	n	%
“rescuing a drowning person”							
“effective – ethical”	38	90.5	41	87.3	3.2	79	88.8
“ineffective – ethical”	4	9.5	4	8.5	1	8	9.0
“effective – unethical”	–	–	2	4.2	4.2	2	2.2
“ineffective – unethical”	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
“need to help other people”							
“effective – ethical”	29	69.0	31	66.0	3.0	60	67.4
“ineffective – ethical”	13	31.0	16	34.0	3.0	29	32.6
“effective – unethical”	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
“ineffective – unethical”	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
“a serious accident on the road when the respondent is in a hurry for an important meeting”							
“effective – ethical”	40	95.2	42	89.4	5.8	82	92.1
“ineffective – ethical”	2	4.8	4	8.5	3.7	6	6.8
“effective – unethical”	–	–	1	2.1	2.1	1	1.1
“ineffective – unethical”	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Source: Own research results.

The analysis of the empirical data based on the stability phenomenon revealed significant differences in the proportions of declared effective and ethical actions (bravery) undertaken by the candidates for AWL in each of the simulated threat situations (62% men, 51% women). Significantly smaller differences (100% men, 94% women) were found for the “dedication” indicator (ethical actions regardless of the effectiveness). These indicators analyzed in the candidate sets provide evidence that more frequently the actions classified for both the “bravery” and “dedication” categories (differences in proportions are not statistically significant) take place among men (Table 4).

Table 4. Proportions of candidates for AWL (N = 89) proving “bravery” and “dedication” in three simulated threatening situations

Mixed assessment	Men (n = 42)		Women (n = 47)		Difference in the proportion	Total (N = 89)	
	n	%	n	%	%	n	%
“bravery”							
“effective – ethical”	26	61.9	24	51.1	10.8	50	56.2
“dedication”							
“effective – ethical” and “ineffective – ethical”	42	100	44	93.6	6.4	86	96.6

Source: Own research results.

Sporting and social activity frequently declared by the candidates for AWL does not belong to the activities that distinguish them in terms of the stability of “effective – ethical” actions in the three simulated emergency situations (Table 5). Proportionally more often activities qualified for the “bravery” category are revealed in the group of candidates declaring passivity. Although differences in proportions are not statistically significant, they are meaningful (sports activity 15%, social activity 13%).

Table 5. Proportions of candidates for AWL (N = 89) proving “bravery” in three simulated emergency situations including sports and social activities

“bravery” Mixed assessment	Sports activity				
	Active (n = 62)		Passive (n = 27)		Difference in the proportion
	n	%	n	%	%
“effective – ethical”	32	51.6	18	66.7	15.1
“dedication” Mixed assessment	Social activity				
	Active (n = 37)		Passive (n = 52)		Difference in the proportion
	n	%	n	%	%
“effective – ethical”	18	48.6	32	61.5	12.9

Source: Own research results.

As it follows from the empirical data (Table 6), experience in solving difficult situations at a microscale does not differentiate the candidates for AWL in terms of “bravery” – effective and ethical actions in the three simulated threat situations.

Table 6. Proportions of candidates for AWL (N = 89) with different experience in solving difficult situations (DRST) and “bravery” in three threatening situations

Mixed assessment	Scale of experience					
	Never (n = 8)		Occasionally (n = 58)		Often (n = 23)	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
“bravery”						
“effective – ethical”	4	50.0	34	58.6	12	52.2

Source: Own research results.

Discussion

The questionnaire K-K’017 used in the study contained 12 situations simulated by description, however, only three were chosen for the analysis. It was not only because of editorial limitations but also due to the fact that traffic accidents are frequent events in Poland (compared to other European Union countries). In 2015, 2,938 people died and 39,778 were injured in 39,967 accidents. However, in 2016, there was an increase in the number of road accidents 33,664 (+2.1%), in which 3,026 people died (+3.0%) and 40,766 people were injured (+2.5%) [16]. Experts say that by 2020 traffic accidents will become one of the most common causes of premature death [17]. Drowning is another threat that collects a deadly harvest. Although in Poland, due to climatic conditions, the activity of people on water areas is mainly seasonal (May–September), in 2016 there were 504 victims of drowning [18]. In comparison to the number of fatalities in road accidents, drowning accounts for about 17%.

In the authors’ opinion, these three situations, despite two concretizations (a road accident, a drowning person) refer to a wide range of circumstances¹ when it is necessary to provide aid. The very general wording “the need to help others” is roomy and may apply to an extreme situation when there is a high risk of loss of life or health for an assistance provider. Such a risk applies to personnel of disposable groups (e.g., soldiers, policemen, rescuers, firemen). A certain category of situations, widely recognized as difficult, are not such situations for the above-mentioned specialists. However, professional training and even long-term practice in disposable groups will not fully compensate for factors that modify behaviors and even actions (i.e., conscious behaviors) of individuals in given situations.

The most well-known is the experiment from the 1970s, which shows the impact of some circumstances on the modification of people’s actions. John Darley and Daniel

¹ Naming some of these verbal simulations as circumstances is justified in the generality of the described threatening situation.

Batson watched 40 volunteer students who were preparing for pastoral work at Princeton Theological Seminary [19]. The research officially concerned religious education and the vocation to the priesthood. After receiving the instructions in one building, the students moved to the other building where they were supposed to give a speech, some of which was a sermon about the parable of the Good Samaritan [20]. Before a student went to the other building to give his speech (or a sermon), the experimenters systematically manipulated his belief about how much time it would take him to get to that place. There was a man in the gate (the assistant to the experimenters): coughing, groaning, with his head on the ground and eyes closed. There was an opportunity to embody the Good Samaritan. The aid was given by 63% of those students who did not hurry, 45% of those who were in a rush, and only by 10% of students who were late.

During the research conducted using the simulation method, almost 99% of candidates to AWL (in comparable proportions of women and men) declared qualified assistance to the category of ethical activities in similar circumstances. That was proportionally more than twice as many as students in the Darley and Batson experiment, and also 5% more than medical students diagnosed with the same questionnaire [Cf. 21]. It seems that such large differences in the proportions of activities declared by the respondents (results of contemporary research and the experiment from the previous century) can be explained by cultural factors, the impact of electronic media, the influence of educational factors, and the use of other research tools (direct and indirect observation). Despite these differences, the research results lead to the conclusion about especially young people's social sensitivity to the need to help other people at risk. It should be added, however, that various determinants decide about the methods of action taken in situations of real danger. The way the witness interprets a critical event, as life threatening or as an insignificant circumstance that does not require immediate intervention, seems the most decisive [1].

Conclusion

In total, among the candidates for AWL, 100% of men and 96% to 100% of women declare ethical activities in the three simulated emergency situations mentioned above. They are, at the same time, simple indicators of pro-social behavior of candidates for one of the most elite professions – an officer of the Polish Armed Forces. Given the fact that pro-social activities are fostered by the atmosphere of cooperation, kindness, and respect for other person as a human being, regardless of the skin color and opinions, a family, school and the environment in which they grew up played a very important role in the formation of the revealed pro-social attitudes of these young people.

The research results have shown that secondary school graduates with empathic qualities, sympathetic and helpful towards those in danger situations apply for admission to the Wrocław military school. What is more, the graduates declare their experience in solving difficult situations at the micro-level, as well as reveal their involvement in social and sports activities. From the point of view of the role of the officers, these are very important indicators useful in building a modern army. It concerns the Armed

Forces whose soldiers work in cooperation with soldiers of other Allied Armed Forces in various regions of the world, in conditions of varying degrees of danger. They also carry out tasks of a nature other than war.

When considering the research results, including the stability of “effective – ethical” actions, in three simulated threat situations, it should be stated that the choice of candidates with the characteristics of brave people for military studies is more likely to occur among men than women. However, whether students (cadets) are people with predispositions required from a modern Armed Forces officer depends to some extent on the criterion of selection and verification of candidates.

Acknowledgement

No acknowledgement and potential founding was reported by the authors.

Conflict of interests

All authors declared no conflict of interests.

Author contributions


All authors contributed to the interpretation of results and writing of the paper. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Ethical statement

The research complies with all national and international ethical requirements.

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Biographical note

Ryszard Kaluzny – DSc, PhD, Military University of Land Forces Professor. Years 2007-2016, university teacher at the University of Lower Silesia in Wrocław, at the Professor position. Years 2016-2017, function of Deputy Dean for Research at the Faculty of Management of the Military University of Land Forces. His research interests focus on the issues related to the preparation of man to action (behavior) in situations of external threats, interpersonal security, man's activity as a determinant of his development,

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Działania w sytuacjach zagrażających innym ludziom – deklarowane przez kandydatów do Akademii Wojsk Lądowych

STRESZCZENIE

Autorzy prezentują wyniki badań informujące o deklarowanej gotowości i o sposobach niesienia pomocy ludziom, znajdującym się w sytuacjach zagrażających ich zdrowiu lub życiu. Celem tego badania jest pozyskanie wiedzy o kandydatach do Akademii Wojsk Lądowych (absolwentach szkół średnich), o ich aktywności i zachowaniach w sytuacjach kryzysowych. Badaniem objęto 89 osób (47 kobiet i 42 mężczyzn) wybranych losowo spośród 1100 kandydatów ubiegających się o przyjęcie do akademii. Wyniki badań dowodzą, że o indeks we wrocławskiej uczelni wojskowej zabiegają – w znakomitej większości – kandydaci empatyczni, życzliwi, w sytuacjach zagrażających innym ludziom skłonni do skutecznej pomocy.

SŁOWA KLUCZOWE

sytuacje zagrożenia, zagrożenie utonięciem, wypadek drogowy, działania pomocowe

How to cite this paper

Kaluzny R, Marian M, Mitula M. *Actions in situations threatening other people declared by the candidates for Military University of Land Forces*. Scientific Journal of the Military University of Land Forces. 2019;51;4(194):646-56.

DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.5604/01.3001.0013.6457>



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