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## THE PECULIARITIES OF INTERACTION OF THE STUDIES OF COMBAT SELF DEFENCE AND THE RATES OF PSYCHOMOTOR REACTION

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**Annotation.** The most likely less duration of psychomotor reaction is significantly important specification which allows to preclude the possibility of any unpleasant results in private life and to achieve good results in a sport. Both simple and complex (choice) reaction time is particularly significant for the practice of civil service officers. In extreme conditions they should react quickly to avoid a stab, disarm and arrest an offender of public order, protect citizens' health or even life from potential threat and avoid injuries themselves. As a result, future police officers have got some few special courses of study and one of them is Combat Self-defence. The aim of this article is to find out the influence of Combat Self-defence studies on the variation of students' simple and complex reaction time. The variation of psychomotor (simple and complex) reaction rates of students (men and women) has been analysed during the period of eight months of Combat Self-defence studies.

**Keywords:** future police officers; Combat Self-defence course; simple reaction; psychomotor reaction rate; complex (choice) reaction; studies.

### INTRODUCTION

The students who are willing to study programmes which aim to ready statutory officers have to take special physical examinations, check up their health and psychical suitability for civil service<sup>1</sup> in the Central Commission of Medical Experts. Because of difficult operating conditions it is required that officers of Civil Service could be in a good state of mind and physical fitness. Under the necessity they have to be able to use physical compulsion and recur to arms or ammunition<sup>2</sup> purposefully on time during their work in various surroundings. The specific abilities of future statutory police officers are being formed by the subjects of

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<sup>1</sup> Pareigūnų rengimas. <http://www.policija.lt/index.php?id=3999>. [interactive] [accessed 2014-09-30].

<sup>2</sup> Lietuvos Respublikos Policijos veiklos įstatymas. Valstybės žinios, 2000, Nr. 90-2777. [interactive] [http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc\\_l?p\\_id=435630&p\\_tr2=2](http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter3/dokpaieska.showdoc_l?p_id=435630&p_tr2=2). [accessed 2014-09-30].

deepened specialization such as Guns and shooting, Combat Self-defence, Professional tactics and others. On purpose to learn better and be able to show the formative skills and acquired knowledge how to take actions it is gradually essential to develop the physical qualities of stamina, rapidity, power, flexibility and agility. When police officers try to implement the function of public order maintenance in extreme conditions, the rate of psychomotor reaction is a very important specification<sup>3,4</sup>.

**The aim of this article** is to find out the influence of Combat Self-defence studies on the variation of students' simple and complex (choice) reaction time.

**The objective and methods of the research.** The article has analysed the aspects of speed variation of psychomotor reaction of the 2<sup>nd</sup> year students, boys (n=32) and girls (n=32), in Combat Self-defence course of Mykolas Romeris University Faculty of Public Security. The groups of participants were formed by the accidental selection. The essential condition of selection is that the main hand is the right one. The Electromyoreflexometer "EMP-01" was used to register the time of simple and complex reaction. The reaction rate of participants had been registered at the beginning of school year before they started studying Combat Self-defence course and at the end of school year before their examination. The accomplishment of examination paper was evaluated according to the appointed requirements<sup>5</sup>. During the aforesaid period of time the students were studying eight topics of combat self-defence actions. The sessions lasted 130 minutes twice a week. The students had to develop the physical qualities of endurance, quickness, strength, agility and flexibility extra independently.

To register the time of simple reaction (SR) the participants who were sitting at table had to react to the light glint on the apparatus shield and to switch off the light as quickly as possible. In case of the record of the rate of complex reaction (CR) they had to choose and push the button once the indicated colour light struck. The task was accomplished with the right hand for seven times at one go. The best 5 results were valid out of 7 ones. The pause of 20 – 30 seconds was given between the tests. The methods of literature analysis, myoreflexometric and mathematical statistics were used to perform the research. The

<sup>3</sup> Bružas, V. et. al. Skirtingo meistriškumo boksininkų reakcijos, judesių greitumo ir tikslumo išraiškos ypatumai. *Sportinių darbingumą lemiantys veiksniai*. - Kaunas: LKKA. 2008. p.5-11

<sup>4</sup> Muckus, K. Psichomotorinės reakcijos ir jos komponentų priklausomybė nuo judėjimo užduoties sunkumo. *Ugdymas. Kūno kultūra. Sportas*. 2003, 4(49); 35-40.

<sup>5</sup> Veršinskas, R., Muliarčikas, A. Specifinių motorinių veiksmų efektyvumo vertinimo ypatumai. *Kultūra – Ugdymas – Visuomenė. Lietuvos žemės ūkio universiteto Kaimo kultūros institutas*. Kaunas: Akademija, 2007, (2) p. 216–219.

significance of registered indices of arithmetic average ( $\bar{X}$ ), modest square deviation ( $\sigma$ ), average error and variation rate (V) were calculated. The difference reliability of collected results was valued according to the Student's t criterion of self-supporting proceedings.

## RESULTS OF THE RESEARCH OF SIMPLE AND COMPLEX REACTION TIME

To compare the results of the first and second tests the indices of simple reaction of the students' (boys) group differed statistically credibly ( $p<0,001$ ; 1<sup>st</sup> table). The average simple reaction time of the group fell into decline of 37ms (from  $205\pm23,7$  ms to  $168\pm16,7$  ms) during the period (8 months) between the first and second tests. The variation rate of group testing results decreased to 1,7%. The indices of the group of women varied likewise ( $p<0,001$ ; 1<sup>st</sup> table). The average reaction time of women's group during the first and second tests got better like men's to 37 ms (from  $210\pm32,7$  ms to  $173\pm21,7$  ms ), whereas the significance of variation rate decreased to 3,1%. The results of average simple reaction time of men and women's groups were statistically credibly analogous ( $p>0,05$ ) during the first and second tests.

In the past 8 months from the beginning of Combat Self-defence course and the first testing the average results of examination of a men's group were statistically credibly ( $p<0,05$ ) higher than women's.

**1<sup>st</sup> table.** The results of simple reaction testing of men and women

Participants	Reaction time, ms					
	1 testing ( $\bar{X}$ ) $\pm$ $\sigma$	Min/Max (ms)	2 testing ( $\bar{X}$ ) $\pm$ $\sigma$	Min/Max (ms)	Examination mark ( $\bar{X}$ ) $\pm$ $\sigma$	Difference reliability of the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> tests' results (t. test)
<b>Men (n=32)</b>	205 $\pm$ 23,7	152,2/306,0	168 $\pm$ 16,7	137,2/230,2	7,4 $\pm$ 1,1	P<0,001
<b>Variation rate (%)</b>	11,6		9,9		14,7	
<b>Women (n=32)</b>	210 $\pm$ 32,7	155,6/277,8	173 $\pm$ 21,7	134,4/236,4	6,9 $\pm$ 1,2	P<0,001
<b>Variation rate (%)</b>	15,6		12,5		17,6	
<b>Indices of difference reliability of testing results of men and women's groups (t. test)</b>	P>0,05		P>0,05		P<0,05	

The average variation of complex reaction indices of both men and women groups during the process of the research was statistically credible by comparing the results of the first test to the second one ( $p<0,001$ ; 2<sup>nd</sup> table). The average index of psychomotor function of men and women's groups decreased proportionately to 45 ms (from  $268\pm25,9$  to  $223\pm17,3$  ms) and 48 ms (from  $279\pm34,2$  to  $231\pm27,0$  ms). The statistically credible variation was not recorded ( $p>0,05$ ) supposing to compare the results' indices of the first and second testing of men and women's groups. According to the average of groups' results, we could make the assumption that most men if compared to women would react slightly sooner to a simple and complex elected visual stimulus (1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> tables). However, the statistically credible variation between the results of different sex groups was not recorded ( $p>0,05$ ).

The index of complex reaction results' variation of a men's group of the second testing was 1,9 % less than of the first one, whereas women's – 0,6%.

Without reference to testing order of priority all average indices of our complex reaction time testing were credibly better ( $p<0,001$ ) than they were of simple reaction.

**2<sup>nd</sup> table.** The results of complex reaction testing of men and women

Participants	Reaction time, ms					
	1 testing $(\bar{X})\pm\sigma$	Min/ Max (ms)	2 testing $(\bar{X})\pm\sigma$	Min/ Max (ms)	Examination mark $(\bar{X})\pm\sigma$	Difference reliability of the 1 <sup>st</sup> and 2 <sup>nd</sup> tests' results (t. test)
<b>Men (n=32)</b>	$268\pm25,9$	231,0/ 327,6	$223\pm17,3$	192,8/ 252,2	$7,4\pm1,1$	P<0,001
<b>Variation rate (%)</b>	9,7		7,8		14,7	
<b>Women (n=32)</b>	$279\pm34,2$	213,4/ 358,4	$231\pm27,0$	181,0/ 317,2	$6,9\pm1,2$	P<0,001
<b>Variation rate (%)</b>	12,3		11,7		17,6	
<b>Indices of difference reliability of testing results of men and women's groups (t. test)</b>	P>0,05		P>0,05		P<0,05	

## RESULTS UNDER CONSIDERATION

The purposeful process of physical education (Combat Self-defence studies) has influenced the variation of students' simple and complex reaction indices. The reaction time to the simple and complex visual stimulus has significantly shortened to dispute the students who have studied the special purpose course of study for 8 months twice a week for 130

minutes. Other investigators<sup>6</sup> have also stated that purposeful and permanent physical training positively influences the psychomotor reaction time of sportsmen. According to the scientists' affirmation, more intensive exercise<sup>7</sup> which is regularly taken influences the decrease of reaction time far more. The average time of simple reaction of our questioned students' groups has nearly been coincident with the given values (150÷200ms) of other authors<sup>8</sup>. The sportsmen who work on their physical fitness and are really masterful show significantly great indices<sup>9</sup> of simple reaction (around 130 ms) whose sport practice needs the variety of almost limitary term and locomotion of all physical abilities J. Skernevičius published the reference chart<sup>10</sup> to assess the level of students' psychomotor reaction. According to the given data, the time indices of simple reaction of our participants during the research time got better from the assessment as "worse than average" to "medium" (the assessment of men - from 205 to 168 ms, women - from 210 to 173 ms). The registered simple reaction indices (168±16,7 ms) of our future police officers could be valued as fairly positive in comparison to the psychomotor reaction indices<sup>11</sup> (174,2± 21,5 ms) of masterful karate sportsmen.

The students who have participated in our research use their right hand as the leading one. Combat self-defence actions (tactical wrestling, strikes, their interference and others) could be effective unless and until hands, legs and waist movements are adequately fast, purposeful and concerted. According to the research data, B. Brouwer has maintained that we respond much quicker by the dominant hand.<sup>12</sup> The combination of wrestling elements (judo, sumo, jujitsu and others) is the principle of the subject of combat self-defence which is lectured to future police officers. The reliable difference between cadets and judo wrestlers'

<sup>6</sup> Skernevičius, J., Raslanas, A., Dadeliénė, R. *Sporto mokslo tyrimų metodologija*. Vadovėlis aukštuojamų mokyklų studentams. Vilnius, Lietuvos sporto informacijos centras, (Vilnius : LSIC), 2004, p.89-92.

<sup>7</sup> Simonen, R.L., et. al. The effect of lifelong exercise on psychomotor reaction time: a study of 38 pairs of male monozygotic twins. *Medicine & Science in Sports & Exercise*. 1998 ,30 (9) :1445-1450.

<sup>8</sup> Skernevičius, J., Raslanas, A., Dadeliénė, R. *op. cit.*, p.91.

<sup>9</sup> Milašius, K., Moskvičovas, J., Skernevičius, J. Lietuvos šiuolaikinės penkiakovės sportininkų, Pekino olimpiniių žaidynių prizininkų, fizinio parengtumo ir funkcinio pajėgumo raida keturmečiu olimpiniu ciklu. *Sporto mokslas*. 2009 Nr. 2(56) p. 7-11.

<sup>10</sup> Skernevičius, J., Raslanas, A., Dadeliénė, R. *op. cit.*, p.89-92.

<sup>11</sup> Balčiūnas, D. *Tradicinio karato do kovotojų bendrojo ir specialaus fizinio parengtumo kaita metiniu rengimo ciklui*. Vilnius: Vilniaus pedagoginis universitetas. 2011, p.60. [interactive] [http://vdvdb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02-2011~D\\_20110715\\_091433-10293/DS.005.01.ETD](http://vdvdb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02-2011~D_20110715_091433-10293/DS.005.01.ETD) [accessed 2014-09-30].

<sup>12</sup> Brouwer, B., Sale, M.V., Nordstrom, M.A. Asymmetry of motor cortex excitability during a simple motor task; Relationships with handedness and manual performance. *Experimental Brain Research*. 2001, 138 (4): 467-476.

reaction time<sup>13,14</sup> of right (266 ms) and left (272 ms) hand could not be found in the given results of researches which had been carried out by the scientists from Lithuanian Sports University. Various researchers received contradictory results. We have got a theory that such a position could be clarified by analysing the peculiarities of research method, contingent selection and other research record.

It is necessary to take one choice (or some) from a few possible ones<sup>15</sup> to implement the task and it influences the time of complex psychomotor reaction. It is stated that such a situation influences the reaction speed more significantly than the movement rate<sup>16</sup>. The reaction time is influenced by fatigue, strategic physical fitness and such a state when a visual stimulus is in the limitary peripheral sight zone<sup>17,18</sup>. After we had analysed our research data, we found out a rather paradoxical aspect that the dispersion of both men and women groups' complex reaction results was less (V) than simple one's. If the significance of variation rates of research results is estimated, the dispersion of simple reaction indices of both groups is on the scale between "small" and "medium"<sup>19,20</sup>. The dispersion of complex reaction testing results of a men group was estimated as "small" according to the Variation rates' significance. Although the reliable difference between psychomotor reaction results of women and men was not determined, the assessment of examination of Combat Self-defence studies differed ( $p<0,05$ ). It is estimated that the general knowledge level of movements' technique and specific sex differences could influence it since women distinguish for their decision-making

<sup>13</sup> Zuozienė, I.J. et.al. Kariūnų rankų psichomotorinių savybių tyrimas naudojant DPA-1 analizatorių. *Ugdymas. Kūno kultūra. Sportas*. 2005, 4 (58); 67-73.

<sup>14</sup> Zuozienė, I.J. et.al. Judesių reakcijos laiko ir greičio analizė. *Sporto mokslas*. 2007, 1(47), 40- 46.

<sup>15</sup> Muckus, K. Psichomotorinės reakcijos ir jos komponentų priklausomybė nuo judėjimo užduoties sunkumo. 2003, *Ugdymas. Kūno kultūra. Sportas* 4(49) , 35-40.

<sup>16</sup> Vaštakaitė, I. Jaunųjų tinklininkų psichomotorinės reakcijos rodiklių vertinimo ir ugdymo galimybės per metinį treniruočių ciklą. Kaunas. Lietuvos kūno kultūros akademija. 2006, p. 69. [interactive] [http://vddb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2006-D\\_20060516\\_112832-73665/DS.005.0.01.ETD](http://vddb.library.lt/fedora/get/LT-eLABa-0001:E.02~2006-D_20060516_112832-73665/DS.005.0.01.ETD) [accessed 2014-09-30].

<sup>17</sup> Ozyemisci-Taskiran O., et. al. The effect of a single session submaximal aerobic exercise on premotor fraction of reaction time: an electromyographic study. *Clinical Biomechanics* (Bristol, Avon). 2008; 23(2):231-235.

<sup>18</sup> Ando S. et. al. Effects of acute exercise on visual reaction time.. *International Journal of Sports Medicine*. 2008; 29 (12):994-998.

<sup>19</sup> Gonestas, E., Strielčiūnas, R.R. *Taikomoji statistika*. Kaunas: LKKA, 2003. p. 35

<sup>20</sup> Mokslinio tyrimo rezultatai. [interactive]

<http://www.google.lt/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=1&ved=0CB4QFjAA&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.svako.lt%2FUserFiles%2FFile%2FMTV%2FMOKOM%2F1%2520Mokslinio%2520tyrimo%2520rezu ltatai.pdf&ei=OGguVNO5IKqAywOutIY&usg=AFQjCNGX2kxqTGLHrAih24cA6cSH2hfzNw&bvm=bv.76802529.d.bGQ> [accessed 2014-09-30].

quickness and men – for their movement speed and strong power<sup>21,22</sup>. The relevant level of aforesaid features' development gives a chance to perform actions of combat self-defence faster and more powerful and this factor significantly influences the value of evaluation mark in an examination<sup>23</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

The eight months' studies of Combat Self-defence when practical training is twice a week for 130 minutes have the significant and positive impact on simple and complex psychomotor reaction time. During the aforesaid period of time the significance of average psychomotor reaction indices of future police officers (men and women's groups) varied (decreased) by nearly steady time intervals (GR – 37 ms, CR – 45-48 ms).

The indices' averages of psychomotor reaction time of men and women's groups were statistically significantly analogous. However, the medium values of evaluation of Combat Self-defence examination differed statistically pointedly. The women made more mistakes in an examination and they accomplished their actions more slowly than the men did.

The dispersion of indices of simple reaction time of a men's group decreased from the assessment rate as "medium" to "small" during the course of the research (V from 11,6 to 9,9%) and the complex ones were assessed as (V 9,7-7,8% ) "small". The dispersion of those indices of a women's group declined during the research but it remained within the "medium" pale (GR – V from 15,6 to 12,5% and CR – from 12,3 to 11,7%).

The indices of psychomotor reaction of men and women's groups were not distinct. However, the evaluation results of movements' technique fulfilment of Combat self-defence were statistically significantly different. The analogous reaction time of men and women could not maintain the comparable quality of movements' fulfilment of Combat self-defence.

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<sup>21</sup> Muliarčikas, A. Moterų treniruočių metodikos ypatumai. *Lengvoji atletika. Vadovėlis Lietuvos aukštuju mokyklu studentams*. Vilnius: Egalda, 1995, p. 45-49.

<sup>22</sup> Kavaliauskienė, E. Moterų treniruočių metodikos ypatumai. *Lengvoji atletika. Vadovėlis*. Kaunas: LKKA, 2008. p.369-382.

<sup>23</sup> Veršinskas, R. Muliarčikas, A. , *supra* note 5, p. 216–219.

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## KOVINĖS SAVIGYNOS DALYKO STUDIJŲ IR PSICHOMOTORINIŲ REAKCIJŲ RODIKLIŲ SĄVEIKOS YPATUMAI

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### S a n t r a u k a

Būsimieji policijos pareigūnai, studijuodami tokius pagilintos specializacijos dalykus kaip Ginklai ir šaudyba, Kovinė savigyna, Policijos veiklos taktika, lavina pagrindines fizines ypatybes, didina specialios lokomotorikos patirtį - įgyja naujų specialių veiksmų panaudojimo mokesčių bei įgūdžių formavimo pradmenų. Viena iš esminių sąlygų siekiant tikslinai ir efektyviai realizuoti gebėjimus, įgytus pratybų, kurių pagrindinę dalį sudaro lokomotorinės sistemos, metu, - psichomotorinių reakcijų greitis.

Šio straipsnio tikslas - išsiaiškinti Kovinės savigynos dalyko studijų įtaką studentų paprastosios ir sudetingosios reakcijos laiko kitimui.

Straipsnyje analizuojami Mykolo Romerio universiteto Viešojo saugumo fakulteto II kurso studentų, vaikinų (n=32) ir merginų (n=32), studijavusių Kovinės savigynos dalyką, psichomotorinės reakcijos greičio kitimo aspektai. Tiriamųjų grupės buvo sudarytos atsitiktinės atrankos būdu. Esminė atrankos sąlyga - pagrindinė ranka dešinė. Paprastos ir sudetingos reakcijos greičiui registruoti naudotas Elektromiorefleksometras „EMP-01“. Tiriamųjų reakcijos greitis buvo registruojamas mokslo metų pradžioje prieš pradedant studijuoti Kovinės savigynos dalyką ir mokslo metų pabaigoje – prieš egzaminą. Egzamino užduočių atlikimas vertintas pagal nustatytus reikalavimus. Per minėtą laikotarpį studentai studijavo aštuonias kovinės savigynos veiksmų temas. Užsiėmimai vyko po 130 min. du kartus per savaitę. Papildomai savarankiškai studentai privalėjo lavinti ištvermės, greitumo, jėgos, vikrumo bei lankstumo fizinius gebėjimus.

Registrnuojant paprastosios reakcijos laiką (PR), tiriamieji sėdėdami prie stalo turėjo sureaguoti į prietaiso skydelyje užsidegusių švieselę - galimai greičiau paspausti išjungimo mygtuką. Sudetingos reakcijos laiko (SR) registravimo atveju jie turėjo pasirinkti ir paspausti mygtuką užsidegus tik nurodytos spalvos švieselei. 7 kartus iš eilės užduotis buvo atliekama dešine ranka. Iš 7 rezultatų kaip įskaitinius palikome 5 geriausius. Tarp bandymų buvo daroma 20-30 s pertrauka. Atliekant tyrimą buvo naudojami literatūros analizės, miorefleksometrijos ir matematinės statistikos metodai. Apskaičiuotos užregistruotų rodiklių aritmetinio vidurkio ( $\bar{X}$ ), vidutinio kvadratinio nuokrypio( $\sigma$ ), vidurkio paklaidos ir variacijos koeficiente (V) reikšmės. Gautų rezultatų skirtumo patikimumas įvertintas pagal Stjudento neprisklausomų imčių t kriterijų.

Tyrimo laikotarpiu buvo nustatyta, kad aštuonių mėnesių trukmės Kovinės savigynos dalyko studijos, kai pratybos vedamos du kartus per savaitę po 130 minučių, daro reikšmingą, teigiamą įtaką paprastosios ir sudetingosios psichomotorinės reakcijos trukmei. Per minėtą laikotarpį tirtų būsimųjų policijos pareigūnų, vyrių ir moterų grupių, vidutinės psichomotorinės reakcijos rodiklių reikšmės kito (mažėjo) beveik vienodais laiko trukmės intervalais (PR – 37 ms, SR – 45-48 ms).

Psichomotorinės reakcijos trukmės rodiklių vyrių ir moterų grupių vidurkiai buvo statistiškai reikšmingai panašūs, tačiau Kovinės savigynos egzamino vertinimo vidutinės reikšmės skyresi statistiškai reikšmingai. Egzamino metu moterys darė daugiau klaidų, veiksmus atlikdavo lečiau nei vyrai.

Vyrų grupės paprastosios reakcijos trukmės rodiklių sklaida tyrimo eigoje mažėjo nuo vertinimo kategorijos „vidutinė“ iki „maža“ (V nuo 11,6 iki 9,9%), o sudetingosios – vertinama kaip (V 9,7-7,8% ),„maža“. Moterų grupės šių rodiklių sklaida tyrimo laikotarpiu mažėjo, bet neišėjo iš „vidutinės“ (PR - V nuo 15,6 iki 12,5% ir SR nuo 12,3 iki 11,7%) ribų.



Vyrų ir moterų grupių psichomotorinės reakcijos rodikliai nesiskyrė, tačiau kovinės savigynos veiksmų technikos atlikimo įvertinimo rezultatai buvo statistiškai reikšmingai skirtingi. Vien panaši vyrų ir moterų reakcijos trukmė neapsprendžia panašios kovinės savigynos veiksmų atlikimo kokybės ir efektyvumo.

**Pagrindinės sąvokos:** būsimieji policijos pareigūnai; Kovinės savigynos dalykas; paprastoji reakcija; psichomotorinės reakcijos greitis; sudėtingoji reakcija; studijų procesas.

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