

TESTS IN ORIENTEERING IN THE FUNCTION OF PREDICTION OF SUCCESS OF MEMBERS OF THE POLICE IN FIELD TRAINING

Boban Milojković

Summary: In a sample of 36 members of units of the Police of the Ministry of Interior of the Republic of Serbia, intended to perform complex security tasks (12 members of the Anti-Terrorist Unit - Group 1, 12 members of the Special Anti-Terrorist Unit - Group 2 and 12 members of the Gendarmerie - Group 3), the degree of success in the police topography field training was tested in several phases, and in one phase final tests in orienteering were used. The research was carried out after the completed theoretical and practical teachings in police topography on specialist studies by the same teacher. The study used 3 batteries of tests to verify the ability to solve topographic tasks in movement, with the aim of accurate and quick finding of set control points without the use of topographical maps, based on the implementation of orienteering technique “memory score sprint orientation” (T-1, T-2 and T-3). In relation to measuring the success of solving the final orienteering tests of three tested groups that should assess the educational effectiveness of police officers in the police topography field training, the results achieved through single-factor univariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) showed statistically significant differences ($p < 0.001$) in results between the tested units in all three tests. The biggest difference is in the test T-3 ($F = 42.880$), then the test T-2 ($F = 18.503$) and at the end in the test T-1 ($F = 10.790$). By using LSD Post Hoc test on pairs of groups, statistically significant difference between groups in the function of a single test was determined, i.e. it was determined that among all three tested groups there was a criss-cross statistically significant difference at the level of $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.01$ and $p < 0.001$. Results of the population tested with the help of these instruments reflect the level of competence of these units in police topography, individually for the purpose of individualization of training, but above all they prove a statistically significant difference in the level of training among the groups that participated in the research, as well as purposefulness of application of orienteering techniques as a sport of special importance for the police and army.