

MOTIVATE YOURSELF

Techniques to Avoid Procrastination

When discussing motivation it is also necessary to discuss issues of concentration and procrastination. These three topics are intrinsically connected - each affecting the other. Similarly, challenges that impact one area likely also impact the other two. When looking for ways to increase motivation it is necessary to also discuss procrastination and concentration.

When our motivation decreases our stress, guilt & apathy increase. This often leads to burn out. Our ability to concentrate will decrease. All of this increases our tendency to procrastinate.

Motivation can be split into two categories: external and internal. Otherwise known as factors that motivate extrinsically or intrinsically. While there isn't a right or wrong way to motivate yourself, different methods are more useful in different situations.

Extrinsic

- External rewards
- Avoiding consequences

Benefits

• Can be particularly

need to complete

something you find

difficult or uninteresting

important when you

Challenges

• Excessive rewards can

motivation when the

extrinsic reward is no

decrease intrinsic

longer present

Benefits

 Creates positive emotions

Internal rewards

Enjoyable

- Typically produce better quality work
- Examples
- Participating in a sport to win awards
- Cleaning your room to avoid being reprimanded by your parents
- Competing in a contest to win a scholarship
- Studying because you want to get a good grade
- Participating in a sport because enjoy it
- Cleaning your room because you like tidying up
- Solving a puzzle because you find the challenge fun and exciting

Intrinsic

Studying a subject you find fascinating

Try combining both intrinsic & extrinsic motivators for the most effective approach.

Intrinsic motivation

Intrinsic motivation occurs when we act without any obvious external rewards. We simply enjoy an activity or see it as an opportunity to explore, learn, and actualize our potentials.

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- Challenges
- Can be difficult to find personal meaning in work/academics that don't immediately interest you



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Factors that increase intrinsic motivation are:

Curiosity pushes us to explore and learn for the sole pleasure of learning and mastering. Being challenged helps us work at a continuously optimal level work toward meaningful goals. This comes from our basic desire to control what happens and make decisions that affect the outcome. We have an innate need to be appreciated and satisfaction when our efforts are recognized and appreciated by others. Cooperating with others satisfies our need for belonging. We also feel personal satisfaction when we help others and work together to achieve a shared goal Competition poses a challenge and increases the importance we place on doing well. Fantasy involves using mental or virtual images to stimulate your behavior. An example is a virtual game that requires you to answer a question or solve a problem to move to the next level.

Why do we Procrastinate?

We often tell ourselves that procrastination stems from laziness. However, in reality the reasons why we may procrastinate are much more complex than simple work avoidance.

Habit	Many university students did very well in high school even though they procrastinated a lot.
Overload	When there are too many tasks to do, or a big task that seems overwhelming, it's easy to procrastinate.
Control	Some people procrastinate because they feel that making decisions about when to study is one of the few areas over which they have control.
Perfectionism	If a perfectionist receives a low mark, procrastination creates an "emotional out" – the low mark does not reflect their true ability or potential, so there is no loss of self-esteem

Adapted from: Wong, L. (2003) *Essential Study Skills* (4 Ed.) Images retrieved from: <u>https://www.freepik.com/</u>

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