

MOTIVATION PROBLEMS IN THE WORK

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*“For it is God who works in you to will and to act according to his good purpose.”
Philippians 2:13*

Motivation: The incentives that initiate, sustain, and direct behavior.

Some Principles of Motivation

1. All behavior is motivated. Even doing nothing.
2. In cross-cultural work, problems are usually not in initiating, but in sustaining and directing behavior. We must make a distinction.
3. There are two kinds of motivation: internal and external. Usually both kinds are involved when problems occur.
4. Motivation may be conscious or unconscious. Often it's both.
5. Short- and long-range trends are critical in diagnosing motivation problems.

Some Reasons for Problems

1. Internal reasons.
 - a. Spiritual difficulties. Often related to other areas.
 - b. Physical problems. May not be diagnosed or recognized.
 - c. Unresolved emotional conflicts.
 - d. Poor self-esteem. Often related to emotional conflicts.
 - Feels incapable of producing.
 - Feels unworthy of producing.
 - e. Lack of purpose and/or long-range goals.
 - f. Lack of management or other skills.
 - g. Inappropriate habit patterns.
2. External reasons: the person's reaction to the situation.
 - a. The work isn't challenging or fulfilling.
 - b. The work is too difficult.
 - c. Insufficient positive feedback.
 - From the work.
 - From others.
 - d. Interpersonal conflicts—at work or elsewhere.
 - e. Insufficient direction and/or help.
 - f. Not coping with stress—at work or elsewhere.

- g. Poor group morale and/or team spirit.

Dealing with the Problem

1. Your relationship with the person is crucial.
 - a. Avoid condemning, judging, criticizing.
 - b. Communicate unconditional love and affirmation.
 - c. Demonstrate concern for the person, not just for the work.
 - d. Talk about your responsibility before God to deal with the problem, for his/her sake and for His work.
2. Use your best interpersonal skills to diagnose the situation.
 - a. Encourage the person to talk about it.
 - b. Use your drawing out skills. Bubbles may lead to underlying causes.
 - c. Avoid premature solutions, advice or judgments.
 - d. Discern between short-term and long-term problems. Look at trends, and what may have happened to affect motivation.
3. Try practical assignments.
 - a. Give simple, measurable tasks first.
 - b. Use these for further diagnosis.
 - c. Stay with the person. Don't give up too quickly.
4. Enlist help from others.
 - a. Technical expertise.
 - b. Counsel—for yourself and/or the person.
 - c. Accountability partner.
 - d. Encouragers.
5. Take action if there is insufficient change.
 - a. Openly discuss options and consequences with the person.
 - b. Give enough time for change, but don't let problems go on without taking action.
 - c. Seek to balance your responsibility to the person and the work. Remember that leaving a person in a situation in which he/she is unmotivated is not helping the person or the work.