



## ***CHILDREN'S PROSOCIAL INTENTIONS TOWARD RELIGION-BASED INGROUP AND OUTGROUP***

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### **ABSTRACT**

*Prosocial behavior has been proven to be able to foster positive relationships. Prosocial behavior, when conducted universally without discrimination, can be a great asset to maintain intergroup harmony, especially in a multicultural country like Indonesia. This experiment investigated whether there were differences between children's prosocial intentions toward members of religion-based ingroup and outgroup when their religion-based social identity was made salient through priming. It was hypothesized that children's prosocial intentions would be higher toward ingroup members than outgroup members. Subjects were 92 Moslem children (38 girls, 54 boys) aged 9-12 years who attend a public primary school in Yogyakarta. Prosocial intentions were measured using a scenario-based scale that uses Islamic/non-Islamic character's name to differentiate between ingroup and outgroup targets. T-test analysis demonstrated that there was no significant difference between children's prosocial intention toward ingroup and outgroup members ( $t = .482, p = .631$ ). Further analysis showed there was no gender-based difference in children's prosocial intention, but significant differences were found between the four aspects of prosocial intentions, both in the ingroup sub-scales ( $F = 18.45, p < .001$ ) and outgroup sub-scales ( $F = 9.68, p < .001$ ).*

**Keywords:** *prosocial intentions, children's prosocial behavior, ingroup-outgroup, priming, religion-based social identity*



## **INTENSI PROSOSIAL ANAK TERHADAP *INGROUP* DAN *OUTGROUP* BERBASIS AGAMA**

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### **INTISARI**

Perilaku prososial dapat menumbuhkan hubungan yang positif. Perilaku prososial yang dilakukan secara universal tanpa memandang kelompok dapat menjadi modal penting dalam menjaga keharmonisan antarkelompok, khususnya di negeri multikultural seperti Indonesia. Penelitian berupa eksperimen ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui apakah terdapat perbedaan antara intensi prososial anak terhadap anggota *ingroup* dan *outgroup* berbasis agama ketika identitas sosial berbasis agama dimunculkan melalui *priming*. Hipotesis penelitian ini adalah intensi prososial anak terhadap anggota *ingroup* akan lebih tinggi daripada intensi prososial terhadap anggota *outgroup*. Subjek merupakan 92 anak Muslim (38 perempuan, 54 laki-laki) dengan rentang usia 9-12 tahun yang bersekolah di sebuah sekolah dasar negeri di Yogyakarta. Alat ukur yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah skala intensi prososial berbasis skenario yang menggunakan nama tokoh cerita sebagai pembeda antara target anggota *ingroup* (nama Islami) dan anggota *outgroup* (nama non-Islami). Uji-t menunjukkan tidak ada perbedaan antara intensi prososial terhadap *ingroup* dan *outgroup* ( $t = 0,482$ ;  $p = 0,631$ ). Selain itu, tidak ditemukan perbedaan berdasarkan gender, namun ditemukan perbedaan yang signifikan antara empat aspek intensi prososial, baik dalam sub-skala *ingroup*, ( $F = 18,45$ ;  $p < 0,001$ ) maupun sub-skala *outgroup* ( $F = 9,68$ ;  $p < 0,001$ ).

**Kata kunci:** *intensi prososial, perilaku prososial anak, ingroup-outgroup, priming, identitas sosial berbasis agama*