



The Profile of Prosocial Behavior in Children of Rural and Urban Areas in Yogyakarta

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ABSTRACT

Indonesia is a vast country with diverse population. The culture of mutual helping has long united Indonesian people and promoted harmony in the societies. Despite its important meaning, nowadays mutual assistance has started to fade and replaced by individualistic attitudes. This study aimed at examining the profile of prosocial behavior in children based on age, area of residence, and gender. It was hypothesised that: (1) prosocial behaviors would increase according to age, (2) children in rural area showed higher prosocial behaviors than children in urban area, and (3) girls showed higher prosocial behaviors than boys. The participants comprised of 470 children aged 7-12 year old (Male = 224, Female = 246, Rural = 249, Urban = 221). The Scenario-Based Prosocial Intention Questionnaire (SBPIQ) was used to measure prosocial intention, which is used as the proxy for prosocial behavior in this study. Data was analyzed using Three-Way ANOVA. The results show that there was an interaction between hypothesis (1) and (2). There was a difference in the pattern of prosocial behavior development between children who live in rural and urban areas. In rural areas, there was an increase of prosocial behavior from children aged 7-8 ($M = 3,27$; $SD = 0,41$) to 9-10 years old ($M = 3,41$; $SD = 0,33$), which then decreased at age 11-12 ($M = 3,29$; $SD = 0,33$). In urban areas, prosocial behavior was highest in 7-8 year-old children ($M = 3,61$; $SD = 0,29$), which then decrease in 9-10 year-olds ($M = 3,36$; $SD = 0,33$) and 11-12 year-olds ($M = 3,22$; $SD = 0,36$). With regards to hypothesis (3), the effect of gender was only significant in comforting behavior. There was no difference between girls and boys in general prosocial behavior, helping, sharing, and cooperating.

Keywords: *children, male-female, prosocial behavior, prosocial intentions, rural-urban areas.*



PROFIL PERILAKU PROSOSIAL ANAK DI PEDESAAN DAN PERKOTAAN YOGYAKARTA

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ABSTRAK

Indonesia merupakan sebuah negara yang luas dengan populasi yang beragam. Budaya gotong royong telah lama menyatukan masyarakat Indonesia dan meningkatkan hubungan yang harmonis di masyarakat. Meskipun maknanya begitu penting, justru saat ini tolong menolong mulai luntur dan digantikan oleh sikap individualis. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui profil perilaku prososial anak berdasarkan usia, area tempat tinggal, serta jenis kelamin. Hipotesis dalam penelitian ini antara lain: (1) perilaku prososial meningkat seiring bertambahnya usia, (2) anak-anak di pedesaan menunjukkan perilaku prososial yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan anak-anak di perkotaan, dan (3) anak perempuan menunjukkan perilaku prososial yang lebih tinggi dibandingkan anak laki-laki. Partisipan berjumlah 470 anak yang merepresentasikan anak usia 7-12 tahun (Laki-laki = 224, Perempuan = 246, Desa = 249, Kota = 221). *Scenario-Based Prosocial Intention Questionnaire* (SBPIQ) digunakan untuk mengukur intensi prososial, yang mewakili perilaku prososial dalam penelitian ini. Data dianalisis menggunakan *Three-Way ANOVA*. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa terdapat interaksi antara hipotesis (1) dan (2), di mana terdapat perbedaan pola perkembangan perilaku prososial pada anak di pedesaan dan di perkotaan. Di pedesaan, perilaku prososial meningkat dari usia 7-8 tahun ($M = 3,27$; $SD = 0,41$) menuju usia 9-10 tahun ($M = 3,41$; $SD = 0,33$), kemudian menurun pada usia 11-12 tahun ($M = 3,29$; $SD = 0,33$). Di perkotaan, perilaku prososial tertinggi pada usia 7-8 tahun ($M = 3,61$; $SD = 0,29$) kemudian menurun pada usia 9-10 tahun ($M = 3,36$; $SD = 0,33$) hingga usia 11-12 tahun ($M = 3,22$; $SD = 0,36$). Berdasarkan hipotesis (3), perbedaan jenis kelamin hanya signifikan pada perilaku *comforting*. Pada perilaku prososial secara umum, *helping*, *sharing*, dan *cooperating* tidak terdapat perbedaan antara anak perempuan dan laki-laki.

Kata kunci: *anak-anak, desa-kota, intensi prososial, perempuan laki-laki, perilaku prososial.*