

**PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR PATTERN OF *SOLO MENGAJAR*  
VOLUNTEER STUDENTS**

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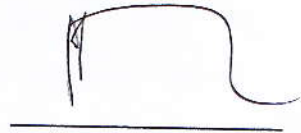
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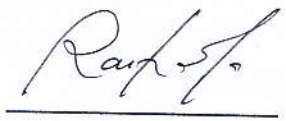
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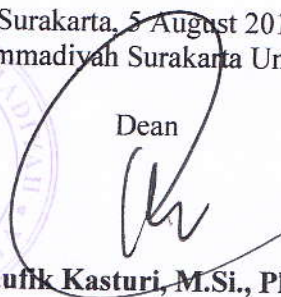


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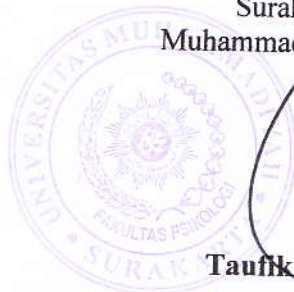


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# **POLA PERILAKU PROSOSIAL MAHASISWA RELAWAN SOLO MENGAJAR**

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## **Abstrak**

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan dan memahami pola perilaku prososial mahasiswa relawan Solo Mengajar. Subjek penelitian ini memiliki kriteria yaitu relawan Solo Mengajar yang tersebar di tujuh Taman Cerdas dan dua Rumah Mengajar yang berstatus sebagai mahasiswa. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini yaitu metode penelitian kualitatif dengan menggunakan kuesioner terbuka untuk memperoleh data dari Subjek. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa tidak semua mahasiswa relawan menunjukkan perilaku prososial tinggi. Hal tersebut ditunjukkan dengan beberapa indikator perilaku Subjek, antara lain: Subjek hanya memberikan pertolongan kepada murid-murid Solo Mengajar pada saat genting saja, seperti saat terjadi kerusuhan dan pertengkaran, merasa sedih dan kecewa apabila pertolongan yang diberikan tidak menguntungkan bagi dirinya, tidak memiliki sahabat selama menjadi relawan Solo Mengajar, tidak senang berterus terang, tidak bersedia memberikan barang kepada orang lain, dan memilih mendahulukan kepentingan dan hak pribadi diri sendiri.

Faktor yang membuat mayoritas Subjek memutuskan untuk menolong orang lain dengan cara menjadi relawan yaitu atas dasar faktor bahwa orang yang ditolong merupakan orang yang lebih membutuhkan pertolongan. Sedangkan faktor penghambat Subjek dalam memberikan pertolongan kepada orang lain adalah faktor tekanan waktu yaitu karena kesibukan kuliah dan mengerjakan tugas kuliah.

**Kata kunci:** *Perilaku prososial, mahasiswa relawan, Solo Mengajar*

## **Abstract**

This research is proposed to describe and understand the prosocial behavior pattern of *Solo Mengajar* volunteer students. Criteria of subjects in this research are those who become volunteers of *Solo Mengajar* at seven *Taman Cerdas* and two *Rumah Mengajar* who are still student in university. Research method used is qualitative method by using open questionnaire to acquire data from subjects. Result of this research indicates that there are several volunteer students have not high pro-social behavior seen by the way they help the students of *Solo Mengajar* only in a crucial time and situation, such as when riots and quarrels; Subject feeling sad and disappointed if the help given was not favorable to him; Subject does not have any friends in *Solo Mengajar*, Subject doesn't feel happy to blunt to other people; Subject doesn't want to share anything to other people, and; Subject chooses to prioritize people's rights.

Factor that makes many of the subjects decide to help others by being a volunteer is the fact that people who is being helped need help more than the helper do. Whereas the disruptive factor in giving help to others is time as the volunteers still need to study and do home works from their campus.

**Keywords:** *pro-social behavior, volunteer student, Solo Mengajar*

## 1. INTRODUCTION

*Solo Mengajar* is one of famous organizations in Solo city which engaged in the Education and Social affairs. The teacher of *Solo Mengajar* called as volunteer status as a student of Universities in Solo city. Yewangoe (2009) defines that a student is a potential intellectuals are expected to review the various problems of human relations in a rational. Jangkung (2013) says that a volunteer is someone who voluntarily (uncoerced) contributing their time, energy, thoughts and expertise to help others. Volunteer also aware that they will not get a wage or salary for what they have contributed. Based on the definitions of student and volunteer above, so it can be concluded that volunteer student is a person or a group of students who have matured and has been independent in determining attitudes or choices voluntarily and willingly gives its possessions to other people or society without expecting anything in return from people who given helps.

Behavior of volunteerism shown by volunteer student is one form of prosocial behavior. Prosocial behavior is an individual act of helping others without any direct benefit to the helper (Sarwono & Meinarno, 2014). From the observations which done by researchers from February to May 2016 in *Taman Cerdas Pajang* and *Taman Cerdas Gandekan*, it showed that the prosocial behavior of volunteer student shown through some behavioral indicators. The examples of behavioral indicators, such as when volunteer student who had just been recruited by *Solo Mengajar* (volunteer 11) can directly establish a good relationship with the other volunteers (friendship), volunteer student willing to share their money or stuffs to the students of *Solo Mengajar* for the example volunteer student distributes candy (charity), and volunteer student willing to work together to clean the rooms were used for the study before the study started (working together).

There are some aspects following when someone does or show prosocial behavior to other people. According to Bringham (in Asih and Pratiwi, 2010) and Mussen (1979), those aspects are friendship, cooperation, help, act honestly, split, generous, and consider the rights and obligations of others. Then, Sears, et al

(1994) explains that there are specific factors that predispose individuals to perform prosocial behaviors, such as: Situational factors (presence of other people, the environment, and the time pressure), helper characteristic factors (personality, mood, distress yourself and a sense of empathetic), factor those in need (help people we like and helping deserving).

Based on the observation conducted by researcher from February to May 2016 in *Taman Cerdas* and *Rumah Mengajar*, it found that there are several volunteer students of *Solo Mengajar* who have low prosocial behavior. That low prosocial behavior showed by their behavior indicators, such as seen from the behavior of student volunteers who have missed classes without permission at the time of their study schedules in *Taman Cerdas* or *Rumah Mengajar*, they don't want to attend weekly meetings in the office, and still there volunteers who arrive late during the teaching schedule is ongoing.

In addition, based on interviews with EF, one of the administrators of *Solo Mengajar*, volunteer student of *Solo Mengajar* that mentioned above are usually active in *Taman Cerdas* or *Rumah Mengajar* only at the beginning of it or only at certain times, for the example, when there is an event called *KIS* (Inspiration Class) and event *Fesa* (Children's Festival). So, they do not attend to teach in *Taman Cerdas* or *Rumah Mengajar*.

Based on the background that has been described above, the researcher wanted to know prosocial behavior pattern of *Solo Mengajar* volunteer student and the factors that influence it.

## **2. RESEARCH METHODS**

Qualitative research is a study that aims to understand a phenomenon of what is holistically experienced by the subject of the research, such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, and many more by description in the form of words and language, in a specific context in which the natural and by using various scientific methods.

Subject in this research is 50 students both male and female who become volunteers at Solo Mengajar. The subjects were chosen by quota sampling technique, that is, technique which is used to determine sample of population who has certain characteristic until the needed quota is reached.

This research will reveal prosocial behavior pattern on students who become volunteers at Solo Mengajar through open questionnaire, that is, questioner that contains open questions. It means that respondents can freely answer the questions within the questionnaire (walgito). Then, the data obtained from the open questionnaire will be analyzed thematically qualitatively and explained descriptively

### **3. RESEARCH RESULTS & DISCUSSION**

#### **a. Prosocial behavior pattern of Solo Mengajar volunteers**

According to the research that had been conducted, it can be seen that most of subjects have high prosocial behavior during volunteering at Solo Mengajar. The high prosocial behavior is shown through behavioral indicators. For example subject voluntarily help other volunteers or Solo Mengajar's students whenever, wherever and in any situation, especially when the students need help or struggle.

The data obtained by researcher show that subject are sincere if they do not get any return when providing aid. This case is in accordance with Lam's statement that explains prosocial behavior as consequence aimed to the other where helper's behavior is directed to provide and maintain benefit to those who need help. Furthermore helper's behavior is done sincerely without any force and not included obligation of his profession. The data also shows that majority of subject prefer to cooperate everytime and in any condition because by cooperating can make relation become more solid, familiar and closer. But this case is not in accordance with Mussen's statement that explain cooperation is form of behavior that deliberately done by group of people or organization in order to realize the goal they hoped for.

Eventhough it is not in accordance with Mussen statement, the aforementioned subject's behavior shows that friendship is exist. This case is in



accordance with Bringham statement that friendship is the willingness to have closer relationship with the other.

Furthermore, subject would share with others because they are glad to be useful for others. Subject had shared knowledge, time and energy to Solo Mengajar's students during volunteering. Those subject's attitude shows true volunteer's personality, in accordance with Jangkung's statement which explain that volunteer gives his time, energy, thought and skill to help others and understand that he will not receive any salary for what he has done. Besides, subject also would give their money to those who need it. This is in accordance with Mussen's statement, that is, individual who is sufficiency share his fund or knowledge to others.

Subjects admit that they ever lied during volunteering at Solo Mengajar. For example when they absent because of sickness or incidental occasions. These conditions force subject to give different reason with reality. Another example is when the subject was questioned by Solo Mengajar students about the questions that are not appropriate to the age of the students such as sex then the answer is given by the subject will be adjusting for their age. The subject dishonesty behavior can be regarded as a positive thing to help the students understand the explanation about sex that is in accordance to their ages. It is in accordance with Delamter & Myers who state that prosocial behavior is an act that bring beneficial to those who need help. Besides, Bordens, Horowitz, Delamter & Myers also explain that helping each others is a positive act that is important to individual as a part of society. On the other hand, subject admitted that they prefer to be frank with other volunteers because it can make them calm and relief. It is in accordance with Bringham who state that honesty is the willingness to do things as they are.

But, not all subjects show high prosocial behavior. A small numbers of subject have low prosocial behavior that can be shown through behavioral indicator. For example Subject only to provide help at crucial times, such as when students Solo Mengajar create unrest and strife at Taman Pintar or Rumah Mengajar. There are

7 of 50 volunteers who do not have any friend at Solo Mengajar. According to the subject, the friendship is: part of the family; someone who is always there when love or sorrow; Outdoor mutual relationship, sharing of stories; others who know him, make him better, it supports all the positive things and reprimanded when something wrong; human relations without discrimination; the place told me about anything; a close friend who accompanied the happy, sad and ridiculous situations. Based on the case above, it is known that the subject who does not have such companions tend not found anyone who is regarded as a family, a place to share and a close friend who accompanied in all situations. Data obtained from the results of the research shows that there are seven Subject does not prefer to dishonest with a variety of reasons, that is, not all of things should be known to others as it is privacy, do not know what needs to be revealed, not everyone can agree and have close relationship with others volunteers. If tied back to the friendly relationship, they are not straightforward due to the lack of its subject who is not close with other is the reason the subject has no friends at Solo Mengajar. It means there is no emotional support for others, whereas accordinh to Baron & Byrne, Friendship is a relationship where two people spend time together, interact in various situations, and provide emotional support. The results showed that not all subject willing to provide their goods by reason who knows they still require those items. It means the subject still think of themselves. It is obviously not in accordance with Twenge who state that prosocial behavior is done to benefit others than to benefit themselves. In addition, the subject wants them and students or volunteers Solo Teaching can strive together to get the goods. Subjects do not want to make others dependent on them. Subjects want other people to be independent. It is in accordance with Parker who stated that independent is a condition where a person does not depend on the authority and does not need any direction.

#### b. Factors that influence prosocial behavior patterns of volunteers

Not all subjects chose to prioritize the rights of others compared to the rights and obligations of themselves, as expressed by the majority of subjects admitted to dereliction of duty as a volunteer at Solo Mengajar. The reason revealed by the subject is due to the busyness of doing the coursework. Doing the coursework can be time consuming that cause the subject can not devote time well. It is in accordance with Sears who stated that one of the factors that affect a person to behave prosocially is time stress factors and this factor is inhibiting for subject to behave prosocially. Sears said that people who are busy and in a hurry tend not help, while people who have spare time are more likely to provide helps to those who need them.

Factors that make the subject decided to provide help to other people is for some reason people being helped are people who are more in need of help. It is also in accordance with Sears who stated that a determinant of specific prosocial behavior of a person is helping because the person deserves to be help. Sears also stated that someone will make an appraisal of the feasibility of necessary needs of others, whether the person is eligible to be given help or not. The appraisal taken by way of drawing conclusions about the causes of the emergence of the people's needs.

#### **4. CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION**

The majority of subject proved to show high prosocial behavior as evidenced from behaviors such as subject is willing to establish friendship, cooperate with others, sharing, and provide better assistance to fellow volunteers or Solo Mengajar students whenever and in any situation. They also act honestly in accordance with the facts, to divide what belongs to others who need and prefer to prioritize the rights of others than on personal rights.

But there is also a subject that is less or even not show prosocial behavior, like do not have friends because they do not feel comfortable, only willing to provide help to others the crucial moment, are willing to volunteer at Solo Mengajar. They

alsolied to cover up the mistake, not willing to give things to others, and prefer to prioritize your own personal rights than the rights of others.

Factors affecting the subject to do prosocial actions, such as help the people who really need help and these people deserve to be given aid. Meanwhile inhibiting factor Prosocial Behavior are the pressure of time, that their busyness busyness of college or working and completing coursework.

Based on the aforementioned research results and the conclusions, the authors propose some suggestions: for Solo Mengajar, is expected to create teaching schedule at both Taman cerdas and rumah pintar based on the schedule of volunteer who are college students; Solo mengajar volunteer, volunteer are expected to arrive on schedule has been set and ask permission if can not attend the lesson; for the students, they are expected diligently attend to the lesson at taman cerdas or Rumah mengajar because it provides them informal educations outside school. The next researcher can further develop this study using interviews and observations of volunteers who had low prosocial, using quantitative research methods to separate the sex's student volunteers, the distance between student residence volunteers with a place to provide help and environmental conditions around the volunteers. Additionally, they can also explore other variables that influence prosocial behavior.

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