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Research Article

Differences in Prosocial Behavior of 5 - 6 Year Old Children in Coastal and Non-Coastal Areas of North Bengkulu Regency

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Noti Pundawa Sari*, Didik Suryadi, Indrawati

Abstract:
This study aims to describe the differences in prosocial behavior of children aged 5-6 years in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency. By using a comparative quantitative research approach. The study population was 6 coastal sub-districts and 13 non-coastal areas in North Bengkulu and the sample used multistage sampling which had several stages, the first stage used cluster sampling techniques to select coastal sub-districts and non-coastal sub-districts in North Bengkulu Regency, the second stage used simple random sampling techniques used to select coastal and non-coastal villages, obtained a sample of 45 children. The data collection technique used a questionnaire. The research data analysis was Independent Sample T test. The results showed prosocial behavior from 5 sub-indicators (helping, cooperating, sharing feelings, acting honestly, and giving charity) in coastal areas with an average of 2.372 on low criteria, while non-coastal areas with an average of 2.41 on low criteria. There is no significant difference between the prosocial behavior of children aged 5-6 years in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency.
Keywords: Coastal Areas, Non Coastal Areas, Prosocial Behavior

1. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is ranked as the 1st most generous country in the world according to the World Giving Index (WGI) report in 2022 with a score of 68% and beating developed countries such as the United States, Australia, Kenya, and other countries (Riani et al., 2019). Being the most generous country is not surprising considering that the Indonesian people were born and grew from the values of the archipelago culture which is rich in friendliness and openness to others. Moreover, the Indonesian people are also known to have a helpful and cooperative character.

A person often acts to provide benefits to others such as helping, cooperating, sharing, acting honestly, and being generous. According to Mussen in (Rahmawati, 2022) all of these actions are called prosocial behavior.According to (Susanto, 2018), prosocial behavior describes voluntary activities that aim to help and benefit a person or group of people. Children can be accepted in their social environment when they can behave well when interacting. The form of this attitude can be in the form of helping friends, cooperating, and not harming others.

According to (Parapat, 2020), prosocial behavior is influenced by several factors, namely: 1) biological factors, 2) environmental factors, 3) and situational factors. In this study, it focuses on environmental factors.

The environment is defined as everything that exists around humans or living things that have a reciprocal and complex relationship and influence each other between one component and another (Effendi et al., 2018). Each environment has its own differences and characteristics, such as differences in the environment of coastal and non-coastal areas.

People who live in aquatic or marine environments are often referred to as coastal communities. The characteristics of coastal communities are different from those of agrarian communities due to the different characteristics of the resources they face (DasGupta et al., 2019). The agrarian community, represented by the farming community, faces controlled resources, namely land management for production, which allows the location of production to remain. Meanwhile, coastal communities represented by fishing communities face resources that are still open access (Lincke & Hinkel, 2021).

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The characteristics of the resources obtain maximum results, so the risk element becomes very high. This risky resource condition causes fishermen to have a tough, assertive, and open character (Satria, 2015).

On December 18, 2022 the author conducted observations in North Bengkulu Regency. North Bengkulu itself has 19 sub-districts, 5 villages and 215 villages. In North Bengkulu Regency there are 6 sub-districts that are close to the sea, but only 3 sub-districts are active in fishing activities and 13 sub-districts are non-coastal areas. Researchers observed several coastal and non-coastal areas, in observations researchers found that coastal area children when they come home from school they often spend their time at home, they will play with the closest family or peers who are close to their homes, while non-coastal area children more often choose to play outside the house after school with their peers. Given the importance of prosocial behavior for children, every place and atmosphere needs to be built optimally and positively. The environment is expected to help develop prosocial behavior in children and both realize that having children with good prosocial behavior will benefit various parties.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher took the research title, namely "differences in prosocial behavior of children aged 5 - 6 years in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency".

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

2.1 Types of Research

This study uses a quantitative approach with a type of comparative method, data collection using a questionnaire. According to Hermawan (2019) a questionnaire is a data collection technique where participants / respondents fill in questions then after being filled in completely returned to the researcher.

2.2 Sample

In this study, the population was children from coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency, the research sample amounted to 45 children. In this study using Multistage Sampling technique (Budi & Pratiwi, 2020)

2.3 Time and Place of Research

This research was conducted in Lubuk Tanjung, Pasar Palik, and Tebing Kandang Villages, Air Napal Sub-district, which are coastal areas. While non-coastal areas in Ulak Tanding, Taba Kulintang, and Durian Amparan villages, Batik Nau sub-district. This research was conducted on February 14-28, 2023.

2.4 Data Collection Procedure

1. Understand the problem by recognizing the variables that will be used as a comparative based on theoretical studies. The variables in question are children aged 5-6 years in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency (X) and children's prosocial behavior (Y).
2. The population of this study were children aged 5-6 years in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency, totaling 19 sub-districts. Sampling using multistage sampling technique. In this study, researchers will take a sample of 30% of the total initial sample. Then the number taken as a sample is 30/100 x 151 = 45.3 rounded up to 45 people. So the number of samples in the study in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency amounted to 45 people.
3. Conducting interviews as a preliminary study conducted on December 18, 2022.
4. The data sources in this study are primary data, data obtained from observations and data from filling out questionnaires to parents regarding prosocial behavior, as well as secondary data in the form of data on parents and children from each region.
5. Determining the right data collection technique, namely by using a questionnaire.
6. Developing research instruments to measure differences in children's prosocial behavior.
7. Developing instruments, through validation and reliability tests by distributing questionnaires
8. Collecting documents in the form of data collection of parents' names, places of residence, parents' occupations, children's names and ages of children in coastal and non-coastal areas of Bengkulu Utara Regency.
9. Analyzing research data, and
10. Compiling research results

2.5 Data Collection Techniques and Instrument Development

The data collection technique used a questionnaire. The questionnaire in this study is about children's prosocial behavior with indicators of helping, cooperating, sharing feelings, acting honestly, and

being generous. The study used a rating scale with 4 alternative answer options, namely: Very Often (SS) is given a value of 4, Often (SR) is given a value of 3, Rarely (JR) is given a value of 2, and Sometimes (KD) is given a value of 1. The lattice of instruments used as guidelines for conducting this research is directed at prosocial behavior, namely: helping, cooperating, sharing feelings, acting honestly, and being generous (Rahmawati, 2022).

2.6 *Research Instrument*

Table 1. Instruments Used in Research

Variable	Indicator	Component	No Item
Social Behavior	Help	1. Causal helping	1 and 2
		2. Substantial personal helping	3 and 4
		3. Emotional helping	5 and 6
		4. Emergency helping	7 and 8
	Cooperate	1. Able to take turns	10
		2. Able to coordinate	9 and 11
		3. Accept other people's ideas	12, 13, 14 and 15
		4. Compromise	16
	Share feelings	1. Give opportunities to others	17 and 18
		2. Attention	19 and 20
		3. Sympathy	21, 22, 23, 24 and 25
	Act honestly	1. Willingness to do something as it is	26, 27 and 28
		2. Don't cheat	29 and 30
	Donate	1. Give voluntarily	31, 32, 33, 34 and 35

2.7 *Data Analysis Technique*

Data analysis was carried out when data were collected through questionnaires. Data on prosocial behavior of children in coastal and non-coastal areas were analyzed using the T test. research data analysis was assisted by IBM SPSS Statistics Version 25. The following are the criteria in the t test (Ainiyah, 2016)

1. If the sig value <0.05, *Ho* is accepted, *Ha* is rejected, there is a difference.
2. If the sig value is > 0.05, *Ho* is accepted, *Ha* is rejected, there is no difference.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 *Result*

This prosocial behavior data collection amounted to 33 statement items used to explore information about the prosocial behavior of children in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency.

The condition of prosocial behavior of children in coastal areas is as follows:

Table 2. Prosocial Behavior of Children in Coastal Areas

Aspect	Average Value	Category
Help	2.21	Low
Cooperate	2.37	Low
Share feelings	2.68	High
Act honestly	2.40	Low
Donate	2.30	Low
Overall average value	2.37	Low

The results show that children in coastal areas have low helping behavior with an average score of 2.21, cooperative behavior with an average score of 2.37 in the low category, honest behavior with an average score of 2.40 in the low category, and generous behavior is also low with an average score of 2.30. However, coastal area children are high in sharing feelings with an average value of 2.68.

The condition of prosocial behavior of children in non-coastal areas is as follows:

Table 3. Prosocial Behavior of Children in Non-Coastal Areas

Aspect	Average Value	Category
Help	2.15	Low
Cooperate	2.45	Low
Share feelings	2.68	High
Act honestly	2.32	Low
Donate	2.42	Low
Overall average value	2.41	Low

The results show that children in non-coastal areas have low helping behavior with an average score of 2.15, cooperative behavior with an average score of 2.45 in the low category, honest behavior with an average score of 2.32 in the low category, and generous behavior is also low with an average score of 2.42. However, non-coastal area children are high in feeling sharing behavior with an average value of 2.50.

Differences in the proposal behavior of coastal and non-coastal area children:

Table 4. Differences in Prosocial Behavior

Aspect	Coastal Area		Non Coastal Area	
	Value	Category	Value	Category
Help	2.21	Low	2.15	Low
Cooperate	2.37	Low	2.45	Low
Share feelings	2.50	High	2.68	High
Act honestly	2.40	Low	2.32	Low
Donate	2.30	Low	2.42	Low
Overall average value	2.37	Low	2.41	Low

In addition to using averages to see differences, this study also used the T test through IBM SPSS Statistics Version 25, the results are as follows:

Table 5. Test of Differences in Children's Prosocial Behavior

Independent Samples Test									
		f	Sig.	t	df	Sig (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
								Lower	Upper
Prosocial Behavior	Equal variances assumed	7.059	.011	-.372	43	.712	-1.53441	-9.8522	6.78337
	Equal variances not assumed			-.400	41.918	.691	-1.53441	-9.2778	6.20904

The calculation results obtained by the test value of the difference in children's prosocial behavior in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency amounted to 0.712 with a significant level of 5%. The results show that the sig value> 0.05 (0.712> 0.05), it can be concluded that there is no difference in the prosocial behavior of children aged

5-6 years in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency.

3.2 Discussion

From the results of the above research, it can be concluded that there are no differences in the prosocial behavior of children aged 5-6 years in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency. From the results it can be seen that the area of residence does not really affect children's prosocial behavior. The results of this study are in line with research conducted by (Ismiatun, 2020) with the results of the study found that there is no significant difference in the social development of children aged 5-6 years in villages and cities. This is in accordance with research that prosocial in terms of place of residence, the hypothesis is not accepted and there is no significant difference.

The results showed that the living environment has not been a prominent factor in distinguishing the level of prosocial behavior between children in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency. Overall, seen from the results of research, interviews, and direct observation. This is in accordance with the statement of (Parapat, 2020) that the main environment influencing children's prosocial development is the family environment. Parents teach children's prosocial behavior through 3 ways, namely: 1) through example and teaching prosocial behavior, 2) opportunities for prosocial activities, and 3) discipline and parenting styles of others.

In the results of research that has been conducted, the average prosocial behavior of coastal children is 2.372 (1.75-2.50) in the low category and the prosocial behavior of non-coastal children in the low category with an average of 2.41 (1.75-2.50). This shows that the prosocial behavior of children in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency is still low. Prosocial behavior is very important to be taught to children from an early age so that children are easily accepted by the community environment, this is in accordance with the statement (Wahyuni & Efastri, 2019) that the development of prosocial behavior is needed by early childhood to learn to know and understand the environment. In prosocial development, children are required to have abilities that are in accordance with social demands. Prosocial behavior is important to develop in children's lives, because there are several prosocial aspects such as helping, cooperating, sharing, honesty, and generosity. These aspects must be present in children to continue their development process, when some of these aspects are not present in children, they will grow up to be depressed children, fail to follow development, become disturbed, and fail to behave in accordance with morals that carry over into adulthood.

The results of research on helping behavior in coastal areas as a whole are (2.21) in the low category, coastal children often lend their goods to their siblings. While non-coastal area children, the overall value of helping behavior is (2.15) which is in the low category, children often help with homework and children often help find other people's / friends' lost items. However, coastal and non-coastal area children are both still low in being willing to share food with new people, rarely willing to take their friends who are afraid to go home alone, rarely offering help to people around them, rarely giving hugs to other people/friends who are sad, rarely willing to listen when friends/others tell about their mood. This is not in line with the opinion (Soeharso & Nurika, 2020) that helping is providing small assistance to people who are new to you, assistance accompanied by tangible benefits provided by the closest person, assistance in the form of offering / supporting personal problems, and assistance related to emergency situations.

The results of research on cooperative behavior in coastal area children as a whole are (2.37) in the low category, children are willing to work together to tidy up toys that are played together and children are able to finish the game with their friends while playing. While non-coastal area children overall cooperative behavior is (2.45) in the low category, children are willing to work together to tidy up toys, finish games, and children are willing to negotiate with their friends. However, coastal and non-coastal children are still low in taking turns tidying up and cleaning toys, listening to other people's opinions, and respecting their friends when giving ideas when playing. This is not in line with research (Rahmawati, 2022) cooperation in early childhood in the form of the ability to carry out activities with others in order to achieve common goals. Similarly, the opinion

(Hasanah & Drupadi, 2020) cooperation in early childhood includes taking turns, taking turns using toys, equipment or activities complying with requests, coordinating actions to achieve goals, accepting other children's ideas, negotiating, and compromising in play.

The results of research on feeling sharing behavior in coastal area children as a whole, namely (2.50) are in the high category, while non-coastal area children as a whole, namely (2.68) are in the high category, coastal and non-coastal area children often give people the opportunity to taste food, play their toys, invite parents to visit friends who are sick, feel anxious when they see the closest person who is injured, children are sad to see their friends / closest people sad, feel sorry when they see the closest person who gets disaster, and are happy when their friends are happy. However, children are still low in trying to comfort friends who are sad. This is in accordance with the opinion of (Rahmawati, 2022) sharing feelings is an effort to provide opportunities, attention to others to pour out their hearts, and sympathy for others. Similarly, the opinion (Hasanah & Drupadi, 2020) in early childhood, sharing becomes 2 parts, including sharing with others and giving something to people. First, sharing something with others for early childhood means sharing toys, food, drinks, and turns when asked by other children. Sharing behavior can also be shown by the behavior of telling each other about life experiences, pouring out the contents of the heart which is also called sharing feelings. Second, is giving something to others. This means that children are willing to give one of their possessions to others, for example, giving their candy, toys, food.

The results of research on honest behavior in coastal area children as a whole, namely (2.40) are in the low category, coastal area children are often honest when asked about activities that have been done today and children often follow the rules that apply when playing. While the non-coastal area as a whole (2.32) is in the low category, non-coastal area children are willing to tell the truth when asked about the activities that have been done today. However, coastal and non-coastal area children are still low in fairness and honesty when sharing food, children are rarely honest and responsible for their mistakes, and children often cheat when playing together with friends. This is not in accordance with the opinion of (Rahmawati, 2022) acting honestly is the willingness to do things as they are, not cheating others.

The results of research on charitable behavior in coastal areas as a whole are (2.30) in the low category, coastal children like to share with others selflessly, but children are still low in volunteering to give goods or food to other people / friends, children rarely set aside some of their pocket money to put in charity contacts, children are rarely willing to give money when meeting beggars, and children are rarely willing to donate goods and clothes that are no longer used to people in need. In contrast to non-coastal area children, the overall generous behavior of (2.40) is in the low category, non-coastal area children often share with others selflessly, children often give money when meeting beggars voluntarily, and children often donate goods and clothes that are no longer used to people in need. However, children are still low in setting aside pocket money to put in a charity box. This is in accordance with (Parapat, 2020) generosity is giving something (usually in the form of money or goods) to others on the basis of self-awareness.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research and discussion of differences in prosocial behavior of children aged 5-6 years in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency, it can be concluded as follows:

1. The condition of prosocial behavior of children aged 5-6 years in coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency is included in the very low category with an average prosocial behavior of coastal children of 2.372.
2. The condition of prosocial behavior of children aged 5-6 years in non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency is included in the very low category with an average prosocial behavior of children in non-coastal areas of 2.41.
3. Based on the results of the calculations obtained, the test value of the difference in children's prosocial behavior in coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency is 0.712 with a significant level of 5%. The results show that the sig value > 0.05 (0.712 > 0.05), it can be concluded that there is no difference in the prosocial behavior of children aged 5-6 years in

coastal and non-coastal areas of North Bengkulu Regency.

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Authors

Didik Suryadi, Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education, Bengkulu University, Indonesia;
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1819-0845
Email: didiksuryadi@unib.ac.id
Indrawati, Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education, Bengkulu University, Indonesia;
https://orcid.org/0009-0003-8759-4728
Email: tindrawati61@gmail.com

Authors

Noti Pundawa Sari, Faculty Of Teacher Training And Education, Bengkulu University, Indonesia;
https://orcid.org/0009-0001-2447-8944
Email: notipundawas@gmail.com

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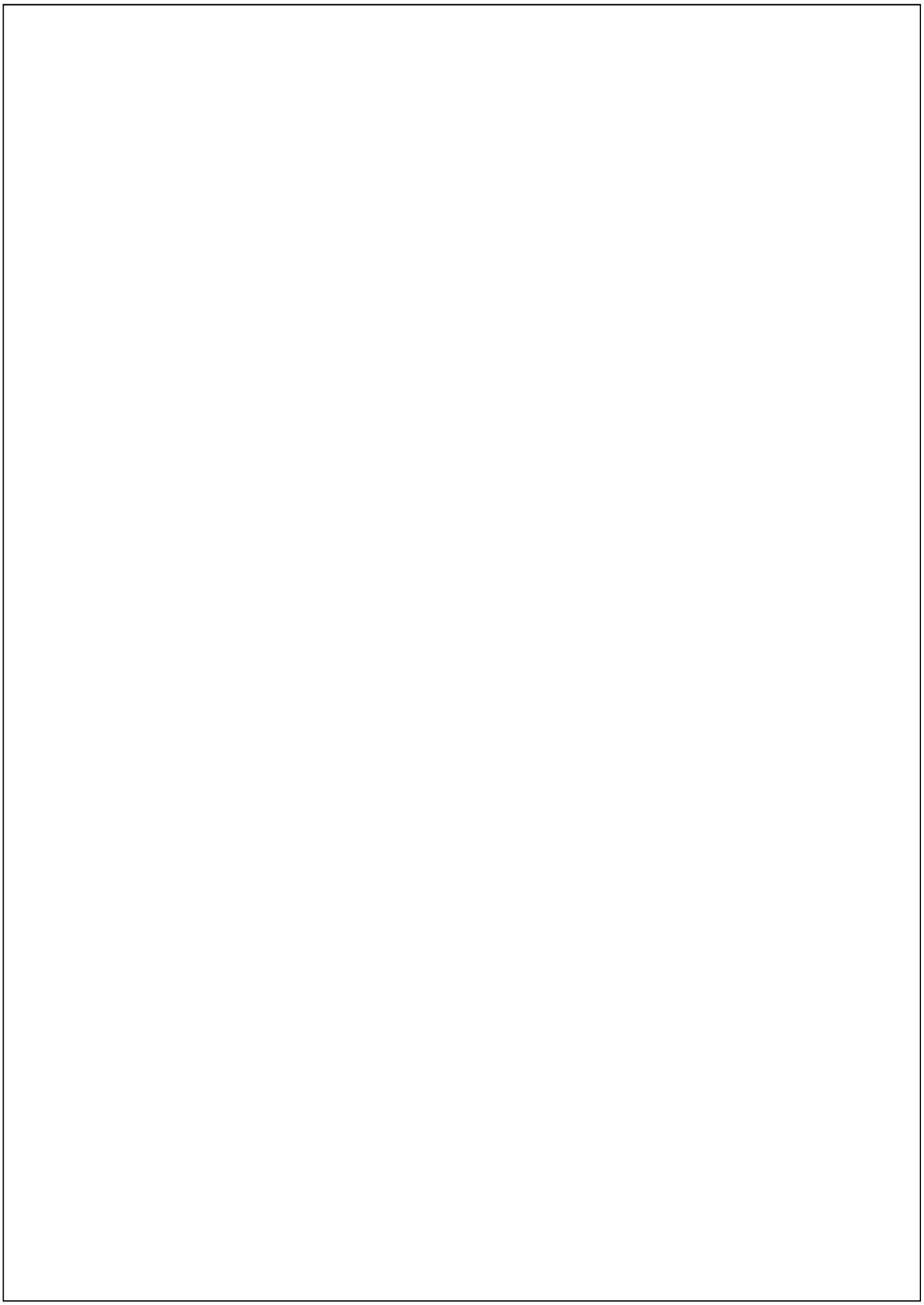
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