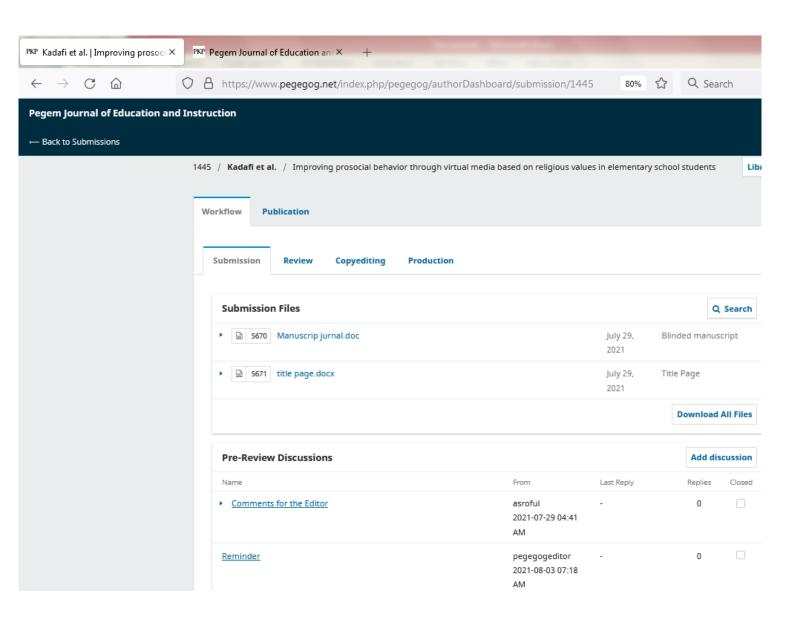
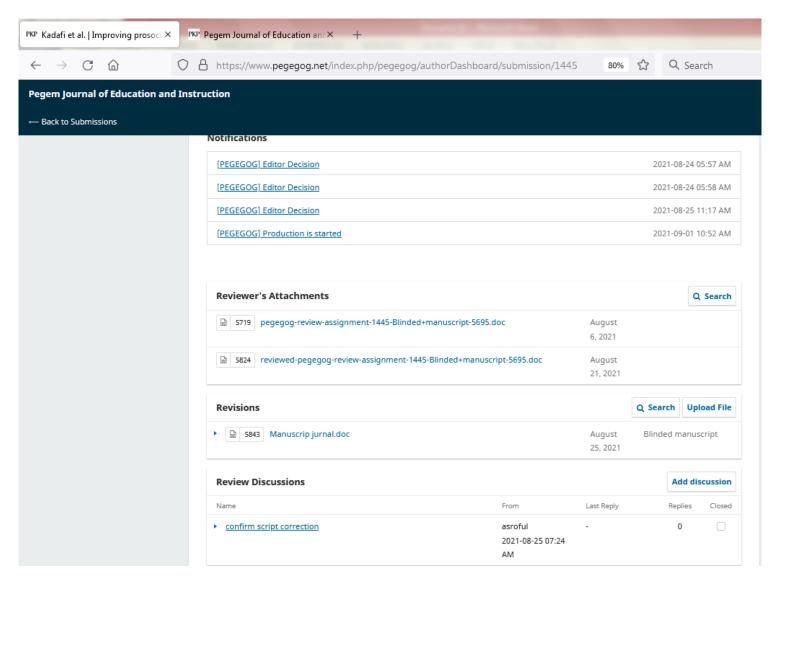
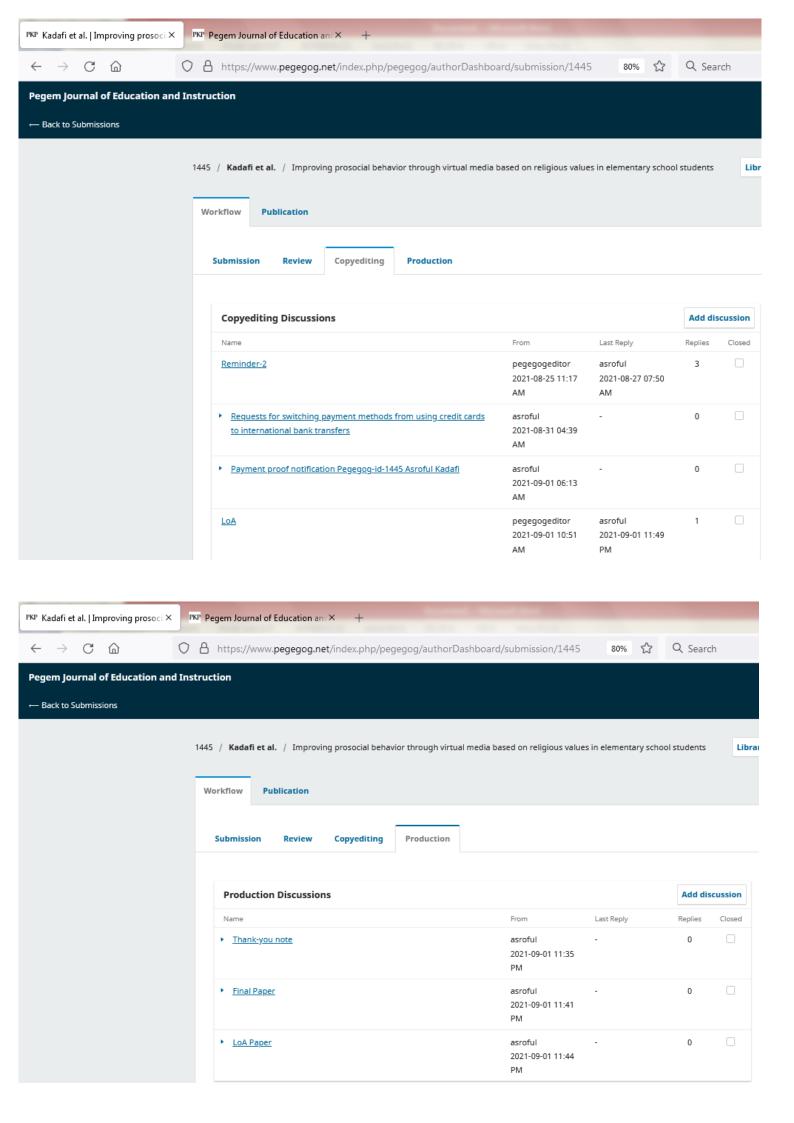
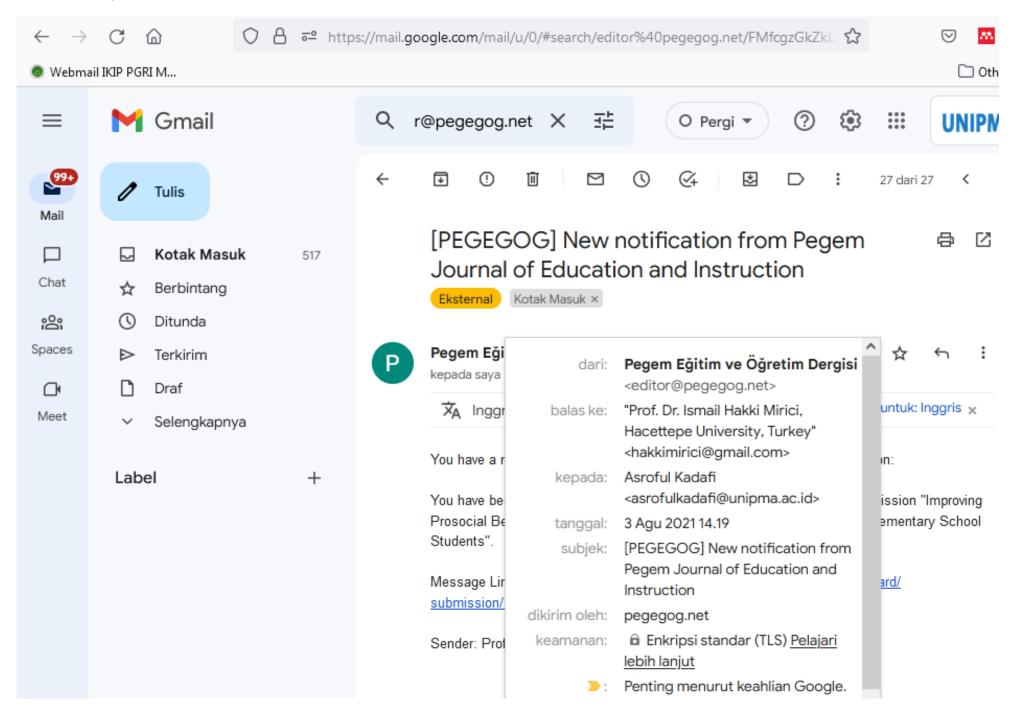
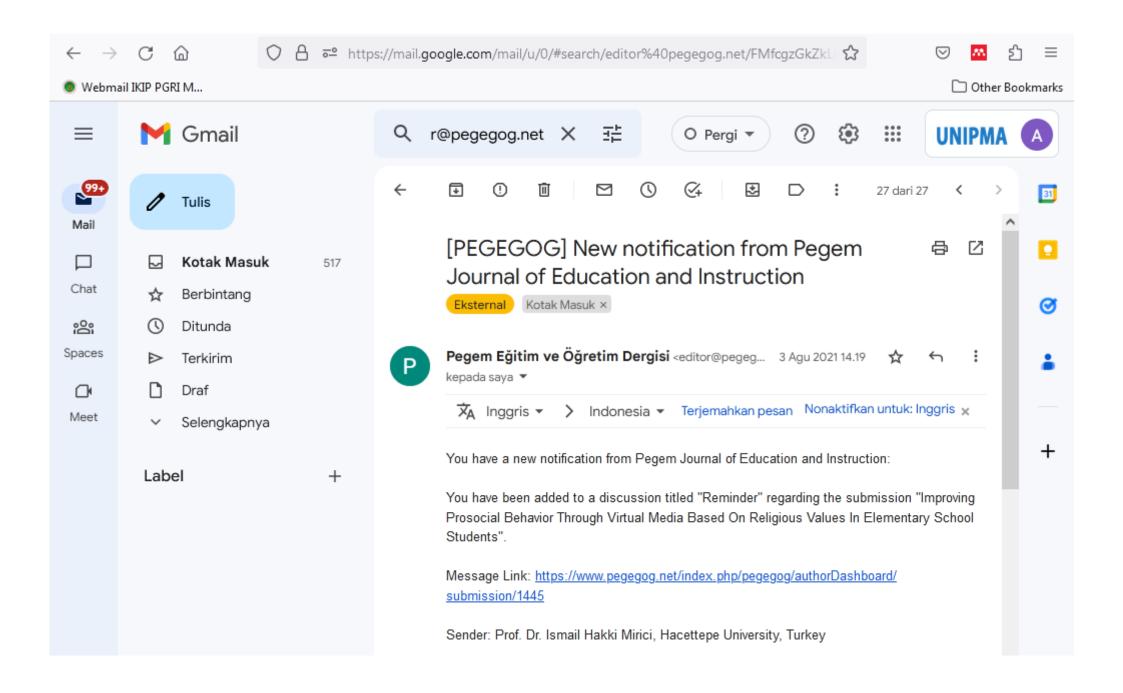
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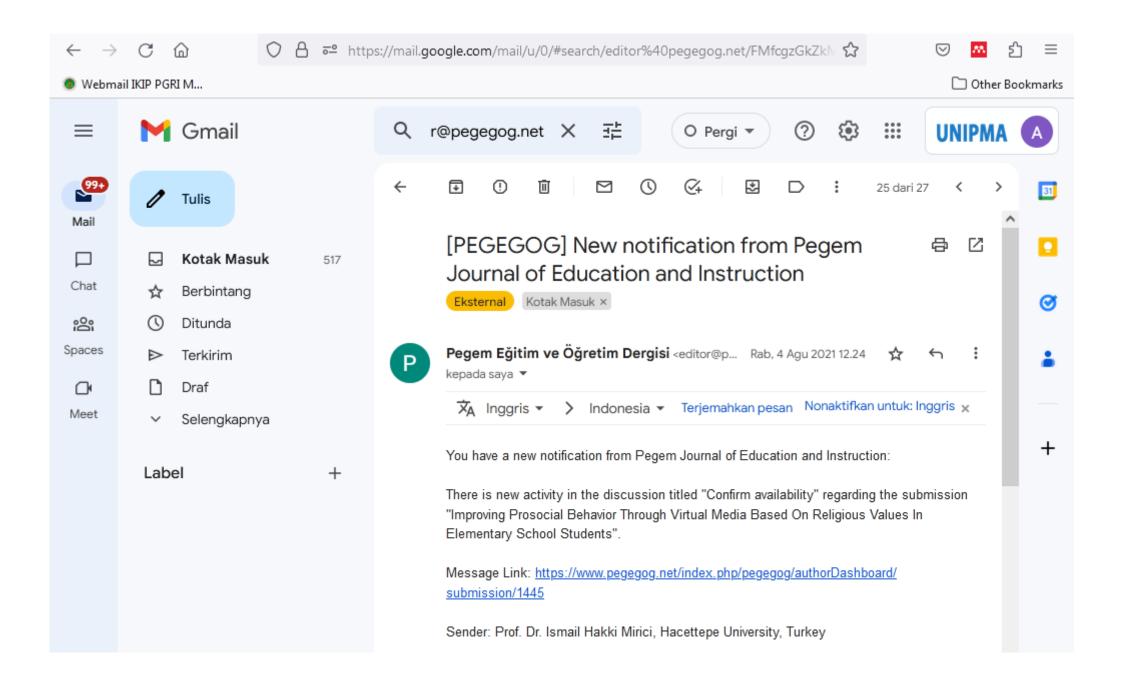


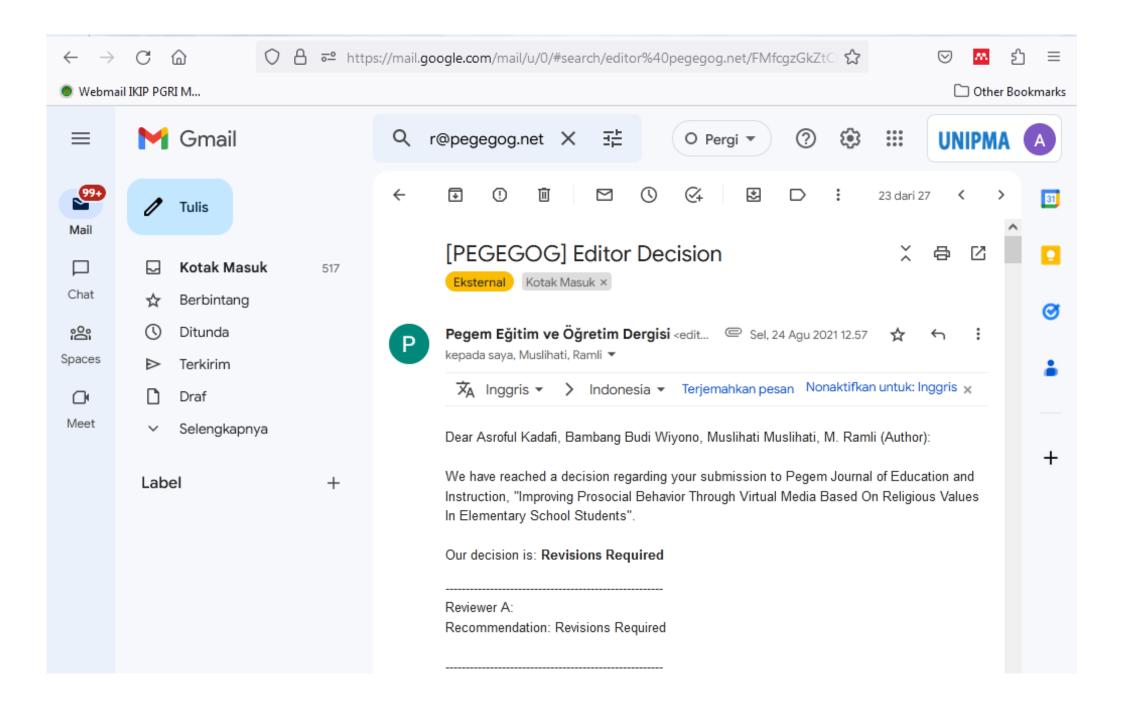


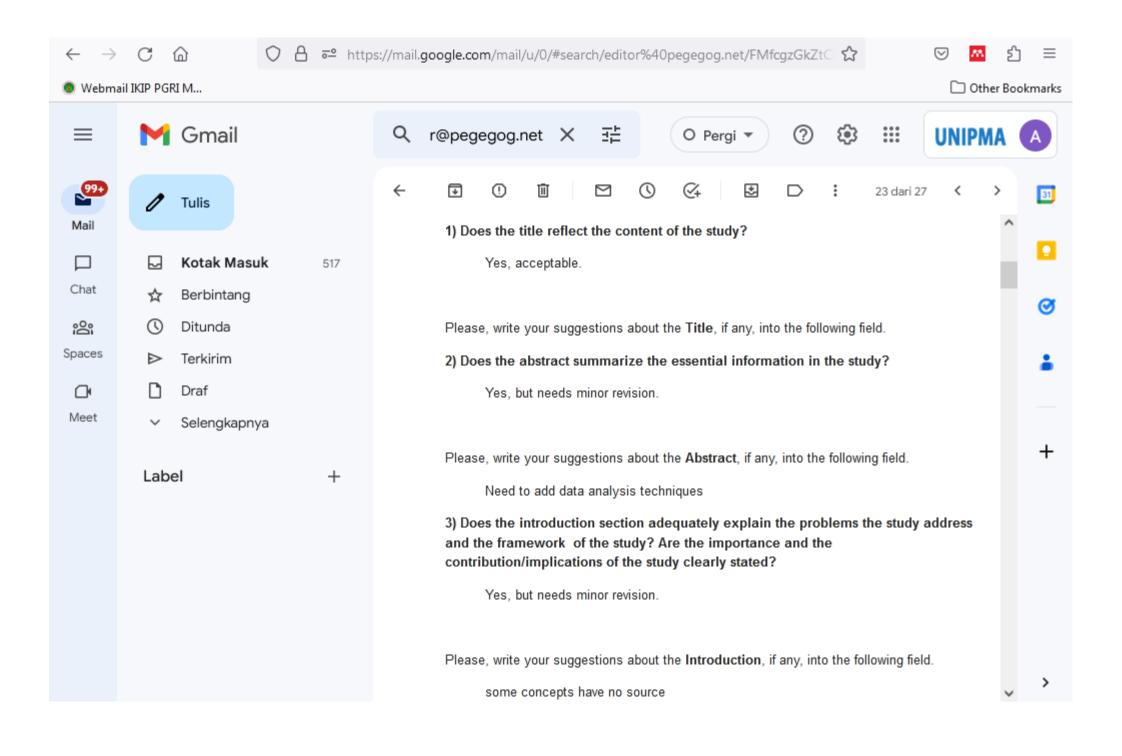


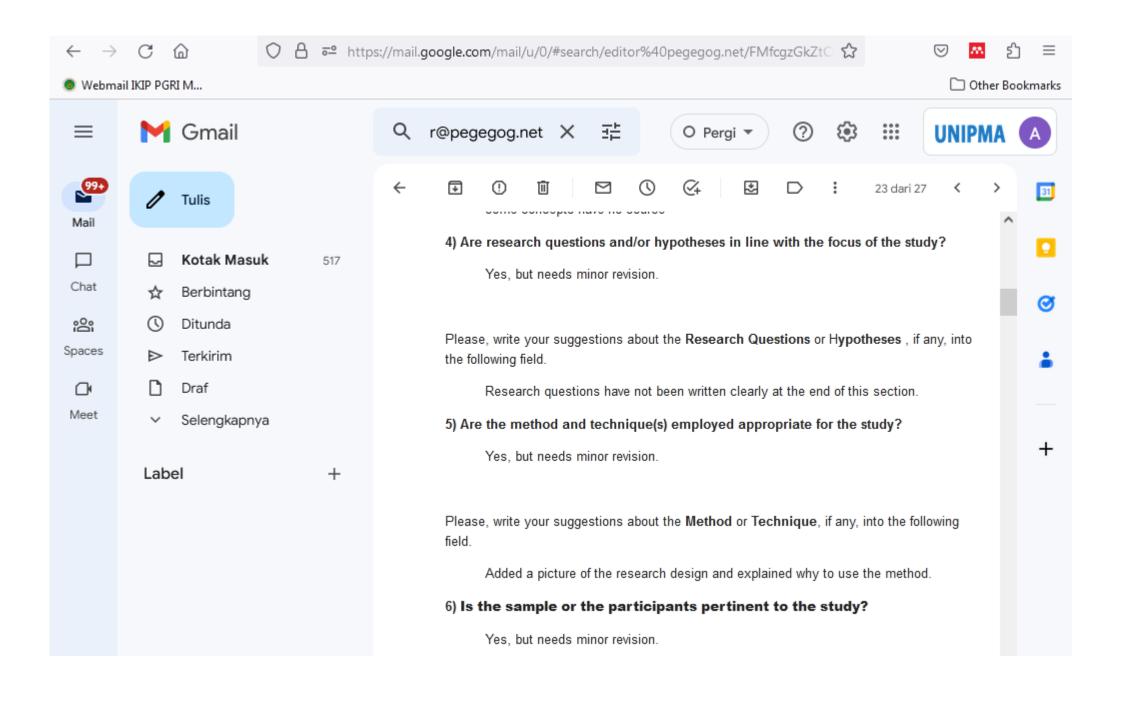


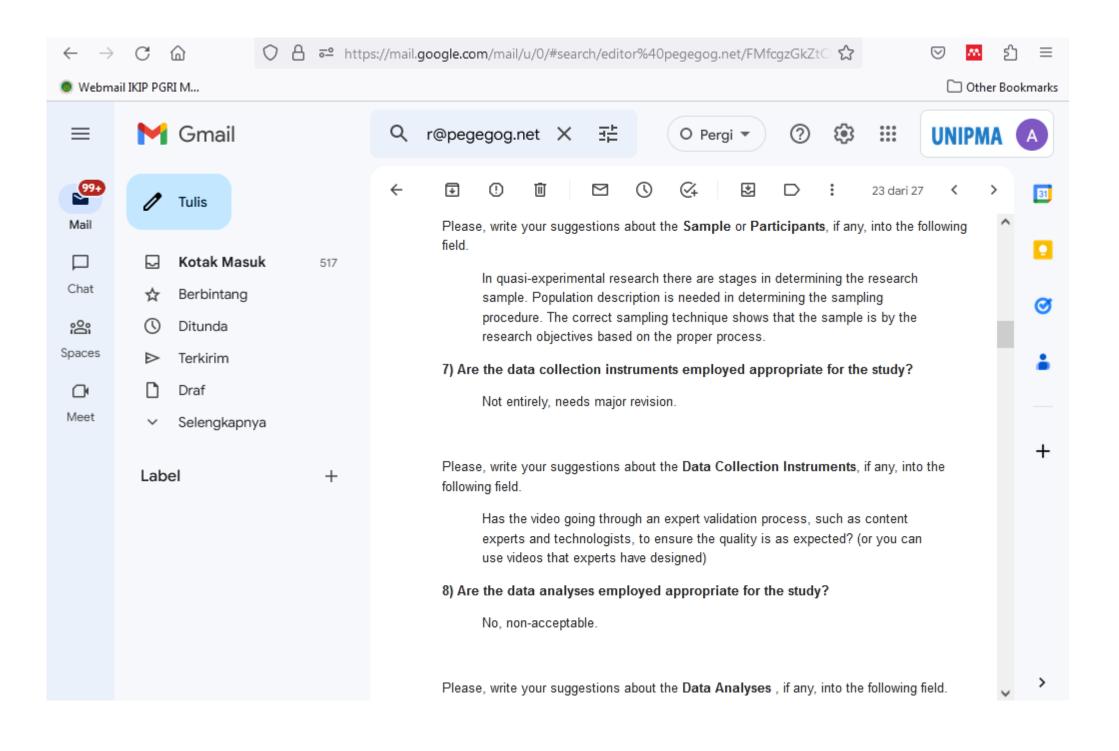


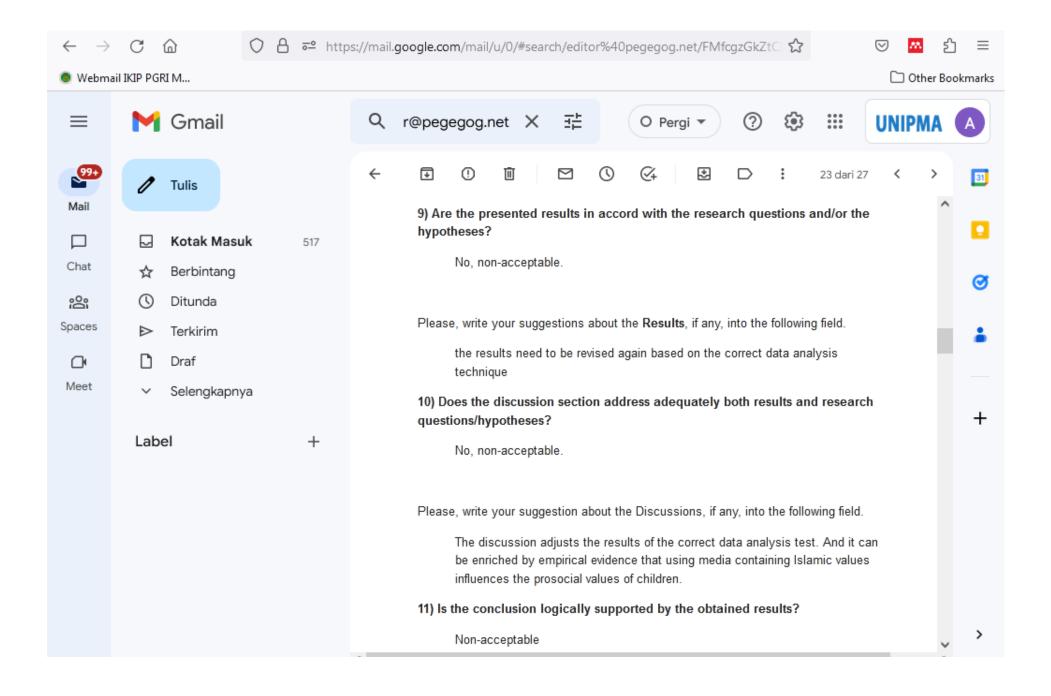


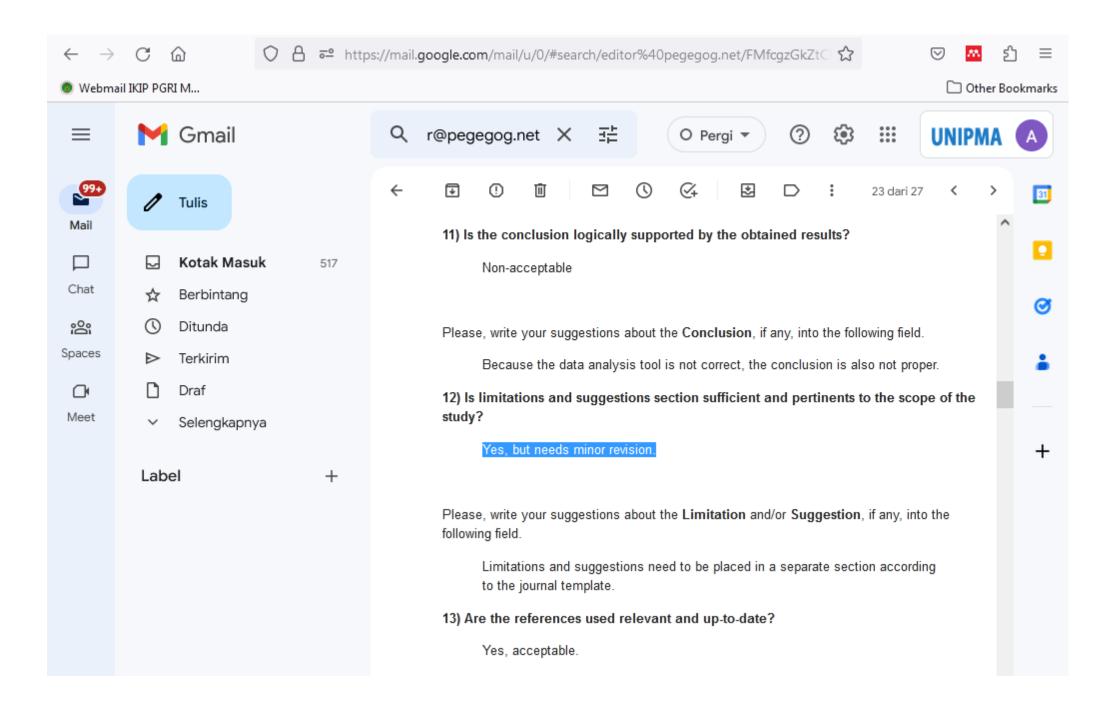


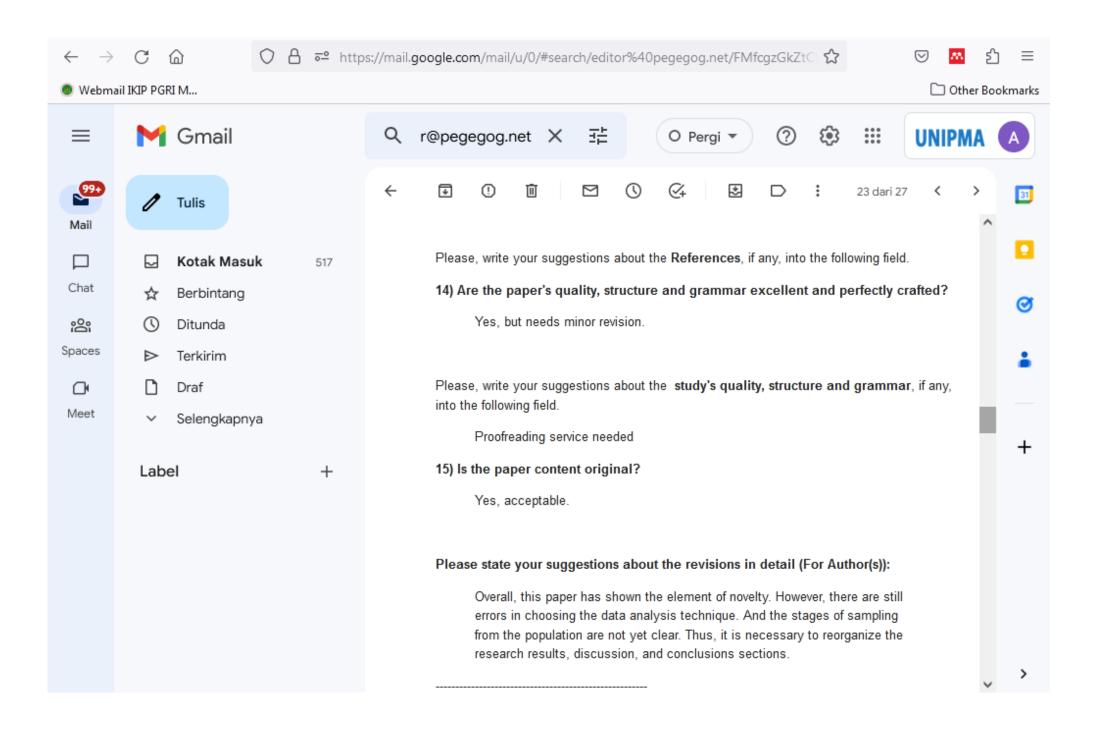


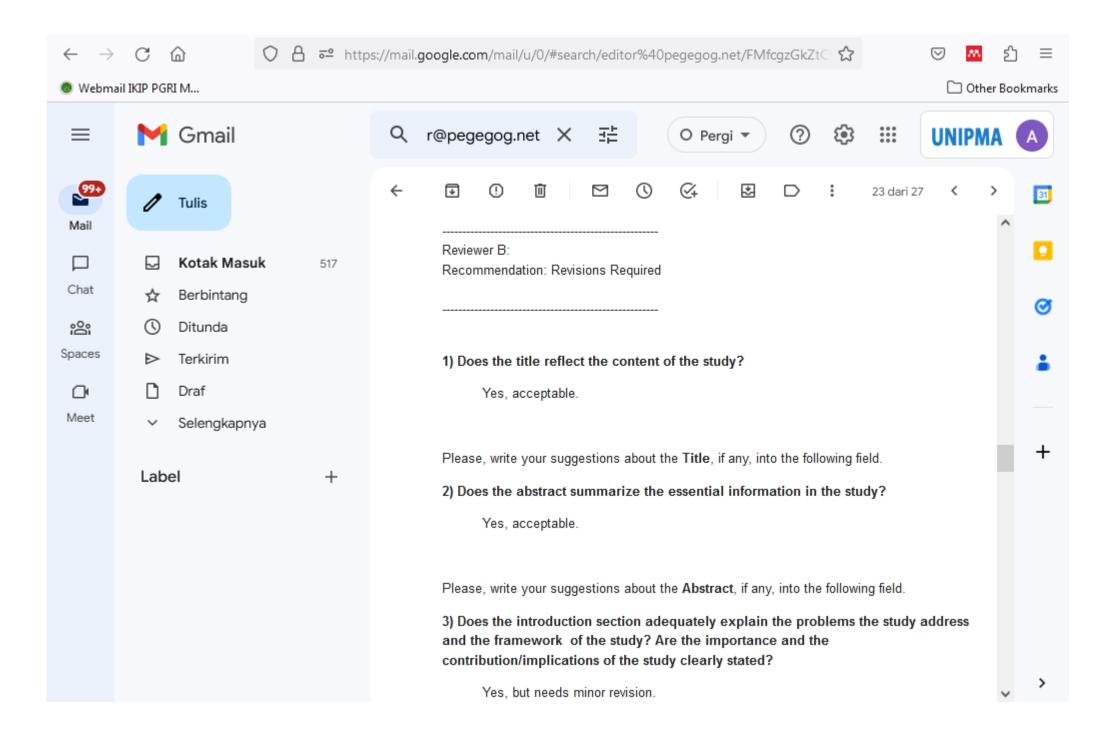












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Improving Prosocial Behavior Through Virtual Media Based On Religious Values In Elementary School Students

Abstract

The addition of positive confirmed cases of COVID-19 in mid-2021 in Indonesia showed an increase. One of these problems occurs because of the low prosocial behavior of individuals. Prosocial behavior is important for every individual from an early age. This behavior can teach each individual to be able, share, cooperate, be generous, help and practice honesty. To improve prosocial behavior in elementary school students, researchers provide treatment through virtual media based on religious values. This study uses a quasi-experimental design with a non-equivalent control group design model. Respondents in this study amounted to 24 respondents consisting of 2 groups, namely the control group 14 respondents, and the experimental group 14 respondents. Measuring the level of students! prosocial behavior using a prosocial behavior scale instrument consisting of 15 items. The results of the study show that virtual media based on religious values have a positive impact in increasing the prosocial behavior of elementary school students.

Keywords: prosocial behavior, virtual media, religious values

Introduction

The Covid-19 pandemic that occurred in Indonesia starting in early 2020 had an impact on various fields of life. Positively confirmed cases of COVID-19 and even deaths tend to show an increase in mid-2021. This problem arises, one of which is because many people still ignore health protocols. One of the reasons for the low community compliance with health protocols is the low level of community prosocial behavior. Prosocial behavior is a form of behavior that emphasizes the interests of others above personal interests (Baron & Byrne, 2005). Prosocial behavior needs to be possessed by individuals from childhood as the basis for the development of children's abilities to interact with their environment more broadly outside the family environment (Sugandhi et al., 2020). Prosocial behavior that needs to be instilled in children is related to empathy, positive sympathies, such as altruistic behavior and helpful behavior (Batson, 2010; Eisenberg et al., 2016; Spinrad & Eisenberg, 2009, 2015).

Efforts to improve prosocial behavior in elementary school students have often been carried out, including using play therapy (Agustin et al., 2015; Pratama, Hidayah, et al., 2019; Smith, 2014). The second intervention uses virtual media to shape positive behavior for elementary school students (Feng

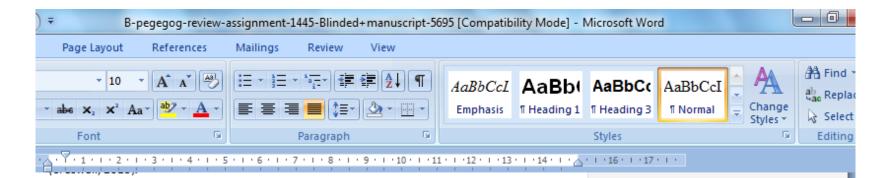
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Intervention Procedure

The intervention is given classically with stages including the initial or preliminary stage, this stage is carried out to ensure the readiness of participants to enter the next stage. The second stage is the core stage or activity, at this stage, the counsellor facilitates the service, by delivering prosocial behavior material with virtual media based on religious values. The third stage, namely the closing and evaluation stages, at this stage is intended to ensure that the services provided provide benefits for participants (Kemendikbud, 2016; Prayitno, 2017). The intervention in this study was carried out three times with a duration of 45 minutes per session. The intervention stages between the control group and the experimental group were the same, the difference was the media for delivering the material. The control group for service delivery was provided with simple PowerPoint media and the experimental group used virtual media based on religious values). The intervention of the first meeting focused on the theme of helping and sharing according to Islam, the second meeting with the theme of sharing and generosity according to Islam, and the third meeting with the theme of honesty according to Islam. These three meeting schedules are expected to be able to facilitate the formation of prosocial behavior as a whole since elementary school age. Islamic values were chosen because all respondents are Muslim and the results of the study show that the integration of Islamic values is effective in helping the problems of research respondents (Faiz et al., 2019; Kadafi, 2016; Kadafi et al., 2021, 2019; Kadafi, Pratama, et al., 2020; Kadafi, Suharni, et al., 2020; Kadafi & Ramli, 2017).

Participants

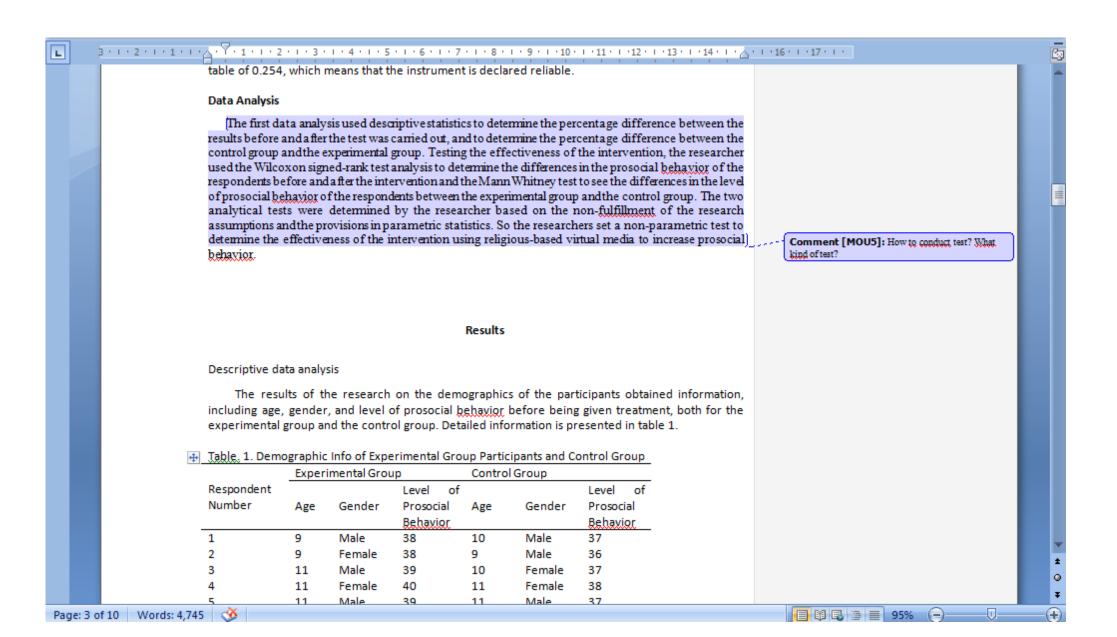
In this research, the respondents were 28 elementary school students which were divided into two, namely, 14 respondents as the experimental group and 14 respondents as the control group. The determination of respondents based on the level of prosocial behavior is still low. The sample was taken by purposive sampling technique, this technique was chosen to obtain a sample according to the needs of the researcher or according to predetermined criteria, namely the category of low prosocial behavior (Sugiyono, 2015). [The characteristics of the respondents include difficulty to share, unwillingness to help, unwilling to donate, difficulty to cooperate, and stingy (Eisenberg et al., 2015; Hudaniah & Dayakisni, 2009; Pratama, Kadafi, et al., 2019)

Instrument

Respondents' prosocial behavior data was measured using a prosocial behavior scale developed from the prosocial instrument Pastocelli et al (1997) and referring to indicators of prosocial behavior

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Improving Prosocial Behavior Through Virtual Media Based On Religious Values In Elementary School Students

Abstract

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Prosocial behavior is important for every individual from an early age. This behavior can teach each individual to be able, share, cooperate, be generous, help and practice honesty. The level of students' prosocial behavior can also affect their academic achievement, so there needs to be an intervention to improve students' prosocial behavior since elementary school. To improve prosocial behavior in elementary school students, researchers provide treatment through virtual media based on religious values. This study uses a quasi-experimental design with a non-equivalent control group design model. Respondents in this study amounted to 24 respondents consisting of 2 groups, namely the control group 14 respondents, and the experimental group 14 respondents. Measuring the level of students' prosocial behavior using a prosocial behavior scale instrument consisting of 15 items. Data analysis was carried out using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test to determine differences in the prosocial behavior of respondents before and after the intervention and the Mann Whitnney test to see differences in the level of prosocial behavior of respondents between the experimental group and the control group. The results showed that virtual media based on religious values had a positive impact on improving the prosocial behavior of elementary school students. The implications of the results of this study can be used as a basis for decision-making to help students' problems, especially prosocial behavior.

Keywords: prosocial behavior, virtual media, religious values

Introduction

Achievement in the academic field must be the goal of every individual and parent while at school. One of these academic achievements can be influenced by the level of individual prosocial behavior (Ma, 2003; Zimmerman, 1989b). Individuals who have high prosocial behavior tend to be more accomplished than individuals with low prosocial behavior (Ma, 2003; Zimmerman, 1989b). Aljarrah & Khataybeh (2021) prosocial behavior is also one of the skills that must be mastered in the 21st century. Prosocial behavior is a form of behavior that emphasizes the interests of others above personal interests (Baron & Byrne, 2005). Prosocial behavior needs to be possessed by individuals from childhood as the basis for the development of children's abilities to interact with their environment more broadly outside

Method

Research Design

This research was conducted at SD Negeri 1 Taji, Karas Magetan District, East Java, Indonesia. The design used in this study is a quasi-experimental design with a non-equivalent control group design model. Sampling was carried out purposively on the consideration of the level of prosocial behavior of the respondents, thus making the researchers choose a quasi-experimental design (Sugiyono, 2015; Wiyono, 2007). The effectiveness of the treatment can be seen by testing the difference in the results of the intervention between the experimental group and the control group (Sugiyono, 2015; Wiyono, 2007). The instrument used to measure the pre-test and post-test for both groups is the same, namely the prosocial behavior scale, this is an effort to anticipate the threat of internal validity (Creswell, 2013). Researchers also limit the characteristics of respondents, to anticipate the threat of external validity (Creswell, 2013).

Intervention Procedure

The intervention is given classically with stages including the initial or preliminary stage, this stage is carried out to ensure the readiness of participants to enter the next stage. The second stage is the core stage or activity, at this stage, the counselor facilitates the service, by delivering prosocial behavior material with virtual media based on religious values. The third stage, namely the closing and evaluation stages, at this stage is intended to ensure that the services provided provide benefits for participants (Kemendikbud, 2016; Prayitno, 2017). The intervention stages between the control group and the experimental group were the same, the difference was the media for delivering the material. The control group for service delivery was provided with simple PowerPoint media and the experimental group used virtual media based on religious values. The virtual media in this study is in the form of animated videos by integrating Islamic values according to the learning achievements of elementary school children. The material is presented in the form of a simple animation, paying attention to Islamic values that will be instilled so that students do not experience boredom when listening to the video being played. This media has also been tested by media experts and content experts, which stated that the media can be used to provide treatment to students.

The intervention in this study was carried out three times with a duration of 45 minutes per





