

# Prosocial Behavior of Nursing Students during Covid-19 Pandemic

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## ABSTRACT

Prosocial behavior is the behavior of helping and helping others voluntarily which is very much needed during the Covid-19 pandemic, but it is not easy to help in a pandemic situation like today considering the government's rules to reduce physical contact with other people. One side wants to help but on the other hand, there is also a sense of anxiety to help. One of the groups that have low prosocial behavior is college students, because students have high ego-centrism they find it difficult to help others. This study aims to determine the description of prosocial behavior in nursing students during the Covid-19 pandemic. This study uses a quantitative descriptive method. The sampling technique used is stratified random sampling with the number of respondents in this study as many as 271 nursing students at Universitas Padjadjaran. The instrument used is the Prosocial Tendencies Measure with a validity value ranging from 0.318 to 0.694 and a reliability value of 0.91. Analysis of the data used in univariate analysis. The results of this study indicate that most of the prosocial behavior of nursing students was moderate (59.0%), which means that the prosocial behavior of nursing students is still lacking or not optimal and needs to be improved. This study concludes that the prosocial behavior of nursing students during the Covid-19 pandemic is still not optimal. It is important to improve or at least maintain their prosocial behavior by paying attention and providing direction, counseling guidance to students to practice prosocial behavior, and applying more learning by using a role-play approach.

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## 1. Introduction

Prosocial behavior is behavior that helps or provides benefits to others that is carried out voluntarily, and sincerely without expecting anything in return [1]. According to the theory of [2], prosocial behavior is an activity to help and help without expecting a reward or benefit to the helper and may have risks to the helper. Behavior that can give good value to others is also interpreted as prosocial behavior [3].

According to [4] stated that prosocial behavior progressed in early adolescence, due to an increase in interpersonal relationships that were more varied than before [5]. It is important to improve social behavior because life does not only require intellectual intelligence but also must be accompanied by social and emotional intelligence [6]. Students of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran, are students who

receive learning about nursing to later be used as a provision for becoming a professional nurse who can realize nursing care based on ethical and legal aspects and can be responsible. One of the learning objectives carried out at Universitas Padjadjaran is to make students have the attitudes and skills to be able to give love to fellow humans by using the learning foundation is caring [7].

Prosocial behavior is synonymous with caring, helping, and sharing [8]. Caring for each other also known as caring behavior can foster feelings of pleasure, and happiness, towards oneself [9]. Caring is part of a prosocial attitude [10]. Caring behavior is universally based on human values, including kindness, empathy, and caring for others both interpersonally and interpersonally [11].

Students' sense of caring for others and the environment around them is decreasing, and students prefer to put themselves first before prioritizing others [12]. Based on research conducted by [13], it was found that students do not want to help other people they do not know, prefer to gather with their closest people and friends from the same area, prefer to do anything themselves, and do not want to share in matters related to material.

During the Covid-19 pandemic, prosocial behavior has a very big role. On March 11, 2020, WHO determined that the Covid-19 virus had been declared a global pandemic [14]. Prosocial behavior is very important and necessary during this COVID-19 pandemic to stay united and work together to fight social, economic, and political crises [15]. Prosocial behavior during the COVID-19 pandemic produces a positive effect on psychological well-being for people who act pro-socially [16]. Instilling a pro-social attitude and a sense of caring for one another in the fight against the COVID-19 pandemic is very much needed because many have been affected by this COVID-19 pandemic [14].

Based on the phenomena that have been described previously, prosocial behavior is a very important behavior for nursing students who will later work as professional nurses. Prosocial behavior can be used as an initial provision or foundation to be implanted since becoming a student which will later be very useful for helping people or helping patients who need help. Because there is no research on the description of prosocial behavior in Nursing students at Padjadjaran University, researchers need to conduct research on prosocial behavior in Nursing students at Universitas Padjadjaran.

## **2. Methods**

This study used a quantitative descriptive design. The sampling technique used in this research is random sampling or stratified random sampling. The samples taken in this study were 271 respondents. Determination of respondents is done randomly, if each batch has fulfilled each number of samples, data collection is stopped.

This research uses the Prosocial Tendencies Measure developed by Carlo & Randall contains 23 statement items. This instrument consists of 6 sub-variables also known as dimensions of prosocial behavior, namely Altruistic Prosocial Behavior in the form of statements 4, 16, 20, 23, and 24. Compliant Prosocial Behavior in the form of statements 7, 18, 22, and 26. Emotional Prosocial Behavior in the form of statements number 2, 12, 17, 21, and 25. Public Prosocial Behavior in the form of statements 1, 3, 5, 10, and 13. Dire Prosocial Behavior form of statements 6, 9, 14, and 27. Anonymous Prosocial Behavior in the form of statements number 8,11, 15, and 9. The scale used in this study is a Likert scale statement items favorable with four answer choices consisting of the choices Very Describing, Describing, Not Describing, Very Not Describing. The value of each answer choice item ranges from 1 to 4 which will be adjusted to the respondent's answer.

The data collection procedure in this study was submitting an ethical exemption with letter number 297/UN6.KEP/EC/2022. In the questionnaire, there is an information page that contains the researcher's self-introduction and an explanation of the aims and benefits of the research. After reading the information page, respondents were asked to agree to participate in this study with informed consent. If they agree, then students can fill out the questionnaire on the link Google Forms. After taking and collecting data, the researchers then carried out data processing and analysis using SPSS.

### 3. Results

Table 1. The results of this study indicate that most of the respondents were from the 2018 class (30.6%), female (92.3%), Jatinangor campus area (83%), and city residents (56.5%).

**Table 1.** Respondent Characteristics (n=271)

<b>Respondents Characteristics</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Gender</b>		
Male	21	7.7
Female	250	92.3
<b>Class of</b>		
2018	83	30.6
2019	57	21.0
2020	62	22.9
2021	69	25.5
<b>Campus Area</b>		
Jatinangor	225	83.0
Pangandaran	46	17.0
<b>Residential</b>		
Village	118	43.5
City	153	56.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 2. The results of this study indicate that the prosocial behavior of the students during the Covid-19 Pandemic, was in the low category with a total of 2 students (0.7%), the moderate with a total of 160 students (59.0%), while as many as 109 students are in the high category (40.2%).

**Table 2.** Frequency of Prosocial Behavior in Nursing Students (n=271)

<b>Behavior</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
<b>Low</b>	2	0.7
<b>Medium</b>	160	59.0
<b>High</b>	109	40.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>271</b>	<b>100</b>

Table 3. Most of the prosocial behavior of students in the high category are in the 2021 class (14.0%), female (35.8%), Jatinangor campus area (32.1 %), and live in the City (23.6,%).

**Table 3.** Crosstabulation of Prosocial Behavior on Respondent Characteristics in Nursing Students (n=271)

<b>Characteristics of Respondent</b>	<b>Category</b>					
	<b>Low</b>		<b>Medium</b>		<b>High</b>	
	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>f</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Gender</b>						
Male	1	0.4	8	3.0	12	4.4
Female	1	0.4	152	56.1	97	35.8

<b>Class of</b>						
2018	1	0.4	59	21.8	23	8.5
2019	1	0.4	35	12.9	21	7.7
2020	0	0.0	35	12.9	27	10.0
2021	0	0.0	31	11.4	38	14.0
<b>Campus Area</b>						
Jatinangor	2	0.7	136	50.2	87	32.1
Pangandaran	0	0.0	24	8.9	22	8.1
<b>Residence</b>						
Village	0	0.0	73	26.9	45	16.6
City	2	0.7	87	32.1	64	23.6

#### 4. Discussion

Based on the results of research conducted by researchers at the Faculty of Nursing at Universitas Padjadjaran during the Covid-19 pandemic to 271 students, it shows that most of the prosocial behavior is in the moderate category, as many as 160 students (59.0%), which means that the prosocial behavior of Nursing students at the Universitas Padjadjaran is still less or not optimal and needs to be improved. The results of this study are in line with the results of research conducted by [17], that overall Psychology students at the Indonesian Education University during the Covid-19 pandemic on average had moderate prosocial behavior. Prosocial behavior itself is defined by [2] as helping and helping activities without expecting a reward or benefit to the helper and may pose a risk to the helper so that prosocial behavior can be used as an initial provision for nursing students to later become professional nurses.

Based on data from the group of respondents, it shows that there are 2 students (0.7) who have low prosocial behavior, namely from the 2018 and 2019 batches. According to [18] one of the factors that influence someone to behave prosocially is time pressure, busy people tend not to help because they don't have free time, while people who have free time tend to help. The possibility of the 2018 and 2019 batches having low prosocial behavior because they don't have free time because they are getting to a higher level, the stress load and demands for theoretical competence and practical skills that students must master increase, making students less concerned about their surroundings.

Based on the data on the sex of the respondents, most of them show that women have high prosocial behavior (35.8%), while men have high prosocial behavior (4.4%). In line with research on prosocial behavior in nursing students in terms of gender, there are differences in prosocial behavior between male and female students with high scores for female students. Girls are more oriented to what other people need than boys [19]. Women have the hormone estrogen that can affect their souls and emotions so that they can encourage prosocial behavior towards the surrounding environment [20]. However, because the number of nursing students at the University of Padjadjaran who are female and male is disproportionate, it is female students who make up the majority so the magnitude and significance of differences based on gender cannot be determined with certainty.

Based on campus area data, it shows that most areas of the Jatinangor campus (32.1%) have high prosocial behavior and are higher than the Pangandaran campus (8.1%). Because the student population of the Jatinangor campus is larger than the Pangandaran campus, in this case, it cannot be determined with certainty the magnitude and significance of the difference from the campus area due to the disproportionate number of populations.

The results of the demographic data obtained by researchers show that those who live in cities have high

prosocial behavior (23.6 %), meaning that students who live in cities have a high social spirit compared to those who live in villages (16.6%). In line with the research conducted by [21], it was stated that there were no significant differences between individuals living in cities and individuals living in villages in their prosocial behavior, and also from the results of this study it was found that there were no differences in prosocial behavior when viewed from the environment. his place. This is different from what was expressed by [18] who stated that people who live in villages tend to behave more prosocially than people who live in cities.

In general, the prosocial behavior of the students of the Faculty of Nursing, Universitas Padjadjaran during the COVID-19 pandemic was still not optimal because they were still in the moderate category. Improving or optimizing prosocial behavior could be done with group guidance with outbound techniques because it is very suitable in for overcoming moderate prosocial behavior problems [22]. Group guidance services with life skills learning models are also more effective in improving students' prosocial behavior. And also by using a role-playing approach, providing what students need, such as providing information services such as socialization, and encouraging students to be active in organizations [23].

## 5. Conclusion

This research was conducted to find out the description of prosocial behavior in Nursing students at Universitas Padjadjaran during the COVID-19 pandemic. Based on the results of research conducted on 271 students, it was found that most of the prosocial behavior of Nursing students at Universitas Padjadjaran during the COVID-19 pandemic was at a moderate level, namely 160 students or 59.0%, which means that prosocial behavior in Nursing students at Padjadjaran University was still lacking. or not optimal.

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