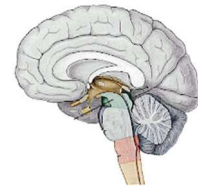


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# MOTIVATION AND PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR OF DISASTER VOLUNTEERS IN CARRYING OUT HUMANITARIAN ACTIONS

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**ARTICLE INFO****Keywords:**Motivation, Volunteering,  
Prosocial Behavior, Disaster**Correspondence:**E-mail:  
zoemoeh17@gmail.com**ABSTRACT**

The number of disaster events in Indonesia, especially in Malang Regency, motivates people to move to become disaster volunteers. The motivation of these volunteers needs to be considered to increase community awareness of the threat of disasters around them. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of volunteer motivation on prosocial behavior in disaster management in Malang Regency. The respondents in this study were volunteers who were members of disaster management in Malang Regency in the range between May and December 2021, totaling 46 people. The sampling technique uses random sampling technique. Data collection used the Volunteer Motivation Questionnaire and Prosocial Tendencies Measure Questionnaire instruments. The data is presented with a table and by description then a rho spearman test is carried out. The results of this study showed that the correlation value between volunteer motivation and prosocial behavior was 0.581, which means that the level of strength between volunteer motivation and prosocial behavior is very strong. And the significance value or sig (2-tailed) of 0.000 which is less than 0.05 means that there is a significant relationship between volunteer motivation and volunteer prosocial behavior. There are several motivations of a person, namely internal motivation and external motivation. With the motivation of some of these aspects, a volunteer will be encouraged to behave prosocially. Based on the results of this study, researchers suggest improving the activities of disaster management volunteers, such as providing training on disaster management, discussing experiences between volunteers and involving volunteers in social activities.

**INTRODUCTION**

Indonesia's geographical location is between 3 major tectonic plates in the world, namely the Eurasian plate, the Indo-Australian plate, and the Pacific plate and the plurality of its people which results in Indonesia being a country that has a high risk of all kinds of disasters, both natural and non-natural disasters. Disasters are a series of events caused by natural and non-natural factors that can threaten and disrupt people's lives and livelihoods, causing casualties, environmental damage and psychological impacts (Law No. 24, 2007).

The Disaster Management Law No. 24 of 2007 states that the central and local governments are responsible for the implementation of disaster management ranging from disaster risk reduction to recovery of conditions from disaster impacts. When it comes to disaster relief, the government cannot work alone. For this reason, in the Disaster Management Law No. 24 of 2007 article 27 states that everyone, private parties, non-governmental institutions and international institutions are obliged to carry out disaster

management activities. Communities and non-governmental organizations can take part in volunteering in various disaster management activities.

A volunteer is a person or group of people who have the ability and concern to work voluntarily and sincerely in disaster relief efforts (Anam, et al, 2018). Pangestu (2016) in Widyastuti et al (2021) said that a volunteer is someone who is willing to give time, energy, to help or meet the needs of the community without taking financial advantage and has a high commitment to the organization because its services lead to value from paid workers. Everyone must have a motivation to become a volunteer. Helping or meeting the needs of others is a prosocial behavior that is carried out.

Prosocial behavior is the act of helping others without taking into account the reciprocity or benefits received directly by the helper (Baron and Branscombe, 2012 in Shadiqi, 2018). This prosocial behavior carried out by a person has several factors, one of which is the motivation of the person himself. Motivation (Umayah, 2017). Motivation is an impulse that makes someone act or move (Widyastuti, 2021).

A number of disaster events occurred in Indonesia, the National Disaster Management Agency (BNPB) recorded 1,045 disaster events from January 1 to April 5, 2021. Starting from forest fires, eruptions of Merapi gunung, floods, earthquakes, droughts, to landslides. Including the eruption of Gunung Semeru which occurred on Saturday, December 4, 2021. From the various series of disaster events, many from various community groups and individuals volunteered in disaster management. Not a few of the volunteers who come to the disaster site just to "travel".

The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of disaster volunteer motivation on prosocial behavior in disaster management. By conducting a simple regression analysis, it is hoped that the influence of the motivation of the volunteers in carrying out prosocial behavior in disaster events will be obtained.

## METHODS

The design of this study is an observational analytic cross-sectional approach. The free variable is the motivation to volunteer for disasters while the dependent variable is prosocial behavior. The population in this study were volunteers who were members of the South Malang Earthquake disaster management. Sampling technique using Simple Random Sampling. The instruments used are the Volunteer Motivation questionnaire and the Prosocial Behavior Questionnaire. Data analysis using the Spearman Rho test with a meaningfulness degree of  $p < 0.05$ .

This research was carried out in Malang Regency, with the research time starting from May to December 2021. The target population in this study was volunteers who were members of disaster management in Malang Regency from May to December 2021 as many as 46 respondents. The sampling technique uses a simple random sampling technique.

Data collection starts from the preparatory stage, where researchers prepare the administration and the instruments to be used. The instruments used are the Volunteer Motivation Questionnaire and the Prosocial Tendencies Measure Questionnaire. Furthermore, the instrument is inputted into the google form and sent via social media to volunteers who are members of handling disaster management in Malang Regency. The data analysis used is the Spearman Rho analysis.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION****Table 1. Respondet's Gender**

	Frequenc	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	25	54,3	62,5	62,5
Female	15	32,6	37,5	100
Total	40	87	100	
Missin System	6	13		
Total	46	100		

From the results of the study, it was found that the most respondents were men, namely 62.5% with a total of 25 people, while women were 15 people or 37.5%.

**Table 2. Age of Respondet's**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	17-25	14	30,4	35,0	35,0
	26-35	6	13,0	15,0	50,0
	> 35	20	43,5	50,0	100,0
	Total	40	87,0	100,0	
Missing	System	6	13,0		
Total		46	100,0		

From the results of the study, it was found that the age of the respondents was the most in the > 35 years old, namely 50% or 20 people, while in the age range of 17-25th 14 people or 35%, and in the 26-35th range with 6 people or 13%.

**Table 3. Respondents' Recent Education**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Elementary School	1	2,2	2,5	2,5
	Senior High School	15	32,6	37,5	40,0
	College	24	52,2	60,0	100,0
	Total	40	87,0	100,0	
Missing	System	6	13,0		
Total		46	100,0		

From the table above, it shows that the majority of respondents' last education was universities with 52% or 24 people, while 32.6% or 15 people had the last education in BC, and 2.5% or 1 person had an elementary school education.

**Table 4. Respondents' Length of Time as a Volunteer**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 yr	10	21,7	25,0	25,0
	2 yr	7	15,2	17,5	42,5
	3 yr	4	8,7	10,0	52,5
	> 3 yr	19	41,3	47,5	100,0
	Total	40	87,0	100,0	
Missing	System	6	13,0		
Total		46	100,0		

The majority of respondents volunteered more than 3 th, namely 19 people or 47.5%, while 10 people or 21.7% 1 th, 7 people or 15.2% 2 th, and 4 people or 8.7% 3rd.

**Table 5. The Relationship of Motivation with Volunteer Prosocial Behavior**

		Volunteer Motivation	Prosocial Volunteers
Volunteer Motivation	Pearson Correlation	1	,561(**)
	Sig. (2-tailed)		,000
	N	40	40
Prosocial Volunteers	Pearson Correlation	,561(**)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	
	N	40	40

Judging from the table above, the significance value or sig (2-tailed) is 0.000 which is less than 0.05, which means that there is a significant relationship between volunteer motivation and volunteer prosocial behavior.

### Correlations

			Volunteer Motivation	Prosocial Volunteers
Spearman's rho	Volunteer Motivation	Correlation Coefficient	1,000	,581(**)
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	,000
		N	40	40
	Prosocial Volunteers	Correlation Coefficient	,581(**)	1,000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	,000	.
		N	40	40

From the results of the rho spearman test in the table above, it can be seen that the correlation coefficient in both variables is 0.581, which means that the level of strength between volunteer motivation and prosocial behavior is very strong.

Based on the results of this study, it was stated that the number of men is more than the number of women, namely 62.5% (25 people) men and 37.5% (15 people) women. Research conducted by Lomboan (2019) on differences in prosocial behavior in terms of sex, showed that there were no significant differences. Both male and female sexes have proportionate prosocial behaviors. This can be due to other factors that influence professional behavior. Sarwono (2002) in Laambian (2019) said that there are 2

factors that influence a person's prosocial behavior, namely situational influences including *bystander*, attractiveness, attribution to the victim, the influence of models, the insistence on time and the nature of the victim's needs. While the second factor is the influence of factors in oneself which include the mood, nature, place of residence and parenting patterns. Bashori (2017) mentions that prosocial behavior is the behavior of providing benefits to others by helping to lighten their physical or psychological burden, which is voluntarily revealed. Meanwhile, research conducted by Istiana (2019) stated that there are significant differences between prosocial behaviors in terms of gender. The results of the study stated that men had higher prosocial behavior than women. Istiana (2019) said that this was due to differences in physical factors and psychological factors, such as affective differences, cognitive differences, parenting factors, and age. This is supported by Fitroh, et al (2019) who said that there are differences in prosocial behavior in social actors based on gender. However, the study stated that women's prosocial behavior was higher than that of men's prosocial behavior. Fitroh, et al (2019) mentioned that female social actors based on aspects of prosocial behavior have a high sense of friendship. Female social actors have a willingness to establish closer relationships with other individuals. Female social actors also show the aspect of acting honestly, they do actions without cheating. As well as the provision of some of the goods owned to individuals in need. Meanwhile, male social actors are more focused on cooperation, where to cooperate with other individuals in achieving goals is more prominent and the menonling aspect is the willingness to help other individuals in difficulties. It can be concluded that gender is one of the factors influencing prosocial behavior. In addition, there are several factors that can influence prosocial behavior, namely internal factors and external factors. Rahayu (2015) said that there was no significant difference between volunteer motivation and gender. However, there is one factor that differs between men and women, namely in the aspect of career development. Women tend to be more motivated in terms of career development than men.

Based on the results of the study of the relationship of motivation with the prosocial behavior of disaster volunteers, it shows that there is a significant relationship between motivation and prosocial behavior of disaster volunteers where the rho test value is more than the table value of 0.000. This research is supported by research conducted by Ashar, P. M., Maria, C., & Victoriana, E. (2018) which states that there is a relationship between motivation and prosocial behavior of volunteers. In the study said that the most motivation is intrinsic motivation. Prosocial behavior is the behavior of providing benefits to another person by helping to lighten his physical or psychological burden, which is carried out voluntarily (Bashori, 2017). Nugroho and Arfa (2017) said that there are several motivations in volunteers, namely motivation from the volunteers themselves, motivation from the family and motivation from outside the volunteer's family. With the motivation of some of these aspects, a volunteer will be encouraged to behave prosocially. This is also supported by Mukhlis (2020) who said that the motivation of volunteers is influenced both by internal and external factors. From internal factors including volunteer competence, where the higher the competence of volunteers, the higher the motivation of volunteer work.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The results of this study showed that the correlation value between volunteer motivation and prosocial behavior was 0.581, which means that the level of strength between volunteer motivation and prosocial behavior is very strong. And the significance value or sig (2-tailed) of 0.000 which is less than 0.05 means that there is a significant relationship between volunteer motivation and volunteer prosocial

behavior. There are several motivations of a person, namely internal motivation and external motivation. With the motivation of some of these aspects, a volunteer will be encouraged to behave prosocially. Based on the results of this study, researchers suggest improving the activities of disaster management volunteers, such as providing training on disaster management, discussing experiences between volunteers and involving volunteers in social activities.

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