

Religiosity as a moderator of agreeableness and prosocial behavior

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ABSTRACT

Bullying is something that needs to be considered and gets special treatment. This event is very closely related to adolescents who are not yet mature. Thus the need for this research as further study material. Personality can support growing prosocial behavior. In the top five personalities, there are factors that contribute to this prosocial behavior namely conformity, agreement is considered as the strongest predictor that contributes to prosocial relationships, where individuals are pleasant. In people who behave prosocially, personality agrees to influence, but also has great importance supported by someone's religiosity someone who makes prosocial protection. Results The value obtained from the regression test using the first ANOVA is 0, 124 which means that the agreed variables influence the prosocial behavior variable by 12.4%. Furthermore, after the moderating variable (Religiosity) in the second regression equation which is the second hypothesis test, the R Square value is increased to 0.167 or 16.7%. Thus it can be accepted that the "hypothesis is accepted". The variable of religiosity (as a moderating variable) will be able to be agreed to or improved in its suitability variable for the prosocial behavior variable.

Keywords: *Agreeableness, Religiosity, Prosocial behavior.*

Adolescence is a journey from children to adulthood, in which the period of searching for identity is thus to grow a person who is in accordance with ethics and morals in the form of prosocial. Very successfully spent at school. Thus, school influences adolescent behavior, especially adolescent social behavior. At school, there are many group activities to develop social behavior such as cooperation, mutual assistance, mutual respect and training of study groups, special talent development groups such as singing, dancing, sports and other special skills.

On the other hand the development of bullying in many schools occurs. News of intimidation at school occurred in Pangkalpinang, Bangka Belitung Islands Province. Middle school girl asking for a kiss from her classmates' feet. On social media, this news spread outside a

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buying and selling forum on a Facebook account. A woman who issued a bullying victim's family posted the incident. He expressed his addiction told to kiss his feet, kicked, beaten then arrested (bangkapos.com, 2018). In this case the role of friends as the environment becomes very necessary in the event of bullying. However, because this social problem is not well developed, this bullying can be a serious problem. Bullying people feel proud and feared by other students who see them as oppressive. Bullying behavior in adolescents as an effort to get their "special" attention from peers (observers) can help the repetition of this behavior in schools (Halimah et al, 2015).

Personality can support growing prosocial behavior. In the big five personality, there are factors that contribute to this prosocial behavior namely agreeableness, Agreeableness is considered as the strongest predictor that contributes to prosocial behavior, where agreeable individuals have traits that are altruistic, straightforward, trustworthy, gentle, and sincere (Graziano & Eisenberg, 1997, in Carlo, et al., 2005). Many things affect prosocial behavior, one of which is personality. A person's propensity for empathy and prosocial behavior is generally consistent in temperament and personality, and has a prosocial disposition in particular (Caspi et al., 2003, in Penner et al., 2004). Personality traits have a persistent trait in individuals, and someone who from childhood has prosocial intentions, then in early adulthood these traits still appear when socially connected.

Apart from agreeableness personality there is research that a person's religiosity forms prosocial behavior. Prosocial behavior can also be grown with the support of a high sense of religiosity. Research conducted by Muhammad Farid explained the findings that from 189 male teenagers and 250 female adolescents, it was concluded that the variables of moral reasoning, emotional intelligence, religiosity, and authoritative parenting parenting each had positive correlations with adolescent prosocial behavior. The four predictors contributed 25.30% to prosocial behavior. Forms of social behavior working together, helping, sharing, and considering the rights and welfare of other young women are higher than men. Moral reasoning, emotional intelligence, religiosity, and authoritative parenting parenting need to be developed as an effort to develop adolescent behavior. For the perpetrators, many benefits are obtained by doing prosocial behavior, in addition to providing benefits for beneficiaries, the perpetrators also benefit, including causing positive feelings after helping others, feeling competent, and avoiding feelings of guilt if not helping others (Baum , Fisher, and Singer, 1985 in Tambunan & Retnaningsih, 2007). In terms of the nature of religiosity and the characteristics of political orientation, researchers found three dimensions - Openness, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness - correlated with religiosity and political orientation (McCullough, Tsang, & Brion, 2003).

This study aims to look at the relationship between agreeableness and prosocial behavior mediated by religiosity. Adolescents who have agreeableness personality have a tendency to behave prosocial or are happy to help, but if there is a high religiosity, it causes prosocial behavior.

Prosocial Behavior

In carrying out a human action that repeatedly becomes an action. One of the best is prosocial behavior. The definition of "prosocial" refers to broad categories of interpersonal actions, defining in certain socio-cultural systems, such as bringing benefits to others (Dovidio, Piliavin, Schroeder, & Penner, 2006; Penner, Dovidio, Piliavin, & Schroeder, 2005). The definition of agreement on approval of actions for others, not on the intention of the actor.

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Prosocial behavior can support as a beneficial recipient, but does not have a clear support for the perpetrators (Staub, Baron & Byrne, in Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2015). According to Baron & Byrne (2003) prosocial behavior is a helping act that benefits others without having to provide a direct benefit to the person who committed the action, and may also require an interest for the person who helps it. The same thing was expressed by William (Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2015) discussing social protection which is more concerned with increasing physical or psychological intelligence of recipients of assistance from better, in the sense of material that is both psychologically and psychologically.

The indicators that become prosocial according to Staub (Dayakisni & Hudaniah, 2015) are: The action ends on itself and does not ask for an advantage on the opposite party b. Actions are actions that produce success. According to Caprara and Steca (2007) who say that people who like to get along are people who like to help others, like to share, contribute, care, happy, happy and helpful.

Based on these limitations, conclusions can be drawn about the prosocial effect of helping actions that benefit others without having to provide direct benefits to those who carry out these actions, and may also be related to what is needed by those who help them.

Agreeableness

There are 5 dimensions of personality that are better known as big five theory. The five theories are Openness to Experience, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism. The Personality Dimension of Openness to Experience classifies individuals based on their interest in new things and the desire to know and learn something new. Positive characteristics of individuals who have this dimension tend to be more creative, imaginative, intellectual, curious and broad-minded. Individuals who have this Personality Dimension Conscientiousness tend to be more careful in taking an action or full consideration in making a decision, they also have high self-discipline and can be trusted. Positive characteristics of the dimensions are reliable, responsible, diligent and oriented towards achievement.

The Personality Dimension Extraversion is related to the level of comfort of someone in interacting with others. Positive Characteristics of Individuals Extraversion is sociable, easy to socialize, live in a group and firm. Conversely, individuals who are introversion (the opposite of Extraversion) are those who are shy, like to be alone, timid and quiet. Individuals with the Agreeableness dimension tend to be more obedient with other individuals and have personalities who want to avoid conflict. Positive characteristics are cooperative (able to work together), full of trust, are kind, warm and soft-hearted and like to help. The opposite characteristics of "Agreeableness" are those who do not easily agree with other individuals because they are resistant, cold and unfriendly.

Neuroticism is a personality dimension that assesses a person's ability to withstand stress or stress. The Positive Characteristics of Neuroticism is called Emotional Stability, Individuals with stable Emotionality Quiet when facing problems, confident, have a firm stand. While the personality characteristics of Neuroticism (negative characteristics) are easily nervous, depressed, insecure and easily change their minds. Therefore, the Personality Dimension of Neuroticism or Neurotism which is basically a negative side is often referred to as the Emotional Stability dimension as the positive side, there are also those who call this Dimension as Natural Reactions.

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In this study emphasizes the personality of Agreeableness as the X_1 variable. The agreeableness personality according to Timothy (2000, p. 752), identifies it with prosocial behavior which includes behavior that is always oriented to altruism, humility and patience.

Religiosity

In a separate review, Wong, Rew, and Slaikou (2006) found religiosity / spirituality (for example, the importance of religion, overcoming religion, prayer / church attendance, spiritual transcendence) for dealing with psychological health (for example, less depression / anxiety, more positive influence, better relationship, self-esteem) in 90% of the articles they reviewed. In youth, religiosity and spirituality are often associated with decreasing risk behaviors, such as violence, sexual behavior, drug use, delinquency, and suicide (Benson et al., 2006; Dew et al., 2008; Good & Willoughby, 2006). Religious involvement and spirituality are also positively related to health, leadership, school success, helping behavior, hope, love, goals, self-esteem, and life satisfaction (Benson et al., 2006; Kelley & Miller, 2007; Markstrom, 1999). Kelley and Miller found that religiosity and spirituality (operationalized as daily spiritual experiences, forgiveness, overcoming religion, and interaction with religious congregations) more strongly predict life satisfaction in adolescents than in adults. Christian and Barbarin (2001) found that family religious involvement also had a positive impact on a sample of African American youth. In particular, the presence of parents in church is associated with fewer problems with the behavior and moods of their children.

Religiosity is defined as a relationship, through affiliation and institutional participation in prescribed practices, with specific doctrines about supernatural powers (Reich et al., 1999); According to Rachmat (2004, pp. 50-51), religiosity is a condition that exists in an individual that drives him to behave according to the degree of obedience to religion.

Allport and Ross divide the two basic dimensions of religiosity, namely extrinsic and intrinsic. Extrinsic religiosity holds that individuals use religion for personal purposes, such as social status, self-justification interests, and are often selective in shaping beliefs to suit their own goals. Individuals in religion who use religion as a means to achieve self-centered goals.

As for individuals with intrinsic religiosity are people who fully internalize their religious beliefs, not just a presence in a place of worship. Intrinsic religious orientation is a religious way of thinking carefully about the commitment to religion and treating that commitment seriously as an end (Batson & Schoenrade, 1991, p. 416). In intrinsic individuals, religious teachings are internalized and fully followed. because religion functions as a framework for living life. Clearly, an intrinsically religiously oriented person is someone who strives earnestly to live the teachings and follow the instructions in full.

Prosocial Behavior, Agreeableness and Religiosity

In three studies, we found that friendliness is the most closely related personality dimension to emotional reactions to victims who need help, and subsequent decisions to help these people. The results show that prosocial processes, including emotions, cognition, and behavior, can be part of a more general motivational process related to personality.

There are several factors that determine someone's religious orientation, including personality. Basically, personality has many definitions where the term personality is used to cover everything about an individual. Theorists usually list considered concepts that are

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considered very important to describe the individual. A number of theorists choose to emphasize the function of personality in bridging or regulating individual adaptations, although not all substantive definitions of personality can be enforced (McCullough, Tsang & Brion 2003, p. 980).

Individuals with agreeableness personality tend to have prosocial behavior which includes behavior that is always oriented to altruism, humility and patience. Individuals with this personality type always see other individuals as being honest and having good intentions towards them. Individuals have humility, which will be shown with a simple attitude and behavior and look at other people more capable than him. Individuals are always forthright about their surroundings and always try to put the interests of others above their own interests. In this person tends to have a great willingness to provide help to others and sincere in doing so that is related to the behavior of trying really to live the teachings and follow the instructions in full.

While extrovert, agreeableness and open to experience personality types have a positive relationship with religious orientation. which also indicates that the more individuals have extroverted personality types, agreeableness and open to experience, the tendency of individuals to have an internal religiosity orientation.

METHODOLOGY

Sample

The sample is part of the representative participation. This is because the sample has an amount equal to the same number that represents the population. In this study using a sample of 184 people consisting of high school students who have characteristics that want to be discussed with incidental techniques.

Instrumen

Three measured were used in this study,

- 1. Prosocial Behavior Instrument:** The compilation of the Prosocial scale is based on indicators in the dimensions that have been described in theory. This scale contains 13 items. Preparation of this prosocial scale, using a Likert scale with 5 alternative answers, namely SS (Strongly Agree), S (Agree), TS (Disagree), STS (Strongly Disagree) Determination of scale value is done by giving criteria for each statement. The favorable statement of the criteria for awarding is SS = 4, S = 3, TS = 2, STS = 1. Assessment for unfavorable statements is = 1, S = 2, TS = 3, STS = 4. This instrument is a scale of adaptation compiled by Caprara (1993).
- 2. Agreeableness Instrument:** The measuring instrument or instrument used to measure Agreeableness variables is scale. The scale is in the form of statements containing 5 choices. Where the subject is asked to choose one answer that describes him. This scale of agreeableness is compiled using a Likert scale with 5 alternative answers, namely SS (Agree), S (Agree), RR (Doubt), TS (Disagree), STS (Strongly Disagree). Determination of scale value is done by giving criteria for each statement. The favorable statement of the criteria for awarding is SS = 4, S = 3, TS = 2, STS = 1. The assessment for unfavorable statement is STS = 4, TS = 3, S = 2, SS = 1.
- 3. Religiosity Instruments :** The instrument for measuring the variable religiosity is scale. The scale is in the form of statements containing 5 choices. Where the subject is asked to choose one answer that describes him. This scale of agreeableness is compiled using a Likert scale with 4 alternative answers namely S (Always), SR (Often), KK (sometimes),

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TP (Never). Determination of scale value is done by giving criteria for each statement. The favorable statement of the criteria for giving values is $S = 3$, $SR = 2$, $KK = 1$, $TP = 0$.

Procedure

The steps in this research are: a. In the preparation phase, the researcher prepares the material and measurement scale and prepares the validity and reliability of the research instrument. b) The second stage, the scale of research. c) Stage three, data analysis. Data is inputted and analyzed. Data analysis using ANOVA with SPSS.

RESULTS

The study was conducted at SMK 1 Batu with a subject of 184 students can be said to have an influence with the translation as follows. Based on the results of the study it was found that there is an influence between the agreeableness variable and prosocial variable by using SPSS testing. The value obtained from the regression test using the first ANOVA is 0,124 which means that the agreeableness variable influences the prosocial behavior variable by 12.4%. Furthermore, after the moderating variable (religiosity) in the second regression equation which is the second hypothesis testing stage, the R Square value is increased to 0.167 or 16.7%. Thus it can be said that "the hypothesis is accepted". So it can be said that the existence of the variable religiosity (as a moderating variable) will be able to strengthen or increase the influence of the agreeableness variable on the prosocial behavior variable.

DISCUSSION

The results showed that agreeableness had an influence on prosocial behavior. That is, if someone has an agreeableness personality, the more supportive a person is to have prosocial behavior. People who have prosocial behavior have characteristics that are friendly, easy to succumb, avoid conflict, and tend to go along. In addition, someone with high agreeableness with a character like to help, forgiving, and merciful. Thus, the results of the study showed that most Batu 1 SMK students had Agreeableness and prosocial behavior. In line with research conducted by Digman (1997) which revealed that agreeableness seems to be an important dimension with interpersonal relations. Specifically, it is concerned with individual differences in motivation to maintain positive relationships with others.

The results obtained from the second analysis, after the agreeableness variable influences the prosocial variable but after the religiosity variable is present it strengthens or enhances the relationship of the agreeableness variable and the prosocial variable. That is, people who have agreeableness personality will behave prosocial also increase if someone has religiosity.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the study it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between feasibility and prosocial behavior. In addition there is a significant relationship between prosocial behavior and religiosity. So religiosity provides significant moderation on prosocial behavior and agreeableness.

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Conflict of Interest

The author declared no conflict of interests.

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