



Interpersonal Attraction and Prosocial Behavior in College Students: Unveiling the Nexus

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Abstract. This research is based on the problems experienced by students of Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University, namely the indication of a lack of prosocial behavior. It can be seen from the results of interviews that there is a lack of cooperation, honesty and help between students. Researchers are interested in examining the relationship between interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior in Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University students. Based on the above problems, this study aims to determine the relationship between interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior of Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University students. The research model applied is correlational research using a quantitative approach. This research uses quantitative methods of correlational quantitative methods. Variables in the study "The Relationship Between Interpersonal Attraction With Prosocial Behavior In Students of Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo" include The independent variable used in this study is Interpersonal Attraction. The dependent variable used in this study is Prosocial Behavior. Based on the results of the analysis, the results of the research data analysis test obtained show a correlation coefficient value of 0.997 with a significance of 0.000 <0.05. This means that there is a significant relationship between interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior. Based on the results of the coefficient of determination test, the results show 0.735 (R-Square), which means that in this study the Interpersonal Attraction variable makes an effective contribution of 73.5% to the prosocial behavior variable. Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the hypothesis proposed is accepted with a positive correlation between Interpersonal Attraction and Prosocial Behavior in Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University Students. According to the results of hypothesis testing above, it can be seen that the Interpersonal Attraction and Prosocial Behavior data are normally distributed and have a linear relationship. The results of hypothesis testing using Pearson correlation show a correlation coefficient of 0.997 significance 0.000 <0.05.

Keywords - Prosocial Behavior, Interpersonal Attraction, College Students

1 Introduction

Humans are basically social creatures, meaning that humans depend on each other to survive. Humans live side by side in society. Therefore, it is recommended that in order to maintain prosperity for everyone, they must live in harmony, respect each other, help each other, and share with each other. Even smart and independent people sometimes need support in their lives. Prosocial behavior can also be said to be helping behavior.

The achievement of responsible prosocial behavior is also included in the developmental tasks of students. Social competence consists of three components, namely situation assessment,

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responses to circumstances, and relationship building techniques. The second point is included in prosocial behavior, which is how individuals respond to other people's attitudes. [1]. Individuals use social competence as a measure of how well they are liked in their environment. Prosocial behavior is behavior that is carried out as a goal to improve the physical or psychological health of the recipient of help either materially or psychologically in a worse to better state [2]. [2].

Prosocial behavior is an action that benefits others without actually benefiting the person performing the action. Prosocial behavior can sometimes put the helper at risk. Other vocabulary such as helping behavior, *vouluenterism*, and good deeds are also used to express the good deeds people do to help those in need. [3].

Altruism, or a genuine interest in helping others, is a key driver of prosocial behavior. However, it turns out that many prosocial behaviors that appear altruistic are actually driven by reciprocal norms (the responsibility to reciprocate the benevolence of others). [4]. Individuals tend to feel bad about not returning the favor when others help them, and they feel angry when the same thing happens to them. Prosocial behavior can be triggered by altruistic norms or reciprocal norms.

Based on research entitled "The Relationship Between Interpersonal Attraction With Prosocial Behavior In Adolescents of Hidayatullah Semarang Islamic High School", there are significant differences in prosocial behavior between male and female students. students who are female show more prosocial behavior than students who are male. A person's willingness to help also depends on the situation and conditions, as well as the type of assistance needed. [5]. Illustrating why people are less likely to help directly, they tend to prefer helping indirectly, as well as showing how helping behavior will change based on the situation.

Research entitled "Prosocial Behavior in College Students in Review of Gender and Personality Type", according to Sarah and Damasia there are some students who show high prosocial behavior, and not many students who do prosocial behavior. [6]. In addition, Sarah and Damasia found that college students pay more attention to themselves than their friends. Despite the fact that they can help friends in need, college students often find it difficult to help for various reasons.

Based on the results of preliminary studies using interviews conducted by researchers, it can be concluded that there are problems related to prosocial behavior where there is a lack of prosocial behavior marked by the emergence of indications of a lack of social behavior possessed by students.[7] The following are the results of interviews with students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo:

The first subject is a student of the law study program, saying that:

"So usually when someone asks about coursework in the class group, no one responds to the message like pretending not to see even though those who see are quite a lot but still no response. Usually they have to be reprimanded or asked twice in the group and sometimes there are still only a few who respond. Indeed, it seems that it must be in private chat first".

While the second subject of management study program students stated that:

"So I have seen my friends indeed when it comes to personal interests do not look at others, even though there are pregnant lecturers who should be prioritized to take the elevator first but they prefer to ignore and pretend not to see. So the lecturer is waiting for you".

The results of the interview, it can be concluded that there are problems related to prosocial behavior where there is a lack of prosocial behavior. It can be seen from the results of the interview that there is a lack of cooperation, honesty and help between students. Prosocial behavior is someone who is involved in helping others without giving tangible benefits to themselves influenced by several aspects that are not revealed in this study, namely sharing,

generosity, cooperation, and honesty [8]. This is then illustrated through the lack of a sense of wanting to help in accordance with aspects of prosocial behavior, namely (*helping*) helping, in this case students are more concerned with personal affairs first and put aside the interests of others so that it has an impact in the form of a lack of prosocial behavior on students.

Factors that can influence prosocial behavior are: *Bystander*, attraction or interest, attribution, modeling, time pressure, and the nature of the need. [7]. Attraction between each other encourages individuals to build social relationships and engage in social interactions. Interpersonal attraction is an individual's attitude towards other individuals in the surrounding environment. attraction includes an assessment along a point of view based on strongly like to strongly dislike [8]. [8]. Thus obtained from perceptions that arise throughout an interaction process that takes place in a social context. There are three aspects of interpersonal attraction, namely, *social or liking dimension*, *task and respect dimension*, and *physically* or appearance *dimension*. [9].

Based on the explanation described above, researchers want to know the relationship between interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior in Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University students.

2 Methods

This type of research is correlational quantitative research. Through correlational research, measurement of variables and interrelationships between these variables can be carried out simultaneously under realistic conditions. [10]. So that researchers conduct research with the aim of wanting to know whether or not there is a relationship between the interpersonal attraction variable and the prosocial behavior variable. The population in this study were 10,006 students of Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University. The sample taken was 336 students of Muhammadiyah University of Sidoarjo using the *Quota Sampling* sampling technique.

In this study, data collection was carried out using two scales, namely the Prosocial Behavior Scale based on aspects of prosocial behavior, namely *Sharing, Helping, Donating, Cooperating, Honesty*. The Interpersonal Attraction Scale is prepared based on aspects of interpersonal attraction, namely *liking or social dimension*, *task and respect dimension*, and *physically* or appearance. This study uses a Likert model attitude scale with answer choices and scores that have four answer choices, namely SS (Very Suitable), S (Suitable), TS (Not Suitable), STS (Very Inappropriate). [11].

The validity value of the items on the prosocial behavior scale moves from $0.681 > 0.30$ consisting of 40 valid items and 5 invalid items. While the results of the validity trial the value of the results of the validity of the items on the interpersonal attraction scale moved from $0.632 > 0.30$ consisting of 34 items and 2 invalid items. The results of the reliability coefficient test on the prosocial behavior scale with $n = 100$ and the number of items 35, the results of *Cronbach's Alpha* = $0.923 > 0.60$ so that the prosocial behavior scale can be said to be reliable. While the results of the reliability coefficient test on the interpersonal attraction scale got the results of *Cronbach's Alpha* = $0.914 > 0.60$ so that the interpersonal attraction scale can be declared consistent or reliable. [12].

3 Results And Discussion

3.1 Presentation of Research Results

3.1.1 Normality Test

Normality test is a measurement of data on variables used to determine whether variables have a normal or abnormal distribution. This normality test is very important because data that has a normal distribution can represent the population. [13].

The normality test in this study uses the *Kolmogorov-Smirnov* method with the assumption that data that has a significance value <0.05 is said to be abnormal, while data that has a significance value > 0.05 data can be said to be normal.

Table 3.1 (Normality Test Results)

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		KL	PS
N		336	336
<i>Normal Parameters^{a,b}</i>	Mean	90.7232	93.5625
	Std. Deviation	9.73519	9.74154
<i>Most Extreme Differences</i>	Absolute	.063	.059
	Positive	.063	.059
	Negative	-.054	-.057
Kolmogorov-Smirnov Z		.856	1.146
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		.457	.144

Based on the results of the normality test known in the table above, it can be explained that the results of the normality test of the interpersonal attraction variable with the prosocial behavior variable have a significant value > 0.05 so that it can be said that the two variables studied have normal values with a significance of 0.144 on the interpersonal attraction variable, and on the prosocial behavior variable has a significance value of 0.191.

3.1.2 Linearity Test

The linearity test is used to determine whether the correlation between the independent variable and the dependent variable has a linear or non-linear value. The linearity test was carried out using SPSS 20.0 using the *Test for Linearity*. The significance value can be seen from the *Linearity* results if the significance value <0.05 can be said to be linear, and the significance value can also be seen from the *Deviation for linearity value* results if the significance value > 0.05 then it can be said to be linear.

Table 3.2 (Linearity Test Results)

ANOVA Table

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
PS *	Between	(Combined)	31620.649	42	752.873	1297.303	.000
KL	Groups	Linearity	31591.562	1	31591.562	54436.585	.000
		Deviation from Linearity	29.086	41	.709	1.222	.176
	Within Groups		450.419	170.039	293	.580	
	Total		1550.991	31790.68	335		

The results of the linearity test in the table above can show if both *self efficacy* variables and academic stress variables have a linear relationship. This can be proven from the results that have been studied that the linearity table has a significance value of <0.05 and the value in the *deviation from linearity* has a significance in the *deviation from linearity* >0.05. So that in this study the *linearty* value of the two variables can be seen from the results of *linearity* and *deviation from linearity*.

3.1.3 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is used to determine whether there is a positive relationship between the interpersonal attraction variable and the prosocial behavior variable in this study. Hypothesis testing was carried out using the *Pearson Bivariet* correlation technique with SPSS 20.0 *for windows* software.

Table 3.3 (Hypothesis Test Results)

<i>Correlations</i>			
		KL	PS
KI	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	1	.997**
	<i>Sig. (1-tailed)</i>		.000
	<i>N</i>	336	336
PS	<i>Pearson Correlation</i>	.997**	1
	<i>Sig. (1-tailed)</i>	.000	
	<i>N</i>	336	336

Based on the results of the hypothesis testing that has been carried out, it can be seen that the results of the correlation coefficient $r_{xy} = 0.997$ with a significance value of 0.000, it can be stated that the interpersonal attraction variable with the prosocial behavior variable studied in students has a positive relationship. The results of this hypothesis test can be said to be positive because it has a significance value (p) <0.05 (0.000 <0.05).

The results of the correlation coefficient contained in table 4.3 show positive results ($\text{sig} = 0.000$) so that there is a positive relationship between the two variables studied, so the higher the interpersonal attraction given, the higher the prosocial behavior will be. Vice versa, if the interpersonal attraction given is low, the prosocial behavior will also be low.

3.2 Effective Contribution

Table 3.4 (Effective Contribution Results)

<i>Model Summary</i>				
Model	<i>R</i>	<i>R Square</i>	<i>Adjusted R Square</i>	<i>Std. Error of the Estimate</i>
1	.997	.994	.994	.77213

Based on the results of the effective contribution test between the interpersonal attraction variable and *prosocial behavior*, the result is 0.994%, this can be seen from the R Square value which results in 0.994 *prosocial behavior* $100\% = 99.4\%$. So it can be concluded that interpersonal attraction can affect student *prosocial behavior* by 99.4%, and the remaining 0.6% can be influenced by other variables not used in this study.

3.3 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics serve to see the average value (*mean*), minimum value, maximum, and standard deviation value. [14]. In this study there are two variables, namely interpersonal attraction (X) and prosocial behavior (Y). The results of descriptive statistics can be seen in the table below:

Table 3.5 (Descriptive Statistics of Interpersonal Attraction and Prosocial Behavior)

<i>Descriptive Statistics</i>					
	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>Std. Deviation</i>	<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
KL	336	90.7232	9.73519	69.00	127.00
PS	336	93.5625	9.74154	71.00	130.00

Based on the results of descriptive statistical tests, it can be seen that the interpersonal attraction scale has a theoretical mean value (μ) of 90.7232 and the standard deviation has a value (σ) of 9.73519. on the prosocial behavior scale has a theoretical mean value (μ) of 93.5625 and a standard deviation (σ) of 9.74154. So that the above results can be used as norming to categorize the variables of interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior.

3.4 Category

Table 3.6 (Norm categories of *self efficacy* and academic stress)

Category	Norma	Score	
		Interpersonal Attraction	Prosocial Behavior
Low	$X \leq (\mu - 1 . \sigma)$	≤ 83	≤ 80
Medium	$(\mu - 1 . \sigma) < X \leq (\mu + 1 . \sigma)$	84 - 103	81 - 100
High	$(\mu + 1 . \sigma) \leq X$	≥ 104	≥ 101

Based on the results of normalizing the variables of interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior above, it can be seen that each variable has a different categorization. This can be seen from the categorization table below:

Table 3.5 (Subject score categorization)

Category	Subject score			
	KI		PS	
	Σ Students	%	Σ Students	%
Low	55	16.4%	57	17%
Medium	237	70.5%	236	70.2%
High	44	13.1%	43	12.8%
Total	336	100.0%	336	100.0%

Based on the above categories, it can be seen that students who have low interpersonal attraction are 55 students, moderate are 239 students, high are 42 students. While in the prosocial behavior variable, it can be seen that 57 students are in the low category, 236 students are in the medium category, and 43 students are in the high category. So it can be concluded that the prosocial behavior carried out by students of Universitas Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo has a moderate to low category.

4 Discussion

According to the known research results, the correlation coefficient value $r_{xy} = 0.997$ with a significance value of 0.000 where the value is <0.05 . The results of the correlation coefficient r_{xy} indicate a significant and positive relationship between the interpersonal attraction variable and the prosocial behavior variable, so that when interpersonal attraction is high, prosocial behavior is also higher in Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University students, and vice versa, if interpersonal attraction is low, prosocial behavior is also low.

These results are supported based on previous research with the title "The Relationship Between Interpersonal Attraction With Prosocial Behavior In Adolescents of Hidayatullah

Semarang Islamic High School" which states that there is a positive correlation between the interpersonal attraction variable and the prosocial behavior variable. The relationship between the two variables can be seen that children are able to perform prosocial behavior of sharing, helping, generosity, to individuals who are felt to have interpersonal attraction. [5].

This study also shows that interpersonal attachment has an influence of 99.4% on prosocial behavior in Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University students. While 0.6% of prosocial behavior is influenced by other factors. Other factors that influence prosocial behavior are empathy, gender, parenting, emotional maturity, and emotional intelligence.

Based on the results of the score category, it can be seen that prosocial behavior in this study is classified as moderate with a percentage of 70.2%, meaning that 236 students have a fairly high prosocial behavior when helping people without having a positive impact directly or intentionally or voluntarily. This is in line with Einserebeg's statement that prosocial behavior is helping, sharing, and other positive behaviors that are seen intentionally or voluntarily, and can have motives that are not determined, unknown or not altruistic. So that individuals who have high prosocial behavior will be easier to share and cooperate with new people, this also makes individuals feel that they need the help of others and are honest to reveal what is around. Meanwhile, someone who has interpersonal attraction tends to be able to socialize with the surrounding environment, and can work well together. So that prosocial behavior is positively influenced by interpersonal attraction.

Interpersonal attraction is built from an individual's perspective on others that causes liking or disliking other individuals. So that the process of social behavior between individuals occurs because there is an attraction between each other. This is caused by the first impression that arises during the interaction process in the social environment. Individuals are required to have an important role when building relationships with other individuals, with interaction giving rise to a sense of empathy. This is also reinforced by research entitled "Interpersonal Attraction in Familiar Friendships with the Opposite Sex" which shows that the quality of friendship will develop along with interest in others. Women stand out for their interest in the opposite sex to fulfill affiliation needs while men fulfill emotional needs. [15]. So that when individuals can interact well with others, it will lead to helping each other or prosocial behavior.

The positive relationship between the interpersonal attraction variable and prosocial behavior can be stated as appropriate for the various populations to be studied. Factors that can influence prosocial behavior are: similarity, closeness, physical attractiveness [2]. This explains that the role of interpersonal attraction is very influential on prosocial behavior because individuals in life basically relate and interact with other people so that contact, closeness, similarity, sympathy and empathy are established. [5].

The limitation in this study is that researchers are only limited in revealing the relationship between interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior in students. So that researchers cannot cover other factors that can affect interpersonal attachment in students. As well as researchers lacking in extrapolating theories about interpersonal attraction due to limited information from previous studies.

5 Conclusion

Based on the results of the research that has been carried out, the hypothesis proposed is accepted, that there is a positive correlation between Interpersonal Attraction and prosocial behavior in Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University Students. According to the results of

hypothesis testing above, it can be seen that the data on interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior are normally distributed and have a linear relationship. Based on the results of hypothesis testing that has been carried out, it can be seen that the results of the correlation coefficient $r_{xy} = 0.997$ with a significance value of 0.000, it can be stated that the interpersonal attraction variable with the prosocial behavior variable studied in students has a positive relationship. The results of this hypothesis test can be said to be positive because it has a significance value (p) < 0.05 ($0.000 < 0.05$). So it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between interpersonal attraction and prosocial behavior in Muhammadiyah Sidoarjo University students.

It can be said that there is a positive relationship between the two variables studied, so the higher the interpersonal interest given, the higher the prosocial behavior will be. Vice versa, if the interpersonal interest given is low, the prosocial behavior will also be low.

The limitations in this study are that researchers are only limited to revealing the relationship between interpersonal attraction variables and prosocial behavior, there are still many other variables that can affect prosocial behavior. Further researchers are advised to go deeper and explore other factors and aspects related to prosocial behavior, researchers increase the range with a larger and varied population and also use other research methods so as to produce varied research.

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