
Dimensionality of prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents

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Abstract: Prosocial behaviour is a type of positive social behaviour that provides many positive consequences for adolescents. The current research aims to describe the dimensionality of the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents and reveal differences in the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for males and females. The paper-and-pencil measures of the PTM-R was completed by 671 Minangkabau early adolescents (48% male, 52% female; M age = 14.01 years). The findings revealed that in general the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents is high. Nonetheless, analysis of the types of prosocial tendencies revealed that prosocial tendencies of compliant, emotional, anonymous, and altruism are in the high category, respectively, and the prosocial tendencies of public and dire are in the low category, respectively. There are significant differences between prosocial tendencies of altruism, public, emotional, anonymous, and compliance for male and female, but not in dire prosocial tendencies. The public prosocial tendencies of male early adolescents is the only type that is better than female.

Keywords: prosocial behaviour; adolescent; Minangkabau.

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1 Introduction

Prosocial behaviour – voluntary behaviour intended to benefit another (Eisenberg et al., 2006) – may be enacted for many different reasons, including concern for another, anticipation of approval or rewards, the desire to conform with norms or felt duties, or due to a sense of fairness or justice (Eisenberg et al., 2015a). This type of positive social behaviour contributes positively to individuals at various trajectory of ages, especially during adolescence. Prosocial behaviour is of obvious importance to the quality of dyadic and group interactions (Eisenberg et al., 2015), and aspect that highly considered as an integral to intervention goals that seek to promote the development of successful adolescent (Caprara et al., 2015).

Prosocial behaviour is a type of positive social behaviour that is expected to develop well in every adolescent. Prosocial behaviours is one indicator of positive psychological (Carlo and Randall, 2002) and behavioural adjustment and important markers of healthy social functioning (Davis et al., 2017). There is a considerable amount of empirical evidence suggesting that fostering prosocial behaviour at school can contribute to students' learning and adjustment over time (Caprara et al., 2015). Being prosocial in adolescence gives students a greater chance to succeed at school (Gerbino et al., 2018). A number of research data shows that prosocial behaviour is positively associated with student achievement (Caprara et al., 2000; Ma et al., 1996), self-esteem (Jacobs et al., 2004; Zuffianò et al., 2014), as a strength and a key resource for adolescents' academic attainment (Gerbino et al., 2018).

Prosocial behaviour carries protective functions for adolescents from negative developmental potentials. Prosocial behaviours neutralise, inhibit, or arrest disruptive behaviours (Caprara et al., 2015) and provide protective effects for social outcomes in young adulthood (Toseeb et al., 2017). Prosocial behaviour protects adolescents from affiliation with peers who deviate, delinquency and antisocial behaviour (Carlo et al., 2014). Prosocial behaviour protects adolescents against negative developmental outcomes, such as peer rejection aggression and antisocial behaviour, while simultaneously improving academic performance during adolescence (Caprara et al.,

2014, 2015). In contrast, prosocial behaviour that does not develop relates to low learning achievement, rejection by peers and teachers, or even dropping out of school (Caprara et al., 2000; Kokko et al., 2006; McEvoy and Welker, 2000; Warden and Mackinnon, 2003; Wentzel, 1993). A number of examples of the positive consequences of prosocial behaviour for adolescents as mentioned, increasingly confirm the importance of developing adolescent prosocial behaviour.

1.1 Trends in the focus of recent research about adolescent

Transitions that occur on adolescence essentially create potential both positive and negative developments. Unfortunately, until now adolescence is better known as a negative period. Adolescence is more popular as a period of turbulent, conflict, mood swings, a critical period in achieving success that leads individuals to social and academic pressures (Santrock, 2014). The inequality of research focus that has been occurring so far has caused negative stereotypes about adolescents to be more popular. Most social researchers focus more on the domain of the problems of adolescent development, such as: violence, antisocial behaviour and bullying (Carlo et al., 2014). Attention that focuses on positive changes that may occur to individuals during the teenage period is very less (Carlo et al., 1999), while attention to the negative aspects of adolescence is better developed (Padilla-Walker and Carlo, 2015). Different types of negative behaviour have been studied extensively, but investigations into prosocial behaviour and other positive behaviours have been studied much less (Fabes et al., 1999).

Recent developments, studies of prosocial behaviour and other positive aspects that may occur during adolescence have become topics of study that are beginning to attract social researchers. Actually, studies of prosocial behaviour have long existed and are very interesting for scholars in various disciplines (Carlo et al., 2018; Eisenberg and Spinrad, 2014). Although prosocial behaviour was a popular research topic in the 1970s and early 1980s, since the late 1990s there has been a resurgence of interest in the positive aspects of human development, spurred by positive psychology movement (Eisenberg et al., 2006, 2015b). The investigation of prosocial behaviour of adolescents and other age periods ranging gained great attention in the last decade (Brittian and Humphries, 2015; Dunfield, 2014). Recently, extensive and in-depth investigations have been carried out by experts interested in the topic of prosocial behaviour and adolescence.

Although most research on prosocial behaviour has been carried out using global and unidimensional constructs (Carlo et al., 2010), existing studies also show that prosocial behaviour must be conceptualised as a multidimensional constructs (Carlo et al., 2010). Some recent research about adolescent prosocial behaviour recognises prosocial behaviour as multidimensional rather than unidimensional (Eberly-Lewis and Coetzee, 2015). Likewise, descriptive analysis and empirical studies of prosocial development in adolescents have found that various types of prosocial behaviour may exist (Brittian and Humphries, 2015). However, it must be realised that prosocial behaviour can come from a variety of motives which in turn bring up several dimensions. Although general definitions do not limit the range of motivations that may be underlying, include diverse motives such as ingratiation, the desire to generate debt, the desire to improve the welfare of others, or acting in accordance with internalised moral values, but categorising prosocial behaviour has explicitly or implicitly been suggested (Eisenberg and Spinrad, 2014).

There are various ways to categorise prosocial motives, and the most obvious dimension of relevance or at least the most discussed is from altruism to egoism (Eisenberg et al., 2016). Multidimensionality of prosocial behaviour can include actions that are spontaneously transmitted vs. those that are compliant (i.e., requested), public vs. private, which are costly vs. less costly, and spontaneously vs. planned (Eisenberg and Spinrad, 2014). Empirical studies of adolescent prosocial development by Carlo and colleagues (Carlo et al., 2010; Carlo and Randall, 2002; Padilla-Walker and Carlo, 2015) conceptualise six types of prosocial tendencies, namely: altruism, compliant, emotional, public, dire and anonymous. Altruism prosocial tendencies are defined as helping without expecting respect for oneself; compliant prosocial tendencies refers to one's intention to help when requested; emotional prosocial tendencies refer to actions in an emotional context or situation; public prosocial tendencies are defined as behaviours that benefit others in front of an audiences; dire prosocial tendencies defined as help in emergency or crisis situations; and anonymous prosocial tendencies are conceptualised as unidentified/known assistance (Brittian and Humphries, 2015; Carlo et al., 2010; Carlo and Randall, 2002; Padilla-Walker and Carlo, 2015). Each of the types shows varying correlations in terms of both the direction and strength of the correlation.

The inequality of research focus on adolescents as mentioned also happened in Indonesia. There is very little amount of research, if any, about the development of positive aspects and adolescent prosocial behaviour involving research samples from Indonesia. Similar to the opinion of Eisenberg et al. (2006), the inequality of the focus of research occurs as a consequence of aggression, crime, and immorality that has a greater characteristic for society. The response to negative behaviours that appear is more urgent than efforts to develop positive behaviour. Some studies on prosocial behaviour that have been carried out involve participants from Javanese and Sundanese ethnic groups and a small number of other ethnic groups outside the two ethnic groups (e.g., French et al., 2008; Mashuri and Zaduqisti, 2014; Trommsdorff et al., 2007). Meanwhile, as far as the knowledge of the researcher, studies on prosocial behaviour towards participants from the Minangkabau ethnic group have not been conducted or published before.

1.2 Summary of hypothesis

The current study begins by describing prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents. Then, we investigated whether there were differences between prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female. We propose a major hypothesis (H_a), there were differences between prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and females. In particular, several minor hypotheses are proposed, namely; (H_{a1}) there were differences between altruism prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; (H_{a2}) there were differences between public prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; (H_{a3}) there were differences between emotional prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; (H_{a4}) there were differences between dire prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; (H_{a5}) there were differences between anonymous prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; and (H_{a6}) there were differences between compliant prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female.

2 Method

2.1 Participants

Participants were 671 early adolescents (52% female, 48% male; M age = 14.01 years), recruited from seven junior high schools (13.11% 7th grades, 39.79% 8th grades, 47.09% 9th grades), in the city of Padang, Indonesia. All students are Muslim and come from families whose parents are Muslim. Most of the students come from families whose parents are Minangkabau ethnic (84.20%), and one of the parents is not a Minangkabau ethnic group (8.79% Javanese, 2.68% Batak, 1.94% Nias, 0.45% Bugis; 0.30% are Acehese, Palembang and Lampung, respectively; and 0.15% are Bengkulu, Betawi, Flores, Gorontalo, Jambi, Maluku, and Sundanese, respectively).

2.2 Procedure

Data on the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents were collected from junior high school students in the city of Padang during September to October 2018. The procedure includes the management of a research permit from the city education office, oral approval from the school board to obtain data, screening of prospective student research subjects and approval of students to be the subject of research. Paper-and-pencil measures are used to collect data in classroom settings with the help of a school counsellor for each school. The researcher checks measurement instructions with students before they respond to measures.

2.3 Measures

The prosocial tendencies of early adolescents was measured using 21 items of PTM-R Indonesian version, which consisted of six subscales and each assessed different prosocial tendencies: altruism (four items), public (three items), emotional (five items), dire (three item), anonymous (four items), and compliant (two items). Reliability (Cronbach α) of the altruism, public, emotional, anonymous, and compliant subscales of the original measures are 0.71, 0.70, 0.84, 0.82, 0.76, and 0.63, respectively. The statements presented in the form of positive items. Except for the altruism subscale, items presented in reverse. Each item is rated by participants on a five-point scale, starting from 1 (does not describe me at all) to 5 (describes me greatly). Evidence of the reliability and validity of the Indonesian version of PTM-R is reported elsewhere.

3 Results

In this section presented the results of the study include a description of the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents, analysis of the differences between prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female (major hypothesis), and analysis of differences between prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female in each types of prosocial tendencies (minor hypotheses). Table 1 presents descriptive data of the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents.

Table 1 Description of the types of prosocial tendencies

	<i>Gender</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Mean</i>	<i>% mean</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>Ctg.*</i>
Altruism	Males	320	12.45	62.27	3.01	High
	Females	351	13.47	67.34	2.95	High
	Total	671	12.98	64.92	3.02	High
Public	Males	320	8.44	56.29	2.68	Low
	Females	351	7.90	52.69	2.70	Low
	Total	671	8.16	54.41	2.70	Low
Emotional	Males	320	16.41	65.64	4.18	High
	Females	351	17.98	71.92	3.98	High
	Total	671	17.23	68.92	4.15	High
Dire	Males	320	8.70	58.00	2.46	Low
	Females	351	8.81	58.77	2.37	Low
	Total	671	8.76	58.40	2.41	Low
Anonymous	Males	320	12.87	64.34	3.63	High
	Females	351	13.82	69.10	3.39	High
	Total	671	13.37	66.83	3.54	High
Compliant	Males	320	7.33	73.34	1.91	High
	Females	351	7.84	78.43	1.71	High
	Total	671	7.60	76.01	1.83	High
Total		671	68.10	68.10	9.78	High

Note: *Ctg.: category.

Based on Table 1 it was revealed that overall the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents were in the high category – very low ($\leq 40.50\%$), low (40.51–60.50%), high (60.51–80.50%), and very high ($\geq 80.51\%$). Analysis of the types of prosocial tendencies shows that compliant, emotional, anonymous, and altruism types are in the high category, respectively. Meanwhile, prosocial tendencies dire and public are in the low category, respectively. Female adolescents reported the highest compliant prosocial tendencies, and at the same time the lowest public prosocial behaviour.

The test of the difference between prosocial tendencies for male and female (H_a) was done using multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA), after fulfilling the requirements for covariance equality (homogeneity test). The results of the covariance equality test using the Box's M test show the value $p = 0.265$ ($p > 0.05$), which proves that the data group variant is homogeneous. The multivariate test revealed the value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.05$), so that the major hypothesis (H_a) was accepted, there were a differences between the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau adolescent for male and female.

Table 2 presents data on the results of the ANOVA univariate test in MANOVA on each types of prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female.

Table 2 Univariate ANOVA test in MANOVA

Source	Dependent variable	Type III sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.	Noncent. parameter	Observed power
Gender	Altruism	172.150	1	172.150	19.399	0.000	19.399	0.993
	Public	48.923	1	48.923	6.754	0.010	6.754	0.737
	Emotional	412.963	1	412.963	24.884	0.000	24.884	0.999
	Dire	2.207	1	2.207	0.379	0.538	0.379	0.094
	Anonymous	151.632	1	151.632	12.320	0.000	12.320	0.939
	Compliant	43.356	1	43.356	13.235	0.000	13.235	0.953

Based on Table 2 it was revealed that univariate follow-up tests indicated that there were differences between prosocial tendencies for male and female for the types of prosocial tendencies of altruism ($F = 19.39$, $p = 0.000$), public ($F = 6.74$, $p = 0.010$), emotional ($F = 24.88$, $p = 0.000$), anonymous ($F = 12.32$, $p = 0.000$), and compliant ($F = 13.24$, $p = 0.000$), but not for type of dire ($F = 0.379$, $p = 0.538$). In conclusion, the minor hypothesis proposed, namely (H_{a1}) there is differences between altruistic prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; (H_{a2}) there is a difference between public prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; (H_{a3}) there are differences between the emotional prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; (H_{a5}) there is a difference between anonymous prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female; and (H_{a6}) there is differences between compliant prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female are accepted. Meanwhile, the fourth minor hypothesis, (H_{a4}) there is a difference between dire prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female is rejected.

Further analysis based on percentage data from average scores (see Table 1) shows that the type of altruism of male adolescents is lower than female ($62.27 < 67.34$), the type of public of male adolescents is higher than female ($56.29 > 52.69$), the type of emotional of male adolescents is lower than female ($65.64 < 71.92$), the type of dire of male adolescents is slightly lower than female ($58.00 < 58.77$), the type of anonymous of male adolescents is lower than female ($64.34 < 69.10$), and the type of compliant of male adolescents is lower than female ($73.34 < 78.43$). In conclusion, the five types of prosocial tendencies of female adolescents are better than male, and the public prosocial tendencies of male adolescents is the only type better than female.

4 Discussion

Administratively, most of the Minangkabau society occupy the territory of West Sumatra Province, Indonesia (Melalatoa, 1995). The penchant of wander inherited from generation to generation makes them spread throughout all regions in Indonesia even to Malaysia and several other countries (Hadler, 2013; Kahn, 1980). The Minangkabau society is a very religious Muslim illustrated by the philosophy of life adopted, '*adaik basandi syara, syara basandi kitabullah*' (Hadler, 2013; Syarifuddin, 2003). As members of the Muslim society and at the same time adhering to the traditions of matrilineal inheritance and matrilocal residency called matriarchate (see Hadler, 2013 for

review), Minangkabau early adolescents have the potential to be prosocial. Children in the Minangkabau community have been socialised about prosocial values by parents through the cultivating of values of religiosity, collective life, cooperation, and helpful from an early age.

The current discussion focused on the description of the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents, and the difference between Minangkabau early adolescent prosocial tendencies for male and female. Six types of prosocial tendencies as stated by Carlo and colleagues (Carlo et al., 2003, 2010; Carlo and Randall, 2002; Eisenberg and Spinrad, 2014; Padilla-Walker and Carlo, 2015) include, altruism, public, emotional, dire, anonymous and compliant, has been investigated.

Descriptive analysis shows that overall the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents are in the high category. The current findings are consistent with some previous research findings. However, with the many positive consequences it presents, prosocial behaviour is becoming increasingly important for adolescents (Fabes et al., 1999; Yu et al., 2018). Prosocial behaviour generally increases with age, with greater increases when the age range between comparisons increases (Eisenberg et al., 2006). There are general increases in prosocial behaviour during this time when compared with early age periods (Fabes et al., 1999), especially for certain types of prosocial behaviour (see Eisenberg et al., 2015b for review). Participation in community activities and volunteerism is a type of prosocial behaviour that most often occurs during adolescence (Eisenberg et al., 2015a; Grusec et al., 2011). The developmental transition that occurs during adolescence allows them to become active agents in their own developmental process (Brittian and Humphries, 2015). Recent research by Van der Graaff et al. (2018) reveals evidence showing that prosocial behaviour increases until mid-adolescence, and slightly decreases thereafter.

The differences test results for the overall data revealed that there were significant differences between the prosocial tendencies of adolescents for male and female. In addition, female adolescents report prosocial tendencies that are better than male adolescents. According to Brittian and Humphries (2015) there are variations in the expression of prosocial behaviour based on demographic and developmental characteristics, such as gender and age. Based on stereotypic gender roles, females generally are expected and believed to be more responsive, empathic, and prosocial than males, whereas males are expected to be relatively independent and achievement oriented (Eisenberg et al., 2015b). Hay and colleagues (Eisenberg et al., 2015a) argue that gender is one of the factors that influence the development of prosocial behaviour.

Similar to the current findings, Van der Graaff et al. (2018) research revealed marked gender differences in the development of prosocial behaviour. They found that for boys, levels of prosocial behaviour were stable until age 14, followed by an increase until age 17, and a slight decrease thereafter, and for girls, prosocial behaviour increased until age 16 years and then slightly decreased. The current findings are also in line with some previous studies on gender differences in prosocial behaviour during early adolescence (see Padilla-Walker and Christensen, 2011 for review). However, despite the prevailing view that female is more prosocial than male, findings vary depending on the age of the actor and the type of prosocial behaviour (Eisenberg et al., 2006). Although most research is more impartial to female (Eisenberg et al., 2015b; Nielson et al., 2017), gender differences in helpful is not consistent across studies (Eisenberg et al., 2006). The current discussion discusses some of these variations.

The difference test for each type reveals that there are gender differences for the five types of prosocial tendencies studied, except the dire prosocial tendencies. The study findings revealed that Minangkabau early adolescents reported the highest compliant prosocial tendencies compared to other types. This finding is similar to several other research findings, (e.g., Armenta et al., 2011; Knight et al., 2015; Lampridis and Papastylianou, 2017), that this type of compliant is a prosocial type which is also most preferred on adolescence. Furthermore, the research findings also reveal that there are differences between prosocial compliant tendencies for male and female, specifically, female report better than male. As expected, this finding is similar to several conclusions of previous studies (e.g., Carlo et al., 2010; Carlo and Randall, 2002; Knight and Carlo, 2012). Almost similar findings were also found for emotional and altruism prosocial tendencies, so we did not discuss them extensively in the current paper.

The analysis revealed that Minangkabau early adolescents, for both male and female, reported the lowest prosocial public tendencies compared to other types. The findings contrast with the opinions of McGinley et al. (2014) that adolescent and young adults prefer to help when their behaviour are publicly known. This finding is also somewhat different from research in Mexican American youth, where the level of tendency to engage in prosocial behaviour is compliant, emotional, dire, anonymous, and public higher than the level of altruistic tendencies altruistic (Armenta et al., 2011; Knight et al., 2015). Interestingly, the prosocial tendencies of male adolescents is the only type that is higher than that of female adolescent. This finding is similar to the conclusion of a study by Carlo and colleagues (Carlo et al., 2014, 2003, 2010; Carlo and Randall, 2002) that male public prosocial behaviour during adolescence is higher than female.

According to Davis et al. (2015) public prosocial behaviour is consistent with stereotypes of male behaviour rather than female behaviour. Public prosocial behaviours were related negatively to perspective taking and internalised prosocial moral reasoning, and positively related to hedonistic and approval-oriented prosocial moral reasoning (Carlo and Randall, 2002). Public prosocial behaviour has been linked to efforts to get approval or appreciation, respect from others and enhance one's self-worth (Carlo and Randall, 2002; Eberly-Lewis and Coetzee, 2015; Eisenberg et al., 2015a). The desire for social approval may motive prosocial behaviour if the recipient of assistance or a bystander is liked or viewed as important but not if they are not known, cared for, or respected by the actor (Eisenberg et al., 2016).

Those researchers demonstrated that adolescents who reported high levels of public prosocial action showed more hedonistic and approval-oriented moral reasoning and less sympathy than their peers (Boxer et al., 2004). In this case, hedonistic reasoning tends to be positively related to helping in the public situation, decreases sharply in elementary school and increases slightly on adolescence, especially for males, declining again in early adulthood for male (Eisenberg et al., 2015b). Reasons that have been put forward make the findings about prosocial tendencies of public and compliant, acceptable. However, compliant prosocial tendencies are negatively related to hedonistic prosocial moral reasoning and are positively related to needs-oriented prosocial moral reasoning (Carlo et al., 2003).

The results of the current study also reveal that the dire prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents is in the low category, and there is no difference for male and female. This finding is similar to the conclusion of the study by Carlo and Randall (2002), there were no significant gender differences in dire prosocial behaviour. Uniquely, although dire prosocial tendencies were low, on the other hand, emotional

prosocial tendencies were in the high category. This finding contrasts with the opinion of Carlo and Randall (2002) which states that prosocial and emotional behaviour are interrelated very strongly positively. The inconsistency between the prosocial tendencies of dire and emotional allegedly closely related to social cues that arise against adolescents. Further research is needed on these findings.

As a religious Muslim society and still holding tightly to cultural values, children in the Minangkabau family have been socialised about prosocial values early on. Undeniably, socialisation plays an important role in encouraging prosocial behaviour (Eisenberg et al., 2015b) and most other behavioural developments. Although genetic factors contribute significantly to prosocial behaviour, especially in childhood, there is a large concept that shows that socialisation plays an important role in encouraging prosocial behaviour (Eisenberg et al., 2015a, 2006, 2015b). Many of the results of research have illustrated that socialisation in both in- and outside-family environments, and cultural orientation are the two main situational factors that foster prosocial behaviours (Brittian and Humphries, 2015). Recent research by Knight et al. (2016) found that the traditional cultural values of parents influence their socialisation practices, adolescent cultural values, and adolescent prosocial behaviour. Socialisation and cultural orientation are the most dominant factors in the development of individual prosocial behaviour on adolescence.

Changes in family structure in Minangkabau, from extended family forms to nuclear families, have consequences for the increasingly dominant role of parents as the main socialisers of adolescent prosocial behaviour. According to Carlo et al. (2007) parents are the main socialisation agent where adolescents learn to express prosocial behaviour. Parents are involved in a number of practices that shape the social behaviour of their children (Davis et al., 2015). The practice of parenting is one of the direct ways that parental socialisation is related to prosocial behaviour (Brittian and Humphries, 2015). There are various styles and practices of parenting that can encourage the prosocial development of adolescents (see Eisenberg et al., 2015a, 2015b for review). Several recent studies (e.g., Carlo et al., 2011; Ngai et al., 2018) have found that parenting practices play an important role in promoting various types of prosocial tendencies among adolescents.

The family environment together with several other factors are closely related to the development of prosocial behaviour (Wood et al., 2013). The people and institutions outside the family, for example peers, teachers, are potential socialisers of adolescent prosocial actions (Eisenberg et al., 2015b). Peers represent the most prominent social context for adolescent prosocial behaviour (Brittian and Humphries, 2015; Carlo et al., 1999). The findings of many studies concluded that attachment to peers during adolescence was more related to prosocial outcomes than attachment to parents, demonstrating the importance of fellow relationships during the period of adolescent development (Eisenberg et al., 2015a). Being affiliated with prosocial peers appears to encourage prosocial and positive behaviours on adolescence (Eisenberg et al., 2015b). Other outside-family factors, not discussed in the current discussion.

Meanwhile, the low public prosocial tendency on Minangkabau early adolescents rather than other types is most likely influenced by the very strong cultural influence that is very thick with the practice of Islamic religious values, one of them. Islam strongly emphasises that the adherents should help sincerely and not for the purpose of gaining respect or approval from others. Most psychological theories conclude that religion

contributes to prosociality, however (Saroglou et al., 2005). Prosociality is the basic contribution of Islam, as one of the three largest religions, which is based on the idea of sharing, donating and helping others (Stamatoulakis, 2013). Religiousness has been positively associated with prosocial behaviour (Brittian and Humphries, 2015; Hardy and Carlo, 2005), but it is not a significant positive predictor of public prosocial behaviour (Hardy and Carlo, 2005). The high religiosity contributes positively to the development of the types of prosocial tendencies, and applies inversely to the type of public.

5 Conclusions

Being prosocial on adolescence provides a number of positive consequences for the development of a successful future. Unfortunately, there are very less studies about adolescent prosocial development that have been carried out by social researchers in Indonesia. Current research investigates the multidimensionality of the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female. The results of the study revealed that in general the prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents is in the high category. Analysis of the types of prosocial tendencies revealed that prosocial tendencies of compliant, emotional, anonymous, and altruism are in the high category, respectively, and the prosocial tendencies of public and dire are in the low category, respectively. The test of difference revealed that there are differences between prosocial tendencies of compliant, emotional, anonymous, and altruism on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female, and there is no difference between the dire prosocial tendencies on Minangkabau early adolescents for male and female. Adolescent female reported better than male for five types of prosocial tendencies, and the public prosocial tendencies of male adolescents were the only better type than female. Furthermore, it is also revealed that Minangkabau early adolescents reported that compliant prosocial tendencies is the highest, public prosocial tendencies is the lowest, and public prosocial tendencies of male adolescents is the only better types than adolescents female. Further research is needed to examine the factors that influence the development of the types of prosocial tendencies of Minangkabau adolescents, especially related to the contribution of cultural and religious values.

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