

THE RELATIONSHIP PATTERN OF RELIGIOSITY IN ALTRUISM BEHAVIOR OF THE DISASTER'S VOLUNTEER

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Abstract

Objective: A research related to the volunteer of disaster management get the main attention from all authorities of both academicals and disaster management practitioners. The complexity of disaster problem in field forces the disaster management organization to work professionally. The purpose of this research is to analyze and test the connection among religious volunteer, life satisfaction, behavior intention, and altruism behavior of the volunteer.

Methodology: This research use samples and respondents are mostly volunteer with response rate 77% in the Province of DIY, Indonesia. The statistic technique is using correlation.

Conclusion: The research result concluded that there is positive correlation in the relation of each variables. The life satisfaction of the volunteer has positive correlation toward behavior intention. Behavior intention has a positive correlation toward altruism behavior.

Key Words: religiosity, life satisfaction, behavior intention, altruism behavior.

INTRODUCTION

Yogyakarta establishment as the first Volunteer City in Indonesia was done because of the occurrence of earth quake in 2006 and Mount Merapi volcanic eruption in 2010. At that time, the process of rehabilitation, reconstruction and social physiology therapy after the disaster were rated as the fastest in the world. The struggle was not easy at first, but then it was done toward the society in Merapi, Yogyakarta through rehabilitation and reconstruction (Khofifah, 2017 in <http://www.pikiran-rakyat.com/nasional>, accessed at 14th of September 2017). The volunteer of disaster management needs to have a high religiosity, because they are faced with level of problems complexity in the field. Sincerity, intelligent, and agility become key for the volunteer to have a pro social behavior in the society. Sincerity means asking for God's bless. Intelligent based on a clear mind to give accurate, effective, and efficient solutions. Agility is a physical dimension that shows the volunteer ability at work (Andelia and Noor, 2014).

Kusuma (2004) explained that there is a correlation between the religiosity and altruism behavior of the volunteer. Religion pushes the volunteer to help others sincerely and get reward from the God besides the social factor. Altruism behavior is one of prosocial behavior in physiology. This behavior also related to other aspect such as work satisfaction of the volunteer and behavior intention. The research that linked religiosity in correlation of work satisfaction, behavior intention and altruism behavior of the volunteer is still rare to find. This become the motivation from researcher to research and analyze deeply.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The correlation between religiosity, work satisfaction, behavior intention, and altruism behavior of the volunteer. Departemen Pendidikan Nasional (2008) explained volunteer as a person who dedicated himself to help others without any force.

High social feelings motivated the volunteer to do free voluntary work while having altruistic behavior (willing to help others). The research results from Asih *et al.* (2015) stated that if someone has a high religiosity, then his life satisfaction is also high. Religiosity is the most important character for the volunteer. By having high religiosity, the volunteer can control themselves to think and act based on the religion. As impacted in physical and physiology condition. Zwingmann (2006) stated that religiosity has a contribution to affect the idea of large social physiology. Social physic aspect can have form as work satisfaction and behavior intention. Meanwhile, religiosity is related to how strong someone feel his daily spiritual experience, witnesses the meaning of religion, believed in value of something, forgive others, do a worship towards God, spiritual coping, religious support and religious preference (Fetzer Institute and National Institute, 1999).

Life satisfaction is faith or one's attitude in valuing their life. Someone will understand whether if their situation and conditions is positive and satisfactory (Eid & Larsen, 2008). Some of the important things that can support life satisfaction are health, physical attractiveness, autonomy level, chance to interact outside the family, type of work, work status, life condition, property ownership, expectation and achievement balance, emotional adjustment, attitude toward certain age, realism from self and role concept (Hurlock, 2006). Wisner *et al.* (2005) proved that the volunteer life satisfaction will affect to their behavior intention (intent to remain, intent to donate, intent to recommend organization to others). That whole intention is affected to altruism behavior. Some of the previous research also concludes that intention can be used to predict someone behavior (Ajzen, and Madden, 1986; Ajzen and Fishbein, 1977; Muafi, 2015).

Baron and Byrne (2005) defined pro social behavior as an act of helping other people to get their advantage without willing a direct benefit for the helper, even sometimes the helper will face risks while helping others.

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Pro social behavior can be an altruism behavior or not. Deaux & Wrightsman (1984) added that pro social behavior has a positive consequence towards other prosperity in physical or psychological that also can give profit to others or themselves. Altruism behavior also means there is a motive to increase others prosperity without realizing that it is for his own interest (Myers, 2015).

- H1. There is a positive correlation between religiosity and life satisfaction of the disaster's volunteer.
- H2. There is a positive correlation between the volunteer life satisfaction and behavior intention (intent to remain, intent to donate, intent to recommend organization to others) disaster management
- H3. There is a positive correlation between behavior intention (intent to remain, intent to donate, intent to recommend organization to others) with altruism behavior.

RESEARCH METHODS

This research is a survey research that gives questioners to the disaster management volunteer. The whole population of this research is disasters management volunteer in Yogyakarta Provision, Indonesia. The sample mostly is the volunteer, up to 116 respondent by using purposive sampling technique. The even response in this research is 77% data analyze technique using correlation. Validity and reliable result test shows that this questionnaire give a valid and reliable results.

RESULTS

Mostly of the volunteer at the age of 18 – 28 is about 75.97%; working as volunteer for 1 to 3 years 46.6%; graduated from a high school about 60.3%; and men 68.1%. In Table 1 decrypted that religiosity has an even value about 6.58.

Table 1 Descriptive Statistics and Zero Order Correlation of Study Variables

Variable	Mean	1	2	3	4	5
Religiosity	6,58	1,000				
Life satisfaction	5,80	0,669**	1,000			
Intent to Donate	5,12	0,489**	0,522**	1,000		
Intent to Recommend	5,67	0,618**	0,610**	0,706**	1,000	
Intent to Remain	5,69	0,561**	0,590**	0,630**	0,759**	1,000
Altruism behavior	6,17	0,739**	0,471**	0,533**	0,612**	0,579**

* = p < 0,05; one-tiled
 ** = p < 0,01; one-tiled

This mean that mostly of the respondent feel that they have a very good religiosity. Next is life satisfaction with the even value about 5.80; intent to donate with an event value about 5.12; intent to recommend with an event value about 5.67; intent to remain with an even value about 5.69 and altruism behavior even value is about 6.17. Mostly of the respondent has a high quality to describe every variable. The coefficient correlation of all the research has a high value, which had signification value under 0.05. With this we know that all the research variable has a positive and correlative relation.

The results of the research show that whole hypothesis is accepted. This research confirms the previous research (Asih et al., 2015; Kusuma, 2004; Zwingmann, 2006; Wisner et al., 2005; Ajzen, and Madden, 1986; Ajzen and Fishbein, 1977; Muafi, 2015). Also, some of the theory references. Disasters management organization needs to give attention to the religiosity aspect as one way to increase the volunteer life satisfaction. Religion factor motivated the volunteer to work

sincerely, intelligently and swiftly. If the volunteer can do his work properly and had a high life satisfaction then he will also have a high intention to do a good thing such as intent to remain, intent to donate, intent to recommend organization to others. Some of the behavior intention aspect can use as a strong prediction to see and analyze the altruism behavior of disaster management cadre.

IMPLICATION THEORY AND MANAGERIAL

This research produces an implication theory about religiosity that has positive correlation with the life satisfaction of volunteer. The life satisfaction of the volunteer has positive correlation toward behavior intention. Behavior intention has a positive correlation toward altruism behavior. next time, there should be a test with more comprehensive and established statistic model to give a result of structural equation modeling. The results of this research also show that the organization of disaster management volunteer needs to have strategy and policy so that they can manage the volunteer correctly. The correct way to do is increasing religiosity aspect and life satisfaction of the volunteer. Some of religion activities can also be done to increase the life satisfaction, by praying together for example can consolidate both correlation and communication between the volunteer. volunteer can have a high behavior intention and altruism behavior if they have a high life satisfaction, especially in some of these aspect: life expectation that fit the future goal, happy family, owned social status, good friends and ability to socialize with society.

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