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## The Correlation Between Self-Efficacy and Prosocial Behavior of Student

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine the correlation between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior of students at 44 Junior High School Bandung during the Covid-19 pandemic. The epidemic that is currently infecting many countries has caused changes in various systems of human life, one of the systems that has affected is education. The education system in Indonesia has turned online. This causes the students to have a low level of socialization with their surrounding environment. This situation is similar to the level of self-efficacy students throughout the pandemic. This study is quantitative research with correlational methods. With the number of 249 students as a sample and using Proportional Stratified Random Sampling technique. The instrument used is the General Self-Efficacy Scale by Ralf Schwarzer and Matthias Jerusalem and prosocial behavior instruments. The statistical method used to determine the correlation of two variables is the Kendall tau technique. With the level of self-efficacy in the low category and prosocial behavior at the same level. The result of correlation coefficient proves that there is a highly significant correlation and positive category between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior of students 44 Junior High School Bandung during the Covid-19 pandemic. Proving that the lower level of self-efficacy will be accompanied by lower level of prosocial behavior.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures therefore in their always interact with each other to solve their needs by interacting, this causes humans as homo socius in line with Aristotle's opinion, namely humans are social creatures called zoon politicon, which means that humans are predestined to live in society and do things. interaction with each other. The impact of the need for interaction is that humans carry out various activities that are mutually beneficial to each other, this triggers the concept of a function that gives birth to a behavior called prosocial. These social skills have a huge contribution in achieving one's happiness. Especially for a child, success in establishing interaction with the social environment in particular with peers will greatly influence the process of further development (Syifa Rohmatin, Siti Nurbayani, Neiny Ratmaningsih, 2020). One of the most important aspects of people's life is having great moral standards. It is mainly concerned with teaching and disciplining students to have the best behavior and personal characteristics. Suwarman said that Incredible development of science and technology causes more open process of cultural interaction. In this case, the moral development of students is automatically linked to the education system. Where education plays a very significant role in the formation of morals in Indonesia among students, and even become the foundation of community culture. The role of educational institutions also important to strengthen with social change (Dadang Sundawa et.al, 2021).

Student responsible characters are individual and social moral implementations conducted by a student in his involvement in the community to provide behavioral proprietary standards. A school student who is considered to have a self identity as adolescents are expected to have empathy to solve the environment social irregularities occur. When their involvement in social order becomes part of a lesson. (Ida Rohayani et.al 2018) Sapriya stated that To get the learners well prepared as society who have competence in knowledge, skills, attitudes and values that can be utilized to solve the problem either individual or group then having the ability to take the decision and taking part in residents event in diversity to be good society (Reza , Sapriya , Faqih Samlawi 2019).

Learning outcomes are changes that relate to knowledge, skills, and attitude values after receiving learning experiences. Learning outcomes cannot be separated from learning activities, because learning is a process, while learning outcomes are the result of the learning process. The learning process experienced in terms of knowledge, skills, and attitudinal values obtained will shape the personality of learners, broaden the personality of students, broaden their life horizons and improve the ability of students. Starting from this, students who actively carry out activities in learning will gain a lot of experience (Ginting, Febiantika, Dadang Sundawa, Faqih Samlawi, 2019). Covid-19 pandemic situation causes limited space and time for children to socialize, this affects a child's social ability. Dr. Barbara Nosal Ph.D. A family psychiatrist at Newport Academy, USA stated that one of the bad effects that this epidemic has on the social development of young individuals is that one of them is not having the opportunity to create or improve social skills, especially in the form of interacting with individuals of their own age, solving a problem, getting to know each other. various individual responses, as well

as the process of fulfilling social expectations and forming an attitude of empathy (L. Kusuma et al., 2021). Bandura suggests that self-efficacy also causes an influence on a person's belief in the ability to make decisions and what behavior is appropriate in the situation (Krueger Jr. & Dickson, 1993). Luthan in Anfajaya & Arini (2020) states that self-efficacy is belief in one's ability to regulate and act as needed in an effort to get the desired achievement (Anfajaya & Rahayu, 2020). Passer and Smith said prosocial itself has a definition as a variety of actions or behaviors that are heroic in nature aimed at helping other individuals (Bashori, 2017). According to Eisenberg & Fabes, prosocial behavior is defined as actions that aim to help or benefit other individuals (Malti et al., 2016). Kartono stated that prosocial behavior is a form of individual action or attitude towards fellow creatures that has advantages for the subject being helped in the process has several elements, namely togetherness, cooperation, cooperation and altruism (Yunitasari & Hanifah, 2020). Self-efficacy is an individual's perception of the ability to deal with certain situations and assessing the ability to take action related to the implementation of certain tasks or situations (Nima & Hadadnia, 2021). The relationship that exists here is when an individual with good self-efficacy tends to be reliable in taking good actions or decisions related to what decisions are made in an effort to help other individuals who are experiencing uncomfortable or urgent situations.

The problems that exist in the Covid-19 pandemic conditions, individuals tend to be minimal in interacting with each other, meaning that one stage in the early teenage years of individuals experiencing the impact of this pandemic is less than optimal. The stages are full socialization between individuals, both with peers and their environment, which can improve the child's psychological experience and the child's ability to believe in himself when doing something or making decisions. The lack of these stages has an impact on children's self-efficacy and affects the prosocial behavior of these children in the surrounding environment and has an impact on their daily life in the future. The belief that self-efficacy is related or has a relationship with individual prosocial behavior has been proven by research conducted by Gian Vittorio Caprara and Patrizia Steca with the results of research that early adolescents compared to other age groups have higher self-efficacy which influences them to express positive influence or show prosocial behavior ( $F = 2.94, p = <.05$ ). The results of this study prove that self-efficacy affects the prosocial behavior of an individual (Caprara & Patrizia, 2007).

## 2. METHOD

Quantitative research is a method of research that has a philosophical foundation of positivism, with use values for research that has a certain population or sample. The sampling process has a tendency to be random, collecting data using a research questionnaire instrument, with the nature of statistical data analysis and aiming to test a hypothesis that has been proposed and set at the beginning (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015).

The use of quantitative in this research process is to measure the level of self-efficacy and its relationship with the level of students' prosocial behavior in the Covid-19

pandemic condition. The data generated in this study is in the form of scores or numbers which will then be processed through statistical processing using SPSS and then described with the aim of getting a picture of students' self-efficacy and prosocial behavior. With a quantitative instrument in the form of a questionnaire or questionnaire that uses a Likert scale. The research method used to determine the relationship between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior of students at SMP Negeri 44 Bandung is a correlational method which has the purpose of knowing the possible relationship between the independent variable, namely self-efficacy on the dependent variable, namely prosocial behavior. Meanwhile, according to Sandu Siyoto & Sodik (2015) Correlation Research is research that takes place with the aim of seeing opportunities for a relationship between more than one variable. Even so, correlation does not guarantee causality or a causal relationship, but causality guarantees a correlation (Siyoto & Sodik, 2015). The relationship between existing variables with one or several other variables in the study is expressed by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient and statistical significance.

The type of research based on the form of the instrument used by researchers in gathering information is survey type research. The survey is conducted by collecting information from a group of individuals who have been determined by questionnaires, interviews, or via email or telephone. With the specific aim of survey research, namely to describe the characteristics of a predetermined number of populations. With a survey that has a cross sectional nature, namely the collection of information through a sample of a number of populations that the researcher has agreed on at the beginning within a certain time span (Yusuf, 2017).

The variables that are connected in this study are students' self-efficacy as a variable (X) or independent and prosocial behavior as a variable (Y) or dependent. This research was conducted on students of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung, which is located at Jalan Cimanuk No.1 Citarum, Kec. Bandung Wetan, Bandung City, West Java 40115. This research process will take place from 30 July to 02 August 2021. The research subjects or population are students of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung in grades VII, VIII and IX. With this research sample amounted to 249 students. The technique used in this study is Proportional Stratified Random Sampling. This technique is used when the population has members or elements that are not homogeneous and proportionally stratified. This technique is relevant to this study because all populations at each level have an equal chance of being a randomly selected sample (Juniantara & Riana, 2015). The following figure 1:

$$s = \frac{\lambda^2 \cdot N \cdot P \cdot Q}{d^2 (N - 1) + \lambda^2 \cdot P \cdot Q}$$

Source: 2013 sugiyono

**Figure 1.** formula for finding samples

The result number of samples is  $82.7 + 90.1 + 74.1 = 246.9$ . In calculations that produce fractions or there are commas, it should be rounded up so that the total is  $83 + 91 + 75 = 249$ . This was chosen because it will make the research safer than the total

sample of less than 247 as it should be (Sugiyono, 2013). So that the overall sample with an error rate of 5% with rounding is 249 students. Following tabel 1:

**Table 1.** Sample Population

Class	Strata Formula	Total Amount
VII	$281/839 \times 247$	83
VIII	$306/839 \times 247$	91
IX	$252/839 \times 247$	75
Total sample		249

*Source: Primary Data*

The questionnaire or questionnaire used is a questionnaire with closed questions which aims to help respondents answer faster and easier for researchers to analyze the data provided. This questionnaire also uses a Likert scale, while the Likert scale is used to measure several things such as attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people regarding social phenomena. In the Self-Efficacy instrument, the researcher uses the Self-Efficacy scale instrument developed by Ralf Schwarzer and Matthias Jerusalem who are psychologists from Germany. This instrument includes three stages in Self-Efficacy, namely magnitude, strength and generality in 10 instrument items. While the prosocial behavior questionnaire was made by researchers with indicators proposed by Mussen et al, namely sharing and giving, cooperation, helping and acting honestly. As for sharing and giving, at first they were separate indicators, but because they felt capable of being an indicator, namely sharing feelings and materials, the researchers made them into one indicator.

The analytical technique used is the Kendall Tau correlation to determine the degree of attachment between Self-efficacy as variable X and prosocial behavior as variable Y. This test has conditions that are met by existing data, including data consisting of 249 pairs of random samples taken from two measurements on the same object are called association units. In addition, the minimum measurement scale for this test is ordinal and does not require the data to be normally distributed (Wahab, 2011).

### 3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the definitions and the results of data processing using both SPSS for windows 26 version and Microsoft Excel that have been carried out by researchers, the following results are obtained:

#### 3.1 The tendency of self-efficacy possessed by students of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung during the covid-19 pandemic

Self-efficacy are important values that must be possessed by individuals, especially in an effort to deal with various possible bad or urgent conditions that occur. Individuals with qualified self-efficacy have many opportunities to be able to win all kinds of opportunities that exist in surviving in an environment with unfavorable conditions. The COVID-19 pandemic is enough to create an unfavorable climate, especially in the realm of education related to students and teachers. Such conditions have a significant adverse impact on students' confidence in their abilities, both skills and knowledge possessed during the teaching and learning process, one of the existing evidence can be shown by the results of the following research in table 2.

**Table 2.** The tendency of self-efficacy classification

Interval	Point	Criteria	Frequence
Very Low	17.38	$X < 17$	10
Low	23.01	$18 < X < 23$	86
Average	28.65	$24 < X < 28$	67
High	34.28	$29 < X < 34$	63
very High	34.29	$X > 34$	23
Total Amount			249

Source: SPSS for windows 26

Based on the results of data processing using SPSS for windows 26 version with the number of data (N) 249 students representing the entire population, the lowest score for self-efficacy was 14 points and the highest was 36 points. In addition, the average value of self-efficacy is 25.83 and the standard deviation is 5.635. After going through the categorization process using the reference formula, the highest self-efficacy categorization distribution was found in the low category of 86 students with a percentage of 34.7%, then the sufficient category was 67 students with a percentage of 27.4%, the high category was 63 students with a percentage of 25.4%, followed by the very high category. 23 students with a score of 8.1% and the very low category 10 students at a percentage of 4%. From the frequency distribution table, it can be concluded that the percentage of self-efficacy of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung students in the Covid-19 pandemic was mostly in the low category with a population of 34.7% and a frequency of 86 students. This proves that the tendency of self-efficacy of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung students is in the low category.

**3.2 The tendency of prosocial behavior possessed by students of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung during the covid-19 pandemic**

Prosocial behavior is an important pillar that must be built in students who are prospective adult individuals who require interaction with various kinds of individuals. Reducing the intensity of interaction which is intended to minimize the spread of Covid-19 is one of the main problems experienced by many parties, one of which is teachers and parents of students who have difficulty developing prosocial behavior in their

children because prosocial behavior is actually influenced by the experience of interacting with one another. another individual. The effect that occurs will be proven by the results of the following research in tabel 3.

**Table 3.** The tendency of prosocial behavior classification

Interval	Point	Criteria	Frequence
Very Low	30.22	$X < 30$	12
Low	33.04	$30 < X \leq 33$	90
Average	35.87	$34 < X \leq 35$	73
High	38.69	$36 < X \leq 38$	52
very High	38.70	$X > 34$	22
Total Amount			249

Source: SPSS for windows 26

Based on the results of data processing using SPSS for windows 26 version with the amount of data (N) is 249, obtained the value of prosocial behavior is 27 for the lowest value and 43 for the highest value and the average value of prosocial behavior is 34.45 and the standard deviation value is 2.824. After going through the categorization process using the reference formula and categorization, the distribution of the highest prosocial behavior categories was in the low category of 90 students with a percentage of 35.9%, then the moderate category was 73 students with a percentage of 29.9%, the high category was 52 students with a percentage of 20.7%, following the category 22 students are very high with a score of 8.8% and very low category with 12 students at a percentage of 4.8%. From the frequency distribution table, it can be concluded that the percentage of prosocial behavior of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung students in the Covid-19 pandemic was mostly in the low category with a population of 35.9% and a frequency of 90 students. In addition, it can be seen that the indicator that contributes the most to students' prosocial behavior is the helpful indicator with 28.45% and the weakest indicator is cooperation with a percentage of 21.71%. This proves that the tendency of prosocial behavior of students at SMP Negeri 44 Bandung is in the low category.

### 3.3 The relationship between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior in students at SMP Negeri 44 Bandung during the covid-19 pandemic

The results of the analysis of data that show the character of social care (X) for flood disaster mitigation (Y) have results obtained at a price of 18,248 tables and t calculate 18,249. then the value t calculates  $18,249 > 18,248$ , which means that the value of t counts is greater than t table and has the conclusion that  $H_0$  is rejected and  $H_a$  is accepted. This proves that the results of the calculations carried out by researchers have

the meaning that there is an influence on the character of community social care in mitigating flood disasters on Pagarsih Street, Bandung City.

After dissecting self-efficacy and prosocial behavior, the next is the relationship that exists between the two. An individual's belief in his ability is the main capital that is important for the individual in determining what actions must be taken in all aspects, this also affects the decision making of an individual to interact with others even to the effect of giving effect to the behavior carried out for benefit other individuals. So that self-efficacy has a direct or indirect impact on activities related to community social values. The following are the results of research that can support this.

The results of data processing using SPSS for windows 26 version showed that there was a relationship between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior in students of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung during the Covid-19 pandemic with  $p = 0.042 < 0.05$  which proved there was a relationship between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior in Students of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung during the Covid-19 pandemic were accepted. And  $r = .093^*$  shows a strong relationship at 0.05 significance and a unidirectional relationship seen from the positive  $r$  value, the lower the level of self-efficacy, the lower the level of prosocial behavior in students in the Covid-19 pandemic and vice versa. This means that the Covid-19 pandemic is quite influential in decreasing the level of self-efficacy which is also related to the decline in the level of student prosocial behavior caused by the decreased experience of students in interacting with the surrounding environment. The results of this study are in accordance with the research theory of [Gian Vittorio Caprara & Patrizia Steca \(2007\)](#) which explains that the effect of values on self leads to prosocial behavior either directly, or indirectly through an individual's self-efficacy beliefs and influences in regulating, influencing and managing interpersonal relationships ([Caprara & Patrizia, 2007](#)).

Based on the results of this study, it supports the research conducted by [Hanisah, Yeni Solfiah and Rita Kurnia \(2019\)](#) with the title "The Relationship of Self-Efficacy with Prosocial Behavior in Early Childhood Teachers in Indragiri Hilir Regency" which shows that there is a significant positive relationship between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior in PAUD teacher in Tembilahan Hulu District, Indragiri Hilir Regency. With a correlation coefficient value of  $r_{xy} = 0.396$  and a significance level of  $0.006 < 0.05$ . The level of relationship that exists between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior of PAUD teachers is in the low category with the resulting determinant coefficient value of  $KD = r^2 \times 100\% = 0.3962 \times 100\% = 15.69\%$  ([Hanisah et al., 2019](#)). However, to strengthen the validity and validity of the results and conclusions in measuring the level of self-efficacy and prosocial behavior, it is necessary to add a measuring instrument with the observation method so that the tendency of the level of self-efficacy and prosocial behavior can be undoubted and able to truly represent the entire population of research subjects.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

In general, researchers can conclude that self-efficacy has a significant relationship with the prosocial behavior of students at SMP Negeri 44 Bandung with unfavorable conditions in this Covid-19 pandemic. H0 namely: "There is no significant relationship between Self-efficacy and prosocial behavior of students at SMP Negeri 44 Bandung in



the Covid-19 pandemic", not proven. The conclusion, namely: "There is a significant relationship between self-efficacy and prosocial behavior of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung students during the Covid-19 pandemic", is accepted. In particular, researchers can conclude several things as follows: (1) the tendency for self-efficacy or self-efficacy of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung students during the Covid-19 pandemic in total percentage was mostly in the category of low self-efficacy or self-efficacy, (2) The tendency for prosocial behavior of students at SMP Negeri 44 Bandung during the Covid-19 pandemic in percentage terms was mostly in the category of low levels of prosocial behavior, (3) There is a relationship between the level of self-efficacy and prosocial behavior of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung students during the Covid-19 pandemic. With a unidirectional or positive relationship, it proves that the lower the level of self-efficacy, the lower the level of prosocial behavior of the students of SMP Negeri 44 Bandung in the Covid-19 pandemic conditions. This means that the Covid-19 pandemic has an impact on decreasing the level of self-efficacy and prosocial behavior caused by the lack of experience of students in interacting with their environment.

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