

Use of DRO (Differential Reinforcement of Other Behavior) Procedure to Increase Social Skill in Children with Down Syndrome

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Abstract

Abstract Contents

The objective of this research is to study if the DRO procedure can be used to increase the social skill in middle childhood Down Syndrome. Differential Reinforcement of Other behavior (DRO) is a procedure of behavior therapy. DRO procedure is done by giving the reinforcement to the subject, only if an unwanted response does not occur during a predetermined length of time. Social skill is the ability to interact with others, contains of verbal and non-verbal behavior that is socially acceptable, that makes an individual able to effectively interact with his/her environment. The social skill in this research focused on the behavior of sitting in the classroom without disturbing others or object. Down Syndrome (DS) is a chromosomal disorder, in which three copies of chromosome 21 is present. The chromosomal disorder results all individual with DS have similar characteristics. The characteristics are considered to be intellectually disable, and physically have small eyes with epicanthal folds, simian crease on palms, hypotonia, and a small figure. The research is a single case research, used single-case experimental design method. The research confirmed that the use of DRO procedure is able to decrease the target behavior, that is disturbing others or objects while sitting in the classroom. The conclusion of the research is that the use of DRO procedure increased the social skill in middle childhood Down Syndrome.

Keywords: DRO, Social Skill, Down Syndrome

