THE INFLUENCE OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND SPIRITUAL INTELLIGENCE ON AGGRESSIVE BEHAVIOR AMONG PRISONERS IN CLASS IIA CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS PURWOKERTO

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to understand whether there is an influence between emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence on aggressive behavior in prisoners at the Class IIA Purwokerto prison. The research method used was quantitative, and the sample consisted of 67 prisoners involved in violations. Data analysis in this research was carried out using IBM SPSS 25 software. The test results showed that the R Square value was 0.330 or 33.0%, which means that emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence together contributed 33% to aggressive behavior. The regression equation is $Y = 84.201 - 0.87X1 - 0.258X2$. The constant value (a) is 84.21, the emotional intelligence regression coefficient (b1) is -0.87, and the spiritual intelligence regression coefficient (b2) is -0.258. Based on these results, steps can be taken to provide psychological guidance to prisoners according to individual needs, with the aim of reducing aggressive behavior among prisoners.

Keywords: Emotional maturity, spiritual intelligence, *aggressive behavior* , prisoners

Abstrak

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk memahami apakah terdapat pengaruh antara kecerdasan emosional dan kecerdasan spiritual terhadap perilaku agresif pada narapidana di Lapas Kelas IIA Purwokerto. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif, dan sampel terdiri dari 67 narapidana yang terlibat dalam pelanggaran. Analisis data dalam penelitian ini dilakukan menggunakan perangkat lunak IBM SPSS 25. Hasil uji menunjukkan bahwa nilai R Square sebesar 0,330 atau 33,0%, yang berarti bahwa kecerdasan emosional dan kecerdasan spiritual bersama-sama memberikan kontribusi sebesar 33% terhadap perilaku agresif. Persamaan regresi adalah $Y = 84,201 - 0,87X1 - 0,258X2$. Nilai konstanta (a) adalah 84,21, koefisien regresi kecerdasan emosional (b1) adalah -0,87, dan koefisien regresi kecerdasan spiritual (b2) adalah -0,258. Berdasarkan hasil ini, dapat diambil langkah-langkah untuk memberikan pembinaan psikologis kepada narapidana sesuai dengan kebutuhan individu, dengan tujuan mengurangi perilaku agresif di kalangan narapidana.

Kata kunci: Kematangan emosi, kecerdasan spiritual, aggressive behavior, narapidana

INTRODUCTION

The definition of a correctional institution is stated in Law number 22 of 2022 which states "Corrections are a criminal justice subsystem that carries out law enforcement in the field of treatment of prisoners, children and inmates." Previously, correctional institutions or prisons were better known as prisons, which then underwent changes. According to Suhardjo, who at the time served as Minister of Justice, explained that the term prison became prison occurred in April 1964. This change was based on his idea which explained that correctional institutions are not just a place to punish someone (Triandari Purwanto, Ayu; Yuliartini, Rai; Gede Sudika, 2019) .

Harsono said that a prisoner is someone who has been sentenced and declared by the judge to have made a mistake, so that person must carry out the punishment process. Thus, a person is declared guilty will serve their sentence and undergo the guidance process that has been decided at the Correctional Institution (Armasito & Musfirah, 2023; Islam, 2020) . The differences that stand out and commonly occur among prisoners are regarding the background of cases committed by inmates. This is due to the large variety or diversity of criminal acts committed, and disputes or debates often occur between inmates. The occurrence of riots, violence and crimes committed by prisoners often occurs due to several factors, factors that cause violence such as excessive capacity in correctional institutions. The culture of violence found in correctional institutions in general is a culture of theft and *aggressive behavior* by inmates.

Siregar, (2020) explains that aggressive behavior itself can be defined as: 1) physical aggression in the form of behavior aimed at hurting, hitting, kicking, harassing or pushing someone, and 2) verbal aggression in the form of behavior aimed at injuring. The attack is words. (teasing, insulting), 3) anger, 4) hostility. While in a correctional facility, prisoners must be able to adapt to their new environment. If there are activities or activities that they should do during coaching but are not carried out or are not forced to follow existing demands, this will cause negative energy. This negative energy can give rise to aggressive behavior *and* aggressive behavior such as mistreating someone around them, such as bullying, or even violence. This behavior will not occur if a person is able to exercise control and can manage emotions, then understand himself, so that he has an empathetic attitude and is vengeful and envious of others.

Assa, (2022) explains that individuals who have good emotional intelligence abilities tend to be better able to understand and regulate their own emotions and are also able to handle other people's emotions better. Prisoners who have high faith can act according to their lives. Without emotional control or maturity (EQ) and faith in Almighty God (SQ), it is very difficult for prisoners to face risky conflicts and disputes while in prison. Emotions are responses that are complex in nature and involve high levels of activity that lead to changes in behavior, because emotions are essentially a desire to take action. Although it is often confused with feelings, there is a difference between emotions and feelings. In general, emotions have a stronger intensity than feelings, so the physical changes that occur due to emotions are also more significant than feelings (Baro'ah & Qonita, 2020) . If viewed from this perspective, it can be concluded that basically emotions are psychological conditions that

encourage a person to move or take action after receiving stimulation or stimulation from the internal or external environment. However, to survive in the face of disturbances and obstacles, it is not enough for humans to just rely on emotional control but also needs the ability to control spiritually.

Spiritual intelligence places more emphasis on the morals of prisoners so that they can have a good relationship with the creator. Spiritual intelligence refers to a person's ability to overcome and resolve problems related to meaning and values, namely the ability to view a person's attitudes and behavior in a broader context. Danah Zohar and Ian Marshall in (Agustriani & Fauziyah, 2022) .

In the article entitled *Emotional Intelligence, Anxiety and Aggression as Predictors of Destructive Behavior and Offenses of Teenagers,* we study the level of emotional intelligence and aggressive comparisons when serving a sentence. This research was conducted because in modern society aggressive behavior among teenagers still often causes emotional disturbances and frustration among teenagers, so this research is to develop a variant of the perspective of correcting cognitive behavior from the frustration of implementing punishment for teenagers. This research studies the level of emotional intelligence which includes various aspects of emotional intelligence, both attitudes towards oneself and even attitudes towards other people, so that it can be seen from the ability to communicate and differentiate between other people's emotions. Correlation analysis at EG $p<05$ shows that almost all parameters have a negative relationship with the EIS technique, namely they have a negative relationship with the parameters of emotional intelligence ($r=0.7$), self-motivation ($r=0.5$), recognition of other people's emotions ($r=-0.6$), emotional intelligence ($r=-0.9$). Thus, the more aggressive a teenager is under a suspended sentence, the lower his emotional intelligence, self-motivation, emotional awareness will be, the worse he will be in differentiating other people, but he will be able to manage his aggressive behavior.

The purpose of carrying out this research is to find out whether Emotional Intelligence and Spiritual Maturity influence Aggressive Behavior in prisoners with the research locus, namely the Class IIA Purwokerto Correctional Institution.

METHOD

In this research, a one-shot-case study type of research is used, which is the simplest design for subjects who are treated, then observations are made to find out whether there is an influence between variable X1, namely Emotional Intelligence and variable X2, namely Spiritual Intelligence, on variable Y, namely Aggressive behavior (A. Muri, 2016) . This research uses data provided in nominal or numerical form, where in this research there is a process of statistical testing and analysis to obtain the results and information needed. Therefore, the test in this research uses a quantitative approach method.

The main locus of this research is located at the Purwokerto Class IIA Correctional Institution. The respondents in this study were prisoners included in the F register or prisoners who committed violations while serving their sentence, a total of 67 prisoners. According to Abdullah (2015) quantitative method research is an approach used to test objective theory in examining the relationships that occur with each variable.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researchers create descriptions of research data using data collected from the field which can be seen in the following table:

Table
Categorization of Emotional Intelligence Scores

Score	Category	Frequency	Percentage
$X \geq 165$	Tall	10	14.9%
$132 \leq X < 165$	Currently	46	68.7%
$X < 132$	Low	11	16.4%
	Total	67	100.0%

Based on the table above, it is known that of the 67 prisoner respondents for emotional intelligence who are in the high category there are 10 prisoners with a percentage of 14.9%, of those who have emotional intelligence in the medium category there are 46 prisoners with a percentage of 68.7% then those who have emotional intelligence with In the low category there are 11 prisoners with a percentage of 16.4%.

Table

Categorization of Spiritual Intelligence Scores

Score	Category	Frequency	Percentage
$X \geq 102$	Tall	11	16.4%
$81 \leq X < 102$	Currently	44	65.7%
$X < 81$	Low	12	17.9%
	Total	67	100.0%

Based on the table above, it is known that of the 67 prisoner respondents for spiritual intelligence who are in the high category, there are 11 prisoners with a percentage of 16.4%, of those who have spiritual intelligence in the medium category, there are 44 prisoners with a percentage of 65.7%, then those who have spiritual intelligence with In the low category there are 12 prisoners with a percentage of 17.9%.

Table
Aggressive Behavior Score Categorization

Score	Category	Frequency	Percentage
$X \geq 64$	Tall	12	17.9%
$40 \leq X < 64$	Currently	42	62.7%
$X < 40$	Low	13	19.4%
	Total	67	100.0%

Based on the table above, it is known that of the 67 prisoner respondents for aggressive behavior which is in the high category there are 12 prisoners with a percentage of 17.9%, those who have aggressive behavior in the medium category there are 42 prisoners with a percentage of 62.7% then those who have aggressive behavior with In the low category there are 13 prisoners with a percentage of 19.4%.

Table
Normality Test Results

One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test		Unstandardized Residuals
N		67
Normal Parameters [a, b]	Mean	,0000000
	Std. Deviation	11.51206105
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	,081
	Positive	,080
	Negative	-,081
Statistical Tests		,081
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)		,200 [c,d]

The results of the normality test using the standardized residual above, obtained the Kolmogorov Smirnov significance value, namely Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.200. The figure for the Kolmogorov Smirnov sig is greater than the significance level of 5% (0.05) or sig > 0.05. It can be concluded that the data for both variables is normally distributed.

Then a multiple regression test was carried out, this multiple regression analysis was carried out with the aim of seeing the overall predictive power of the set of independent variables on the dependent variable. This can be seen from the R square statistic which tells how well the set of variables explains the dependent variable.

Table
ANOVA Multiple Regression Test

ANOVA [a]					
Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	653,514	2	326,757	15,759	,000 [b]
Residual	1326,993	64	20,734		
Total	1980,507	66			

The table above shows the results of the "ANOVA" test which aims to strengthen information regarding whether or not there is an influence of the emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence variables together on the aggressiveness variable through the significance column. The results show that there is a significance value of 0.000 < 0.05, meaning that the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable is very significant.

Table
Coefficients Multiple Regression Test

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	84,201	6,342		13,278	,000
	Emotional Intelligence	-,087	,033	-,270	-2,633	,011
	Spiritual Intelligence	-,258	,054	-,488	-4,761	,000

Coefficients [a]

To find out about the regression equation and whether or not there is an influence of the emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence variables partially (individually) on the aggressiveness variable. The results show that the significance column for the emotional intelligence variable is 0.011 (<0.05) , meaning that there is an influence between the emotional intelligence variable and the aggressiveness variable. The results for the spiritual intelligence variable show a significance value of 0.0 0 0 (<0.05) , meaning that there is an influence between the spiritual intelligence variable and the aggressiveness variable. The form of the equation obtained from the results of the coefficients test is:

$Y = a + b_1 X_1 + b_2 X_2 + \cdots + b_1 nX_n$

Regression equation: $Y = 84.201 - 0.87 X_1 - 0.258 X_2$

The conclusion that can be accepted is based on the results of the multiple regression analysis that the three multiple regression analyzes meet the requirements for testing. Therefore, the conclusion is that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted.

Table
Multiple Regression Test Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	,574 [a]	,330	,309	4,553

Model Summary [b]

Based on table 4, what shows the "Model Summary" is the result that shows the contribution of the influence of the emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence variables together (simultaneously) on the aggressiveness variable. This can be seen from the R Square column, which is 0.330 or 33.0%, meaning that the emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence variables together have a contributing influence of 33% to the aggressiveness variable, of which 67% can be influenced by other variables or factors.

The results of this research found that there is a negative influence between emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence on aggressive behavior. Based on the categorization test on aggressive behavior, it is known that of the 67 prisoner respondents for aggressive behavior which is in the high category there are 12 prisoners with a percentage of 17.9%, those who have aggressive behavior in the medium category there are 42 prisoners with a percentage of 62.7% and then those who have aggressive behavior behavior in the low

category were 13 prisoners with a percentage of 19.4%. This means that most of the responses have an aggressive behavior level in the medium category or in other words, neither high nor low. High emotional intelligence can make prisoners more able to resist impulsive impulses that can cause prisoners to behave aggressively. In this study it was found that prisoners had a level of emotional intelligence in the medium category which resulted in their level of aggressiveness also being in the medium category. Prisoners who have good emotional intelligence can vent their emotions in a positive direction and not harm the surrounding environment. Realizing emotions by psychotherapy experts can enable individuals to overcome the problems they are experiencing. An individual's ability to identify problems can prevent him from negative emotions which can enable him to behave positively.

According to Andry B, (2023) Aggressive behavior can generally be defined as any behavior that is intended to cause detrimental effects and even suffering to the target object. Of the various factors that influence aggressive behavior, self-regulation is one of the influential internal factors. The relationship between self-regulation and aggressive behavior is that self-regulation is a person's ability to control and regulate their actions, so that when a person has good self-regulation, the intention to behave aggressively can be controlled so that it does not harm or harm other people (Muhyatun, 2023) . A person who has good self-control indicates that the individual has good emotional intelligence and intelligence as well. So that the awareness that prisoners have makes them able to understand their role and function in society. Prisoners' role awareness can enable them to identify positive and negative behavior for themselves and their environment and can prevent the negative impacts of globalization. Self-control over aggressive behavior in social roles is also important for a prisoner to prevent behavior that could harm society when he is released later.

From the normality test using standardized residuals, the Kolmogorov Smirnov significance value was obtained, namely Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) of 0.200. The figure for the Kolmogorov Smirnov sig is greater than the significance level of 5% (0.05) or sig > 0.05. It can be concluded that the data for both variables is normally distributed. Next, a linearity test was carried out to determine whether the variables of emotional intelligence on aggressive behavior and spiritual intelligence on aggressive behavior in prisoners had a linear relationship. The results of the linearity test using the SPSS 25 for Windows program with the Compare Means technique show that the variables of emotional intelligence towards aggressive behavior and spiritual intelligence towards aggressive behavior are proven to be linear. The analysis results obtained show a value of F = 0.352 for emotional intelligence with aggressive behavior and a value of F = 0.885 for spiritual intelligence with aggressive behavior with a value of p = 0.001 (p < 0.05) for both. Based on the results of the normality and linearity tests, the data obtained from the research subjects was normally distributed and linearly correlated.

Apart from that, researchers also carried out multiple regression tests using the SPSS 25.0 for Windows computer program. Multiple regression tests are carried out to find out whether the dependent variable has an influence on the independent variable. Based on the multiple regression test, the "Model Summary" is a result that shows the contribution of the influence

of the emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence variables together (simultaneously) to the aggressiveness variable. This can be seen from the R Square column, which is 0.330 or 33.0%, meaning that the emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence variables together have a contributing influence of 33% to the aggressiveness variable, of which 67% can be influenced by other variables or factors.

CONCLUSION

In research conducted regarding the influence of emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence on the level of aggressiveness in the Class IIA Purwokerto prison, 67 people were selected as respondents. The research subjects consisted of correctional inmates registered in register F. The results of this study showed that there was a negative influence between emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence on aggressive behavior. In the categorization test for aggressive behavior, it was found that of the 67 prisoners who were respondents, 12 of them (17.9%) had high aggressive behavior, 42 prisoners (62.7%) had moderate aggressive behavior, and 13 prisoners (19.4%) had moderate aggressive behavior. %) has low aggressive behavior. This means that the majority of prisoners have a level of aggressive behavior that can be categorized as medium, which means neither high nor low.

High emotional intelligence can help prisoners control impulsive impulses that can lead to aggressive behavior. The results showed that prisoners generally had moderate levels of emotional intelligence, which also contributed to moderate levels of aggressiveness. Prisoners with a good level of emotional intelligence tend to be able to direct their emotions positively without harming the environment around them.

Based on the results of the normality and linearity tests, the data obtained from the research subjects can be concluded to have a normal distribution and a linear relationship. Next, a multiple regression test using the SPSS 25.0 for Windows computer program was carried out to determine whether the dependent variable had an influence on the independent variable. The results of the multiple regression test show that the "Model Summary" shows that the emotional intelligence and spiritual intelligence variables together contribute 33% to the aggressiveness variable, as shown by the R Square column, namely 0.330 or 33%. The remaining 67% can be influenced by other variables or factors.

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