

# **PSYCHOSOCIAL AND SPIRITUAL RELATIONSHIPS WITH SELF ESTEEM, SELF-EFFICACY, SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF VIOLENT BEHAVIOR OF PRISONERS IN PENITENTIARY**

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## **ABSTRACT:**

**Introduction:** A prisoner is a person who is serving a sentence at a leisure institution with a permanent decision. Life in prison inmates faces a variety of stressors, including limited facilities, large numbers of inmates, strict rules can raise a variety of psychosocial, spiritual responses related to self-esteem, self-efficacy, and violent behavior.

**Method:** Cross sectional study, Random sampling 20 inmates from 20 chambers in prison class II B Mojokerto. A psychosocial, spiritual response questionnaire was measured by FACIT-Sp (The functional assessment of chronic illness theory-spiritual wellbeing scale). Self-esteem, using Self Esteem Question (SEQ), Self-efficacy using General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES), signs and symptoms of violent behavior, using Agitated Behavior Scale (ABS). Analysis using linear regression.

**Main of Finding :** Psychosocial effect on self-efficacy (p-value 0,007), psychosocial effect on self-esteem (p-value 0,039), psychosocial has no effect on signs and symptoms of violent behavior (p-value 0,909). (p-value 0.245), the spiritual does not affect the signs and symptoms of violent behavior (p-value 0.803). Psychosocial and spiritual influence on self-efficacy (p-value 0,024). Psychosocial and spiritual have no effect on self-esteem (p-value 0,081). Psychosocial and spiritual

does not affect the signs and symptoms of violent behavior (p-value 0.965).

**Applications of this study :** The most dominant factor will affect behavior prisoners. Recommendation that can be given are the need to improve the empesis prisoners.

**Novelty/Originality of this study :** model analysis can be concluded that together, psychosocial and spiritual variables affect the self-efficacy variable, but it does not affect the self-esteem and the signs of violent behavior.

**KEYWORDS:** Psychosocial, Spiritual, self-esteem, self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior, prisoners.

## **PREELIMINARY:**

A prisoner is a sender who has been granted permanent legal status by a judge, so he / she must undergo a sentence in a penitentiary. Conditions in prisons with strict rules, all restricted, occupancy numbers exceeding capacity, eliciting frustrating responses, easy friction between stimulating prisoners to anger, low tolerance among prisoners as a manifestation of competition in living life in prisons, the condition could have an impact on health mentally. The results of ethnographic research in Bogor prison by Simon (2011), on the culture of life in prisons, that prison culture no longer follows the frame of institutions or institutions, but emphasizes the individual or actor who plays a role in maintaining informal

agreements based on certain contexts. Where informal agreements can lead to various kinds of conflict or other stressors between individuals with each other or between groups. All prisoners are vulnerable to psychological distress even to mental disorders.

Each prisoner has a diverse response across a low self-esteem, feeling unable to address the problem so that self-efficacy is low, and easily provoked to anger. With the condition of emotional instability, a prisoner needs support to stabilize his psychosocial and spiritual response during his sentence. This research wanted to see correlation and model of psychosocial and spiritual response with self-esteem, self-efficacy, signs and symptoms violent behavior.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS:

### 2.1 Design and Participants

The research design is cross sectional study, sampling with random sampling, there are 20 inmates from 20 chambers in May to June 2018 in Class IIB Penitentiary Mojokerto. The inclusion criteria, inmates aged 20 - 50 years, have committed acts of violence, not deaf and speechless.

### 2.2 Research tools

The research using questionnaires on psychosocial responses, consisting of 10 items of questions, was spiritually measured by FACIT-Sp (The functional assessment of chronic illness theory-spiritual wellbeing scale) consisting of 12 items. Self-esteem, measured by Self Esteem Question (SEQ) with 45 items, Self-efficacy measured by General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSES) consists of 10 items, signs and symptoms of violent behavior, measured by Agitated Behavior Scale (ABS) with 14 items.

### 1.3 Statistical Analysis

Statistical analysis with linear regression. The next test is uni variate and

bivariate. Analyzed psychosocial variable relationship with each Self-esteem, Self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior. Relationship of spiritual variables with each Self-esteem, Self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior. Analysis of psychosocial and spiritual variable relationships together with Self-esteem, Self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior. Next, we analyze the model of psychosocial and spiritual relationship together with Self-esteem, Self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior.

## DISCUSSION:

### 3.1 Psychosocial Effects on Self Esteem, Self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior of prisoners in prisons

Variabel	B	Be ta	T valu e	Signific anci	Alp ha	Inform ation
Psikososial → Self-efficacy	0,6 01	0,5 98	3,04 1	0,007	0,0 5	H <sub>0</sub> rejectes
Psikososial → Self Esteem	- 5,4 47	- 0,4 73	- 2,24 1	0,039	0,0 5	H <sub>0</sub> rejecte d
Psikososial → tanda dan gejala perilaku kekerasan.	- 0,0 6	- 0,2 8	- 0,11 5	0,909	0,0 5	H <sub>0</sub> accepte d

artial significance test results are as follows:

- T-test results of psychosocial influence on Self-efficacy obtained T calculated 3.041, p-value  $0.007 < 0.05$  means partially psychosocial variables affect Self-efficacy
- T-test results of psychosocial influence on self-esteem obtained results T arithmetic -2.24, p-value  $0.039 < 0.05$  means partially psychosocial variable effect on self esteem
- T-test results of psychosocial influence on signs and symptoms of violent behavior, obtained results T -0.115, p-value  $0.909 > 0,05$  means partially psychosocial variable does not affect the signs and symptoms of violent behavior.

### 3.2 Spiritual Influence on Self Esteem, Self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior of prisoners in prisons

Variabel	B	Beta	T count	Significan ci	Alp ha	Inform ation
Spiritual → Self-efficacy	0,0 16	0, 03 1	0,159	0,87 6	0,0 5	H <sub>0</sub> rejec te s
Spiritual → Self Esteem	- 1,4 78	- 0, 25 4	-1,204	0,24 5	0,0 5	H <sub>0</sub> rejec te d
Spiritual → tanda dan gejala perilaku kekerasan.	- 0,0 66	- 0, 62	-0,254	0,80 3	0,0 5	H <sub>0</sub> rejec te d

Partial significance test results are as follows:

- Result of T test of spiritual influence to self-efficacy got result of T count 0,159, p-value 0,876 > 0,05 mean that partially spiritual variable have no effect to self-efficacy
- Result of T test of spiritual influence to self-esteem got result of T count -1,204, p-value 0,245 > 0,05 mean that partially spiritual variable have no effect to self esteem
- The result of T test of spiritual influence on the signs and symptoms of violent behavior obtained results T arithmetic -0.254, p-value 0.803 > 0.05 means partially spiritual variable does not affect the signs and symptoms of violent behavior.

### 1.4 Relationship model between the psychosocial, spiritual with Self esteem, Self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior of prisoners in prisons

a. Model the relationship between psychosocial and spiritual with Self-efficacy

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std Error	Beta
1 Constant	8,213	5,326	
psikososial	0,601	0,198	0,598
Spiritual	0,016	0,100	0,031

Based on the above table can be seen a linear regression equation as follows:

$$\text{Self-efficacy} = 8,213 + 0,601 X_1 + 0,016 X_2 + 0,05$$

The meaning of the above regression equation is as follows:

- Psychosocial has a value of regression coefficient with a positive direction of 0.601 which can be interpreted that any psychosocial improvement (X<sub>1</sub>) one unit then the Self-efficacy variable will have increased the number of 0.601 times.
- Spiritual has the value of regression coefficient with a positive direction of 0.016 which can be assumed that each increase one unit, then the Self-efficacy variable increased by 0.016 times.

c) Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	17.057	2	8.528	4.655	.024 <sup>a</sup>
Residual	31.143	17	1.832		
Total	48.200	19			

Result of model test got result value of F 4,655 and p-value 0,024 < 0,05. The results of the analysis can be concluded that together psychosocial and spiritual variables affect the variable Self-efficacy.

d) Determination Test R<sup>2</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,595 <sup>a</sup>	0,354	0,278	1.35350

The result of determination coefficient test is 0,278, it means 27,8% Self-efficacy influenced by psychosocial and spiritual variable while 72,2% influenced by other variable.

b. Model the relationship between psychosocial and spiritual with Self esteem

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std Error	Beta
1 Constant	8,213	5,326	
Psikososial	0,601	0,198	0,598
Spiritual	0,016	0,100	0,031

Based on the above table can be seen a linear regression equation as follows:

$$\text{Self-efficacy} = 8,213 + 0,601 X_1 + 0,016 X_2 + 0,05$$

The meaning of the above regression equation is as follows:

- a) Psychosocial has a value of regression coefficient with a positive direction of 0.601 which can be interpreted that any increase of psychosocial one unit then self esteem variable will have increased the number of 0.601 times.
- b) Spiritual has a value of regression coefficient with a positive direction of 0.016 which can be assumed that each spiritual increase one unit, then the self esteem variable increased by 0.016 times.

c) Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	1620.091	2	810.046	2.924	.081 <sup>a</sup>
Residual	4708.859	17	276.992		
Total	6328.950	19			

Result of model test got result of value of F 2,924 and p-value 0,081 > 0,05. The results of the analysis can be concluded that together psychosocial and spiritual variables do not affect the self esteem variable

d) Determination Test R<sup>2</sup>

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0,506	0,250	0,168	16,64

The result of determination coefficient test is 0,168, it means 16,8% self esteem is influenced by psychosocial and spiritual

variable while 83,2% is influenced by other variable.

c. Model the relationship between psychosocial and spiritual with signs and symptoms of violent behavior

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients
	B	Std Error	Beta
1 Constant	44,617	13,894	
Psikososial	-0,060	0,516	-0,028
Spiritual	-0,066	0,261	-0,062

Based on the above table can be seen a linear regression equation as follows:

$$\text{Signs and symptoms of violent behavior} = 44,617 - 0,060 X_1 - 0,066 X_2 + 0,05$$

The meaning of the above regression equation is as follows:

- a) Psychosocial has the value of regression coefficient with a negative direction of -0.060 which can be interpreted that any psychosocial increase (X1) one unit then the variable signs and symptoms of violent behavior will decrease the number of 0.060 times.
- b) Spiritual has the value of regression coefficient with the negative direction of -0.066 which can be assumed that each increase one unit, then the variable signs and symptoms of violent behavior has decreased by 0.066 times.

c) Simultaneous Significance Test (F Test)

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	0,886	2	0,443	0,036	.965 <sup>a</sup>
Residual	211,914	17	12,466		
Total	212,800	19			

Result of model test got result value F 0,036 and p-value 0,965 > 0,05. The results of the analysis can be concluded that together psychosocial and spiritual variables do not affect the variable signs and symptoms of violent behavior.

Stress is a part of life that has positive and negative effects caused by environmental changes. Psikosocial response begins with a stressor that causes a person to manage stress. The change in the state of a stressor response is

called adaptation. This is done by someone in order to maintain the balance of his life. Psychosocial responses can affect various aspects of life, including changing the mindset, behavior, beliefs and even one's faith. A prisoner with various problems faced during his sentence in prison will experience the changes mentioned above. If the prisoner is able to manage the stress faced then his life will run balanced. But if not able to have a risk of change in his life. Changes that often occur in prisoners in prisons such as changes in self-esteem or self-esteem, this occurs due to bear the identity of a prisoner's status. Next as a result of the law of confinement or living in a prison full of limitations, many inmates have assumptions on themselves that cannot do much, so Self-efficacy becomes low. In addition to life in prisons that are full of limitations in many ways, inhabited by many humans, all have problems, all of them experience a high stress makes interaction among prisoners easy to happen friction between inmates, so it is very difficult emotion angry and show perilk violence. Under these conditions sometimes a prisoner feels absolutely no solution to deal with it, and the only way is to remember God or improve his spiritual ability.

Based on the results of the above analysis, where psychosocial can affect self esteem and Self-efficacy, this occurs in accordance with the theory of a person who is able to deal with stressors and maintain balance in life, he will feel calm, firm, optimistic, able to control his situation and more able to cope problems and difficulties of life, meaning psychosocial adaptive so as to feel a high self-worth individual. In addition, the feeling of being able to run and survive, even under intense pressure, is sure to be able to have a solution for every problem. Individuals have high Self-efficacy.

Psychosocial responses do not affect signs and symptoms of violent behavior, this is

because basically anger is a manifestation of an exploratory feelings atmosphere, and this is caused by many factors and is very subjective so it is very difficult to guess. In addition, some of the angry behavior orsng consider ordinary or needed in certain situations. Even many found inmates angry cause clear signs.

Model testing on psychosocial and spiritual variables only affects self-efficacy, but does not affect self-esteem and signs of violent behavior. This happens because psychosocial and spiritual variables in psychosocial time with high adaptive and spiritual coping, make a person has a stronger belief in dealing with various problems of his life, so that self-efficacy is high

#### **CONCLUSIONS:**

Partial significance test results of psychosocial variables affect self-esteem, self-efficacy, but does not affect signs and symptoms of violent behavior. Partial significance test results of spiritual variables do not affect self-esteem, self-efficacy, signs and symptoms of violent behavior. The result of model analysis can be concluded that together, psychosocial and spiritual variables affect the self-efficacy variable, but it does not affect the self-esteem and the signs of violent behavior.

#### **LIMITATION OF STUDY:**

The scope of respondents is limited in one place so it needs to be expanded in other places of detention to be more representative

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