



Emotional Intelligence and Conflict Management Capabilities in Prisoners in Prisons

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is researchers want to see the relationship between emotional intelligence and conflict management abilities in prisoners at the Class II B Batusangkar detention house. The research method used is quantitative with the type of correlational research. The population in this study were prisoners in November 2020, 75 prisoners. The author uses a Likert scale to obtain the required data on emotional intelligence and conflict management skills. The results showed a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and conflict management abilities of prisoners in the Class IIB Batusangkar Detention Center. This is evidenced by the results of the correlation test that recount is greater than the table, thus it can be concluded that the alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted and the null hypothesis (H_0) is rejected. This means that emotional intelligence is related to conflict management skills.

Keywords: *Conflict Management Skills, Emotional Intelligence, Prisoners*

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INTRODUCTION

The prisoners inside the detention c Of course, the prisoners inside the detention centre are inter connected the invteraction takes place, but there can be problems due to differences of opinion, competition and various conflicts. The problem is a conflict that inmates do not understand comprehensively or thoroughly. Changes in life patterns and habits that occur suddenly in prisoners will have a serious impact, especially suppose very the character of weak individuals (Basha, 2019; Tongkachok, 2021; Üney, 2019).

Prisoners, as people who are found guilty, are people who have experienced failure in living a social life, so in the end, they fail to obey the rules of the State that apply in society (Alvarez, 2018; Hout, 2018; Turner, 2018). A person's failure in the state field is caused by many things, among others, due to the incompleteness of his neurological or psychological needs. As a result of not meeting these needs, it can result in a person becoming desperate and then committing acts that violate the rules of the State (Alemayehu, 2019; Ismail, 2020; Padfield, 2018).

One factor that affects conflict management ability is emotional intelligence. Emotional intelligence is a component that makes a person smartcompetentse emotions. Human emotions are in the region of feelings at out the bottoms of the heart, hidden instincts, and emotional sensations that, when recognized and respected, emotional intelligence provides a deeper and more complete understanding of oneself and others (Bullock, 2020; Hacin, 2018; Reta, 2020). The prisoner as an individual sees himself as a person who is not capable enough for the management of existing conflicts, and the low emotional intelligence possessed will include all his feelings and knowledge in the behaviour of conflict management in the penitentiary. All of the prisoner's feelings and knowledge will colour his behaviour, both in the pattern of interaction with the prisoner and other components (Brosens, 2019; Ginneken, 2020; Hemming, 2020). The capacity of an inmate with the above feelings and knowledge will make it difficult for him in the prison environment. Inmates who have low emotional intelligence will find it difficult to manage existing conflicts (Annaheim, 2018; Humblet, 2020; Sousa, 2019).

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The type of research used in this research is quantitative research. Quantitative research is a research method based on the philosophy of positivism, used to examine certain populations or samples, data collection using research instruments, and quantitative/statistical data analysis with the aim of testing predetermined hypotheses (Bauer, 2019a). Meanwhile, in this study, penulis uses a correlational quantitative research method, namely research that examines the presence or absence of relationships between the variables (Bauer, 2019b).

Goleman mentions that emotional intelligence refers to the capacity to recognize the feelings of oneself and others, to motivate oneself, and to manage emotions well in ourselves and in relationships with others (Pérez-Fuentes, 2019). This illustrates that emotional intelligence is not a different ability from intellectual intelligence but complements pure cognitive abilities that are measured by IQ. Emotional intelligence is the ability of an individual to recognize, understand the feelings of himself and others, control his own feelings, establish relationships and motivate oneself to be better (Herrera, 2020; Pekaar, 2018; Zhoc, 2018). Emotional intelligence is an individual's ability to recognize, understand the feelings of himself and others, control his own feelings, establish relationships and motivate oneself to be better (Kotsou, 2019; MacCann, 2019; Mattingly, 2019). From the above understanding, the author concludes

that emotional intelligence is an ability to understand the feelings of himself and others in establishing relationships and motivate themselves to be better in the future.

Conflict management is the steps taken by actors or third parties in order to direct disputes to certain outcomes that may or may not produce an end in the form of conflict resolution, namely producing calm, positive things, creativity or consensus (Caputo, 2019; Cronin, 2019; Wang, 2018). Conflict management is the ability in the process or method used by individuals to deal with problems by finding solutions so that they can end conflicts or problems (Chen, 2019; James-Kangal, 2019; Klochkov, 2018). Conflict management is the ability in the process or method used by individuals to deal with problems by finding solutions so that they can end conflicts or problems (Tabassi, 2019). Conflict management is highly dependent on many factors, one of which is emotional intelligence (Al-Hamdan, 2019; Ibrahim, 2019; Yuan, 2019). From the understanding above, researchers can conclude that conflict management is an ability possessed by an individual who is facing a problem so that it can end the conflict that is happening.

According to the Big Dictionary of Indonesian (2016), an inmate is a person who is serving a sentence for having committed a criminal act. Article 1 paragraph (7) of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, explains that prisoners are convicts who are serving a sentence (loss of independence) in the Correctional Institution. According to Article 1 paragraph (6) of Law Number 12 of 1995 concerning Correctional Services, a convict is a person who is convicted based on a court decision that has obtained permanent legal force. An inmate is a person who commits a violation of the law and serves a sentence in a detention centre or in a penitentiary based on a court ruling. The inmates that the author is referring to are male or male inmates. The instruments that researchers use are in the form of scales. The subjects in this study were 75 male inmates. This research technique is total Sampling. The analysis in this study is the correlation of product-moment and the correlation of Spearman (Bauer, 2021).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Batusangkar Class IIB State Detention Center is a technical implementation unit located in the authority area of the Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights (kemenkumham) West Sumatra. In carrying out its duties which have been regulated in the decree of the Minister of Justice of the Republic of Indonesia No.M.04.PR.07.3 of 1985 concerning the Organization and Work Procedures of the State Detention Center in accordance with the Correctional Technical Implementation Unit, which has duties, functions, authorities and responsibilities in the detention and treatment of prisoners.

1. Description of Emotional Intelligence Data on Inmates in Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center

Table 1. Emotional intelligence variable score Inmates at the Batusangkar Class IIB
Detention Center
n=75

| No | Subject | Shoes (x) | Category |
|-----------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | WOULD | 127 | Keep |
| 2 | YS | 174 | Tall |
| 3 | MC | 177 | Tall |
| 4 | AT | 182 | Tall |
| 5 | RS | 179 | Tall |
| 6 | HIS | 175 | Tall |
| 7 | KH | 131 | Keep |
| 8 | ROW | 100 | Keep |
| 9 | IF | 122 | Keep |
| 10 | FRI | 193 | Tall |
| 11 | MT | 159 | Tall |
| 12 | AS | 144 | Keep |
| 13 | RS | 167 | Tall |
| 14 | OR | 183 | Tall |
| 15 | JF | 178 | Tall |
| 16 | MS | 127 | Keep |
| 17 | LI | 184 | Tall |
| 18 | GO OUT | 183 | Tall |
| 19 | OF | 192 | Tall |
| 20 | ME | 150 | Tall |
| 21 | AGO | 179 | Tall |
| 22 | ME | 141 | Keep |
| 23 | RC | 145 | Keep |
| 24 | RD | 168 | Tall |
| 25 | NN | 110 | Keep |
| 26 | RE | 162 | Tall |
| 27 | YF | 156 | Tall |
| 28 | TO | 149 | Tall |
| 29 | AW | 149 | Tall |
| 30 | RP | 157 | Tall |
| 31 | EU | 163 | Tall |
| 32 | DF | 152 | Tall |
| 33 | NOR | 144 | Keep |
| 34 | DN | 156 | Tall |
| 35 | SS | 121 | Keep |
| 36 | SJ | 146 | Keep |
| 37 | OF | 144 | Keep |

| | | | |
|----------------|------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 38 | TO | 163 | Tall |
| 39 | HIS | 154 | Tall |
| 40 | GO OUT | 163 | Tall |
| 41 | MR | 171 | Tall |
| 42 | HIS | 168 | Tall |
| 43 | YH | 161 | Tall |
| 44 | HERSELF | 154 | Tall |
| 45 | DN | 172 | Tall |
| 46 | MD | 169 | Tall |
| 47 | IW | 151 | Tall |
| 48 | MD | 175 | Tall |
| 49 | SN | 140 | Keep |
| 50 | YG | 162 | Tall |
| 51 | AG | 156 | Tall |
| 52 | RD | 160 | Tall |
| 53 | ML | 165 | Tall |
| 54 | EP | 158 | Tall |
| 55 | RJ | 167 | Tall |
| 56 | NT | 154 | Tall |
| 57 | FOR EXAMPLE | 174 | Tall |
| 58 | IT | 179 | Tall |
| 59 | SH | 192 | Tall |
| 60 | TO | 143 | Keep |
| 61 | RK | 151 | Tall |
| 62 | RH | 176 | Tall |
| 63 | YOU | 189 | Tall |
| 64 | TG | 176 | Tall |
| 65 | DP | 167 | Tall |
| 66 | VJ | 177 | Tall |
| 67 | BH | 142 | Keep |
| 68 | AN | 166 | Tall |
| 69 | OF | 162 | Tall |
| 70 | THREE | 133 | Keep |
| 71 | KR | 138 | Keep |
| 72 | FRI | 119 | Keep |
| 73 | HO CHI MINH CITY | 159 | Tall |
| 74 | WP | 177 | Tall |
| 75 | JL | 189 | Tall |
| Sum | | 10.435 | Keep |
| Average | | 139,13 | |

Based on the description of the level of emotional intelligence scores of prisoners in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center, of the 75 inmates who were sampled by the study, there was a total score of 10,435 with an average score of 139.13 and was in the moderate category.

Table 2. Percentage of Inmates' Emotional Intelligence in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center

| n=75 | | | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|----------------|
| No | Interval | Category | F | % |
| 1 | 148 – 200 | Tall | 56 | 74,66 % |
| 2 | 94 – 147 | Keep | 19 | 25,33 % |
| 3 | 40 – 93 | Low | 0 | 0 |
| Sum | | | 75 | 99,99 % |

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the emotional intelligence of prisoners in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center is 75 prisoners. In the high category, there are 56 prisoners (74.66 %), in the medium category, there are 19 prisoners (25.33 %), and in the low category, there are no prisoners. It can be concluded that, in general, inmates in the category have emotional intelligence.

2. Data Description of Prisoner Conflict Management Ability in Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center

Table 3. Categories Quality of Inmates' Emotional Intelligence in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center

| n=75 | | | |
|-------------|----------------|------------------|-----------------|
| No | Subject | Score (y) | Category |
| 1 | WOULD | 131 | Keep |
| 2 | YS | 147 | Keep |
| 3 | MC | 167 | Tall |
| 4 | AT | 153 | Tall |
| 5 | RS | 145 | Keep |
| 6 | HIS | 139 | Keep |
| 7 | KH | 140 | Keep |
| 8 | ROW | 133 | Keep |
| 9 | IF | 141 | Keep |
| 10 | FRI | 171 | Tall |
| 11 | MT | 162 | Tall |
| 12 | AS | 132 | Keep |
| 13 | RS | 166 | Tall |
| 14 | OR | 160 | Tall |
| 15 | JF | 164 | Tall |
| 16 | MS | 132 | Keep |
| 17 | LI | 168 | Tall |

| | | | |
|----|----------------|-----|------|
| 18 | GO OUT | 154 | Tall |
| 19 | OF | 188 | Tall |
| 20 | ME | 158 | Tall |
| 21 | AGO | 169 | Tall |
| 22 | ME | 149 | Tall |
| 23 | RC | 127 | Keep |
| 24 | RD | 166 | Tall |
| 25 | NN | 137 | Keep |
| 26 | RE | 137 | Keep |
| 27 | YF | 150 | Tall |
| 28 | TO | 152 | Tall |
| 29 | AW | 144 | Keep |
| 30 | RP | 159 | Tall |
| 31 | EU | 160 | Tall |
| 32 | DF | 154 | Tall |
| 33 | NOR | 156 | Tall |
| 34 | DN | 145 | Keep |
| 35 | SS | 143 | Keep |
| 36 | SJ | 166 | Tall |
| 37 | OF | 160 | Tall |
| 38 | TO | 163 | Tall |
| 39 | HIS | 161 | Tall |
| 40 | GO OUT | 154 | Tall |
| 41 | MR | 168 | Tall |
| 42 | HIS | 170 | Tall |
| 43 | YH | 181 | Tall |
| 44 | HERSELF | 157 | Tall |
| 45 | DN | 169 | Tall |
| 46 | MD | 175 | Tall |
| 47 | IW | 155 | Tall |
| 48 | MD | 158 | Tall |
| 49 | SN | 147 | Keep |
| 50 | YG | 160 | Tall |
| 51 | AG | 166 | Tall |
| 52 | RD | 176 | Tall |
| 53 | ML | 164 | Tall |
| 54 | EP | 145 | Keep |
| 55 | RJ | 168 | Tall |
| 56 | NT | 167 | Tall |
| 57 | FOR EXAMPLE | 180 | Tall |

| | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------|
| 58 | IT | 180 | Tall |
| 59 | SH | 167 | Tall |
| 60 | TO | 144 | Keep |
| 61 | RK | 127 | Keep |
| 62 | RH | 174 | Tall |
| 63 | YOU | 173 | Tall |
| 64 | TG | 135 | Keep |
| 65 | DP | 149 | Tall |
| 66 | VJ | 152 | Tall |
| 67 | BH | 160 | Tall |
| 68 | AN | 153 | Tall |
| 69 | OF | 177 | Tall |
| 70 | THREE | 149 | Tall |
| 71 | KR | 155 | Tall |
| 72 | FRI | 132 | Keep |
| 73 | HO CHI MINH CITY | 154 | Tall |
| 74 | WP | 155 | Tall |
| 75 | JL | 142 | Keep |
| Sum | | 11687 | Tall |
| Average | | 155,82 | |

Based on the description of the level of conflict management ability score of prisoners in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center, out of 75 prisoners who were sampled by the study, there was a total score of 11687 with an average score of 155.82. It can be concluded that prisoners are in the high category of carrying out conflict management skills.

Table 4. Percentage of Prisoner Conflict Management Ability in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center
n=75

| No | Interval | Category | F | % |
|------------|-----------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1 | 148 – 200 | Tall | 53 | 70,66 % |
| 2 | 94 – 147 | Keep | 22 | 29,33% |
| 3 | 40 – 93 | Low | 0 | 0 |
| Sum | | | 75 | 99,99 % |

Based on the table above, it can be seen that the conflict management ability of prisoners in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center is 75 prisoners; in the high category, there are 53 prisoners (70.66%), and in the medium category, there are 22 prisoners (29.33%). It can be concluded that, in general, prisoners are categorized as being the carrying out conflict management capabilities.

Testing of data instruments in this study was carried out to see whether the data obtained in the field was feasible to use or not, this test used validity and reliability tests.

1. Validity test

To test the validity of the instrument in the study, a *corrected item total correlation* was used with the help of the SPSS 25 for windows computer. Yusup (2018) suggests that the statement item on the scale is said to be valid in terms of the comparison of the value of the person count coefficient (r-count) with the coefficient value of pearson table (r-table). If the calculated value of r-count > r-table, then it can be stated that the statement item on the scale is valid.

Based on the results of the validity test that has been carried out, a summary of the results is obtained as follows:

Table 5. Conflict Management Ability variable Validity Test Results

| Aitem | r-table | r-count | Information |
|-------|---------|---------|-------------|
| P1 | 0,227 | 0,296 | Valid |
| P2 | 0,227 | 0,451 | Valid |
| P3 | 0,227 | 0,315 | Valid |
| P4 | 0,227 | 0,373 | Valid |
| P5 | 0,227 | 0,319 | Valid |
| P6 | 0,227 | 0,392 | Valid |
| P7 | 0,227 | 0,488 | Valid |
| P8 | 0,227 | 0,264 | Valid |
| P9 | 0,227 | 0,452 | Valid |
| P10 | 0,227 | 0,538 | Valid |
| P11 | 0,227 | 0,420 | Valid |
| P12 | 0,227 | 0,488 | Valid |
| P13 | 0,227 | 0,355 | Valid |
| P14 | 0,227 | 0,393 | Valid |
| P15 | 0,227 | 0,474 | Valid |
| P16 | 0,227 | 0,505 | Valid |
| P17 | 0,227 | 0,547 | Valid |
| P18 | 0,227 | 0,698 | Valid |
| P19 | 0,227 | 0,525 | Valid |
| P20 | 0,227 | 0,526 | Valid |
| P21 | 0,227 | 0,501 | Valid |
| P22 | 0,227 | 0,546 | Valid |
| P23 | 0,227 | 0,434 | Valid |
| P24 | 0,227 | 0,449 | Valid |
| P25 | 0,227 | 0,505 | Valid |
| P26 | 0,227 | 0,446 | Valid |
| P27 | 0,227 | 0,386 | Valid |
| P28 | 0,227 | 0,208 | Valid |
| P29 | 0,227 | 0,325 | Valid |
| P30 | 0,227 | 0,222 | Valid |
| P31 | 0,227 | 0,273 | Valid |
| P32 | 0,227 | 0,299 | Valid |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| P33 | 0,227 | 0,328 | Valid |
| P34 | 0,227 | 0,394 | Valid |
| P35 | 0,227 | 0,255 | Valid |
| P36 | 0,227 | 0,568 | Valid |
| P37 | 0,227 | 0,246 | Valid |
| P38 | 0,227 | 0,257 | Valid |
| P39 | 0,227 | 0,384 | Valid |
| P40 | 0,227 | 0,100 | Valid |

Source: data olahan SPSS 25

Based on the table above, after calculating the validity, some item is obtained that is declared valid because the r-count value obtained exceeds the r-table value with a range of values of 0.100 to 0.698.

Table 6. Emotional Intelligence Variable Validity Test Results

| Aitem | r-table | r-count | Information |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|
| P1 | 0,227 | 0,512 | Valid |
| P2 | 0,227 | 0,649 | Valid |
| P3 | 0,227 | 0,588 | Valid |
| P4 | 0,227 | 0,614 | Valid |
| P5 | 0,227 | 0,695 | Valid |
| P6 | 0,227 | 0,552 | Valid |
| P7 | 0,227 | 0,571 | Valid |
| P8 | 0,227 | 0,555 | Valid |
| P9 | 0,227 | 0,499 | Valid |
| P10 | 0,227 | 0,417 | Valid |
| P11 | 0,227 | 0,397 | Valid |
| P12 | 0,227 | 0,332 | Valid |
| P13 | 0,227 | 0,745 | Valid |
| P14 | 0,227 | 0,513 | Valid |
| P15 | 0,227 | 0,533 | Valid |
| P16 | 0,227 | 0,678 | Valid |
| P17 | 0,227 | 0,687 | Valid |
| P18 | 0,227 | 0,712 | Valid |
| P19 | 0,227 | 0,778 | Valid |
| P20 | 0,227 | 0,764 | Valid |
| P21 | 0,227 | 0,711 | Valid |
| P22 | 0,227 | 0,834 | Valid |
| P23 | 0,227 | 0,566 | Valid |
| P24 | 0,227 | 0,547 | Valid |
| P25 | 0,227 | 0,390 | Valid |
| P26 | 0,227 | 0,246 | Valid |
| P27 | 0,227 | 0,316 | Valid |
| P28 | 0,227 | 0,632 | Valid |
| P29 | 0,227 | 0,605 | Valid |
| P30 | 0,227 | 0,574 | Valid |
| P31 | 0,227 | 0,627 | Valid |
| P32 | 0,227 | 0,596 | Valid |
| P33 | 0,227 | 0,574 | Valid |

| | | | |
|-----|-------|-------|-------|
| P34 | 0,227 | 0,674 | Valid |
| P35 | 0,227 | 0,300 | Valid |
| P36 | 0,227 | 0,639 | Valid |
| P37 | 0,227 | 0,628 | Valid |
| P38 | 0,227 | 0,395 | Valid |
| P39 | 0,227 | 0,394 | Valid |
| P40 | 0,227 | 0,477 | Valid |

Source: spss 25 processed data

Based on the table above, after calculating the validity, 40 items of statements were obtained that were declared valid because the r-count value obtained exceeded the r-table value with a range of values of 0.246 to 0.834.

2. Reliability test

Reliability refers to the consistency or trust of measuring results that contain the meaning of measurement accuracy. Unreliable measurements will result in untrusted scores. In its application, reliability is expressed by a coefficient of reliability whose number is in the range from 0 to 1.00. The higher the reliability coefficient close to 1.00 means the higher the reliability. Conversely, a lower coefficient close to the number 0 means lower the reliability of Azwar (2011). Yusup (2018) states that the instrument is said to be reliable if the reliability coefficient of alfa Cronbach is between 0.70 – 0.90.

Based on the results of the reliability test that has been carried out, the following results are obtained:

Table 7. Reliability Test Results

| Variable | Item | Cronbach's Alpha | Conclusion |
|----------------------------------|------|------------------|------------|
| Conflict management capabilities | 40 | 0,866 | Reliable |
| Emotional intelligence | 40 | 0,946 | Reliable |
| Total | 80 | | |

Source: spss 25 processed data

In table IV. The 27 visible respective items of statement in favour of variables of emotional intelligence and conflict management ability have produced cronbach's alpha above 0.70. So it can be concluded that each of these variables is variable or reliable.

Researchers used statistical analysis with the Product Moment correlation formula from Karl Pearson because the data obtained by the researchers were interval shape data. The use of these correlation formulas depends on the type of data being linked; for example, the type of interval or ratio data can use the Product Moment (r) formula. In general, the requirements of these formulas are 1) the data connection are linear patterned, 2) normally distributed, 3) they have the same pairs according to the same subject (Hanafi, 2011).

Based on the above opinion, it can be understood that the condition uses the Product Moment (r) formula, that is: the data must be normally distributed, the data must be homogeneous, and the data must use intervals or ratios. The research that the author conducted is in accordance with the above, namely:

1. Normally Distributed Data

This study used normally distributed data. This can be seen in the following table about the normality test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov data said to be normally distributed if $p \geq 0.05$.

Table 8. Normality Test

| One-Sample Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test | | | | |
|------------------------------------|---------|----------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| | | | VKE | VMK |
| N | | | 75 | 75 |
| Normal Parameters ^{a,b} | | Mean | 159.25 | 157.16 |
| | | Std. Deviation | 19.949 | 17.294 |
| Most Extreme Differences | Extreme | Absolute | .064 | .087 |
| | | Positive | .045 | .087 |
| | | Negative | -.064 | -.049 |
| Test Statistic | | | .064 | .087 |
| Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) | | | .200 ^{c,d} | .200 ^{c,d} |

a. Test distribution is Normal.

b. Calculated from data.

c. Lilliefors Significance Correction.

d. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

Source: SPSS processed data

Based on the results of the normality test, a significance value of 0.200 was obtained, which means that it is greater than 0.05. It can be concluded that the data is **normally** distributed.

2. Data Must Be Homogeneous

In this study, it is already homogeneous. This is evident by the result of the homogeneity achieved i.e. . The results of the homogeneity of the data can be seen in the table below:

Table 9. Homogeneity Test

| Test of Homogeneity of Variances | | Levene | df1 | df2 | Itself. |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------|-----|--------|---------|
| | | Statistic | | | |
| VKE | Based on Mean | 2.125 | 18 | 32 | .031 |
| | Based on Median | 1.012 | 18 | 32 | .473 |
| | Based on Median and with adjusted df | 1.012 | 18 | 17.414 | .491 |
| | Based on trimmed mean | 2.055 | 18 | 32 | .037 |

Source : Processed SPSS 25 Data

Based on the output of SPSS, it can be seen that the value of the significance of emotional intelligence and (variable X) and conflict management ability (variable Y) = $0.037 < 0.05$ means that the data on emotional intelligence variables and conflict management abilities are not homogeneous.

3. Interval and Ratio Data Types

The data in this study already used interval data. This is proven in this study, researchers used the classification of emotional intelligence scores and the

classification of prisoner conflict management ability scores in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center, as shown below:

Table 10. Inmate Emotional Intelligence Score Classification in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center

| No | Interval | Category |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 148 – 200 | Tall |
| 2 | 94 – 147 | Keep |
| 3 | 40 – 93 | Low |

Table 11. Classification of Prisoner Conflict Management Ability Scores in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center

| No | Interval | Category |
|----|-----------|----------|
| 1 | 148 – 200 | Tall |
| 2 | 94 – 147 | Keep |
| 3 | 40 – 93 | Low |

Thus, it can be understood that analyzing the data in this study can be done using the *Product Moment* formula. This is because all the requirements for using *Product Moment* have been met to fill in data using *Product Moment*.

Hypothesis Testing

After the data above is obtained, then the data is correlated using SPSS with the following results:

Table 12. Correlation Test

| Correlations | | | | |
|----------------|------------|-------------------------|----------|------------|
| Spearman's rho | VariabelKE | Correlation Coefficient | variable | VariabelMK |
| | | Sig. (2-tailed) | 1.000 | .462** |
| | | N | . | .000 |
| | VariabelMK | Correlation Coefficient | .462** | 1.000 |
| | | Sig. (2-tailed) | .000 | . |
| | | N | 75 | 75 |

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Source: Processed SPSS 25 Data

Based on the calculation results above, it can be known that r_{xy} is 0.462 with a significant value of 0.000 ($p < 0.001$), the result of the correlation coefficient value also shows the relationship between the two variables in a positive direction, where the higher the emotional intelligence obtained by the individual, the higher the individual's conflict management ability, and vice versa. So it can be concluded that an alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, which states that there is a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and conflict management ability in inmates in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center. Meanwhile, the null hypothesis (H_0) was rejected, which stated that there was no significant relationship between emotional intelligence and conflict management ability in prisoners in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center.

CONCLUSION

Based on research that researchers have conducted on the relationship of emotional intelligence and conflict management ability in inmates in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center, the authors can conclude that the correlation analysis of Spearman rank is 0.462 and significant 0.000. Thus an alternative hypothesis (H_a) is accepted, which states that there is a significant relationship between emotional intelligence and conflict management ability in inmates in the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center. Meanwhile, the H_0 hypothesis was rejected, which stated that there was no significant relationship between emotional intelligence and conflict management ability in inmates at the Batusangkar Class IIB Detention Center.

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