

The Profile of Emotion Stability and Tend of Aggressive Behavior at the Members of Dalmas Unit of Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (Poldasu)

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Keywords: Emotional stability, aggressive behavioral tendencies, trait, demographic factors.

Abstract: This study aims to obtain a profile of emotional stability and tendency of aggressive behavior associated with personal factors that influence it, namely trait and demographic factors of members of Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU). This research uses descriptive quantitative method, by conducting descriptive statistical analysis in the form of mean, standard deviation, and cross tabulation contained in tables, charts or graphs about the description of emotional stability, tendency of aggressive behavior, personal factors influence it. The measurement tools used in this research are the scale of emotional stability, the scale of aggressive behavior tendency, the scale of Big Five Inventory (BFI) and the life background questionnaire on the member of Dalmas Unit of POLDASU. The results of this study are expected to be the basis for evaluating and developing units of Dalmas POLDASU in order to carry out their duties and functions in accordance with the fixed procedure of units of Dalmas contained in the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia at Police Number 16, 2006 Article 7 and also anticipate and prevent the occurrence of psychological problems that can occur to members of the police unit of Dalmas.

1 INTRODUCTION

Tired, provoked, threatened, and protecting themselves from the rampage of the masses are always justified by the police force control unit behind the violence he perpetrated. Mass control, hereinafter referred to as Dalmas, is an activity undertaken by Police of the Republic of Indonesia units (companies, platoons) in order to deal with the mass of protesters (Buana, 2017). In the Dalmas fixed procedure issued by the Indonesian National Police, Dalmas are preventive, not repressive. The facts on the ground say something else. A lot of the action was marked by clashes between demonstrators and police units that controlled the masses (Dalmas) ("Menakar sikap," 2008).

The cases of aggressive actions of units of Dalmas against the demonstrators that have been exposed are inconsistent with the Regulation of the Head of the Police of the Republic of Indonesia im Police Number 16 of 2006, Article 7 on the prohibition of being conducted by the unit of Dalmas,

namely: 1) Be arrogant and hooked by the behavior of the masses; 2) The use of force not in accordance with the procedure; 3) Carrying equipment outside Dalmas equipment; 4) Bring sharp weapons and live ammunition; 5) Get out of the unit / formation bond and perform individual pursuit of mass; 6) Backing back to protesters masses; 7) Spoken obscenities, sexual harassment/immoral acts, cursing protesters; and 8) Perform other acts that violate the laws and regulations. ("Peraturan Kepala," 2006).

The task of police units Dalmas closely related to the condition of emotional stability. Morgan (2005) explains that emotional stability is a state of emotion a person who when emotionally stimulated from the outside does not show emotional disturbances such as aggressive acts, or depression and anxiety. According to Morgan (2005), there are differences in psychological characteristics between individuals who have stable and unstable emotions. Individuals who have stable emotions have characteristics, namely creative, productive, not easily anxious, independent, high spirit, and efficient. In contrast, individuals who have unstable emotions have the

following characteristics: unproductive, easily anxious, tense, frustrated, lacking caution, dependent on others, lack of spirit, and inefficiency.

The results of Susanti's study (2007) indicate that there is a positive relationship between emotional intelligence and professionalism in police function of Samapta; the higher the emotional intelligence of the police the higher the professionalism, the lower the emotional intelligence of the police will be the lower the professionalism. These results provide information to the police Samapta to improve emotional intelligence, so as to improve professionalism in the implementation of tasks.

The results of Yunis and Rahardjo's research (2011) show that there is a very significant correlation between emotional regulation with attitudes toward the effectiveness of police officers of Purbalingga Police Department. It is that the higher the emotional regulation will be the better the attitude toward the effectiveness of his work and the lower the regulation of emotions will be the worse the attitude towards the effectiveness of his work.

In addition, based on the phenomena that have been described can be concluded that the implementation of duties police units Dalmas can also trigger them to behave aggressively. Understanding aggressive behavior described by Myers (2002) and Buss and Perry (in Reyna, Lello, Sanchez, and Brussino, 2011) focuses on behaviors that harm or injure and harm others, physically, verbally, or psychologically.

Buss and Perry (in Reyna, Lello, Sanchez, and Brussino, 2011) argue that in general aggressive behavior is influenced by two main factors, namely personal factors and situational factors. Personal factors include the innate character of the individual that determines the individual's reaction when faced with a particular situation. Meanwhile, situational factors include features or things that occur in the environment that also affect the individual's reaction to an event. The description of the emotional problems experienced by the police officers is supported by the results of the research.

Pribadi, Fitrianti, Irfani, Rini, and Zulkaida (2007) conducted research on the form of aggressive behavior in traffic police terminal Blok M. The results showed that there were some forms of aggressive behavior of respondents; (hitting body or windshield car, kicking car body), verbal (cursing, yelling, scolding) and nonverbal (putting on a fierce /

unfriendly face). In addition, it can also be concluded that the density/congestion factor, air quality, and terminal users are not orderly often trigger aggressive behavior of respondents.

The results of qualitative descriptive research on members of the police conducted by Hutahaean (2015) illustrate that uniforms, rank and firearms give effect that can form a particular psychological state when owning and using it, especially the influence on the emotional state. The work process carried out by the police often confronts him with very heavy pressure (stressfull), that is dangerous situations, violent rioting (Gudjonsson and Adlam in Hutahaean, 2015), traumatic experiences, frustrations and other negative things. Not to mention long working hours, less time to rest, also contributed to pressure on police work (Swatt, Gibson and Piquero in Hutahaean 2015).

Based on the phenomena that have been described above, it can be concluded that the unit of Dalmas has the opportunity to commit violations of Dalmas fixe procedure as regulated in the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia in Police Number 16 of 2006 Article 7. In the execution of its duties, the unit of Dalmas still has the possibility of physical and psychic clash between the units of Dalmas and the mass of demonstrators. Therefore, researchers consider it important to understand how emotional stability profiles and aggressive behavior trends in members of the Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) unit, which in turn can be a basis for making efforts on prevention and development on aspects of emotional stability and tendency of aggressive behavior so that these problems are not it happens again. In this case the researcher perform profiling emotional stability, tendency of aggressive behavior and personal factors that is trait and demographic factors that influence the tendency of aggressive behavior in Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) units.

The results of this profiling will illustrate the conditions of emotional stability, the tendency of aggressive behavior and personal factors, namely trait and demographic factors that influence the tendency of aggressive behavior possessed by Dalmas unit in Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) which becomes the basis for evaluating and developing units of Dalmas units in Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) in order not to behave aggressively and can perform its function in

accordance with the Protocol of the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia and to anticipate and prevent the occurrence of psychological problems that may occur to members of the Dalmas police unit. In addition, by understanding the profile of emotional stability and the tendency toward aggressive behavior in members of the Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) group, researchers will be able to criticize the emotional stability theory of Schneider (in Saebani, 2003) and the aggressive behavioral tendencies of Buss and Perry (in Reyna, Lello, Sanchez, and Brussino, 2011).

2 METHOD

The variables in this study are emotional stability, tendency of aggressive behavior and trait as a personal factor affecting the tendency of aggressive behavior on the member of Dalmas unit of Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara. This research uses quantitative descriptive method is a form of research based on data collected during the systematic study of the facts and properties of the object under study, then interpreted based on theories and the literature-literature. In this study, this method aims to provide an overview, in this case is the emotional stability, the tendency of aggressive behavior and personal factors, namely trait and demographic factors that influence the tendency of aggressive behavior in the Dalmas of Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) member unit.

The technique used to collect data in this research is questionnaire. To measure the emotional stability, the tendency of aggressive behavior and trait as a personal factor affecting the tendency of aggressive behavior in members of Dalmas unit of Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara, the researcher compiled the questionnaire item as the main instrument, namely Life Background Questionnaire, Emotional Stability Scale that is based on Schneider's theory, Aggressive Behavioral Scale Scale that is based on Buss and Perry's theories, Big Five Inventory Scale (BFI) that is based McCrae and Costa theory.

Data analysis techniques in this study using quantitative descriptive analysis techniques. According to Arikunto (2016), quantitative research of non-experimental data analysis can be done using statistical formulas, can also be simple statistics in the

form of average, standard deviation, cross tabulation, and presented in the form of tables, charts or graphs.

3 CONCLUSIONS

This profiling will illustrate the conditions of emotional stability, the tendency of aggressive behavior and personal factors, namely trait and demographic factors that influence the tendency of aggressive behavior possessed by Dalmas unit in Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) which becomes the basis for evaluating and developing units of Dalmas units in Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) in order not to behave aggressively and can perform its function in accordance with the Protocol of the Regulation of the Chief of Police of the Republic of Indonesia and to anticipate and prevent the occurrence of psychological problems that may occur to members of the Dalmas police unit. In addition, by understanding the profile of emotional stability and the tendency toward aggressive behavior in members of the Kepolisian Daerah Sumatera Utara (POLDASU) group, researchers will be able to criticize the emotional stability theory of Schneider (in Saebani, 2003) and the aggressive behavioral tendencies of Buss and Perry (in Reyna, Lello, Sanchez, and Brussino, 2011).

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