

RESEARCH ARTICLE

SUBJECTIVE WELL BEING WITH ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIOR IN ADOLESCENTS CASE OF BABALAN VILLAGE WEDUNG DEMAK (A CRIMINOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE)

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to determine the relationship between subjective well being with antisocial behavior towards adolescents who live in Babalan Wedung Demak village. The hypothesis proposed is that there is a negative relationship between the welfare of the subject with antisocial behavior is the higher or positive well being of the subjective, the lower the antisocial behavior of adolescents who live in the village Babalan Wedung Demak or vice versa. The subjects of the study were teenagers residing in Babalan Wedung Demak village. Sampling technique in this research by using random sampling. The measuring instrument used is the scale of subjective well being and the scale of antisocial behavior residing in Babalan Wedung Demak area. The data in the analysis using Product Moment Pearson correlation. Based on the analysis of Product Moment Pearson obtained $r_{xy} = -0.252$ with significance 0.008 ($p < 0.01$) means there is a negative relationship between the subjective well being with antisocial behavior is the higher or positive well being of the subjective then the lower antisocial behavior of adolescents residing in the village Babalan Wedung Demak. The lower or

negative the well being of the subjective, the higher the antisocial behavior in adolescents who live in Babalan Wedung Demak village. Based on the results of the analysis is also known variable well being subjective have empirical average subjective scores on the scale of well being of the subject 34.51 and while the hypothetic score of 32.5. This shows that the subjective well being in this study has a moderate average.

Keywords: *Subjective Well Being; Antisocial Behavior; Adolescents; Criminology*

INTRODUCTION

Humans need help from others to meet their daily needs. There is a bond of interdependence between one individual and another, which means that human survival takes place in a mutually supportive bond. For this reason, humans are required to be able to work together, respect each other, and be tolerant in social life. Behaviors that influence each other from one individual to another produce a social behavior that will color the interaction patterns of each individual.

There are so many behaviors shown by individuals in the socialization process. Both behavior in accordance with social norms and behavior that is not in accordance with social norms. One example of behavior that is not in accordance with social norms is killing behavior.

Antisocial behavior described as unwanted behavior by individuals as a result of personality disorders and is the opposite of prosocial behavior (Jeffery, 2005). Meanwhile, antisocial behavior disorder is a behavior disorder characterized by antisocial and irresponsible behavior and a lack of remorse for their mistakes (Fery, 2010).

People with antisocial or personality disorders are the most dramatic people clinicians encounter in their practice. Individuals who are antisocial are usually characterized by a history of refusing to comply with social norms, they commit actions that most people find unacceptable, such as stealing from their own friends and family. They also tend to be irresponsible, impulsive, and liars (Duran & Barlow, 2007).

Furthermore, Hare (2008) describes individuals who have antisocial behavior as people who have absolutely no conscience and empathy, they arbitrarily take whatever they want and do whatever they like, violate social norms and expectations without the slightest bit of guilt or remorse. So that someone who behaves antisocial cannot see the difference between the truth and lies he says in order to achieve his goal.

Permana, Sopyan, Kusmayadi & Fatah (2015) explained that antisocial attitudes can occur due to several factors, namely:

- a) Disappointment with the social system
- b) Failure in the socialization process experienced by someone

c) Inability to fully understand the system of values and norms that apply in society.

Idianto (2013) mentioning the forms of antisocial attitudes based on the causes, including the following:

- a) Antisocial attitudes that arise due to individual deviations.
- b) Antisocial attitudes that arise due to situational deviations.
- c) Antisocial attitudes that arise due to biological deviations.
- d) Sociocultural antisocial attitudes.

Dush & Amanto (2005) further emphasized that well-being is a relatively stable attribute, which reflects to what extent an individual experiences positive affect and a pleasant outlook on life. A person is said to have high subjective well-being if he experiences life satisfaction and experiences joy more frequently and does not experience unpleasant emotions such as sadness and anger too often.

Diener, Lucas & Oishi (in Imelda, 2008) states that subjective well-being is a broad concept, including the emotions of pleasant experiences, low levels of negative moods, and high life satisfaction. A person is said to have high subjective well-being if they feel satisfied with their living conditions, often feel positive emotions and rarely feel negative emotions. The term subjective well-being is defined as a person's cognitive and affective evaluation of his life. This evaluation includes an emotional assessment of the various events experienced, along with a cognitive assessment of life satisfaction and fulfillment.

Diener & Scollon (2009) argued that subjective well-being is related to how a person feels and thinks about his life. Neither cognition nor current or past emotions. Meanwhile, according to Rismawati (2010) subjective well-being, which refers to how individuals evaluate their lives. Subjective well-being is a person's high assessment of their happiness and life satisfaction, so they tend to act like they are happier and more satisfied. When people accept themselves in a more positive way, they will appear to people with a certain level of confidence and optimism. So that it can cause positive reactions from other people and it will increase their self-esteem again. In the end, this subjective welfare cycle tends to produce an understanding that life has meaning and purpose. Diener (2014) explained that subjective well-being is how a person evaluates his life.

METHOD

The data collection method in this study used a scale method consisting of two scales, namely, the scale of antisocial behavior (22) and the scale of subjective welfare (26). This study uses the Product Moment correlation technique as a technique of item difference test and to determine the reliability coefficient, using the Alpha Cronbach technique. Data analysis in this study used the product moment technique with the help of a computer program through SPSS (Statistical Product and Service Solutions) version 21.0.

RESULTS

The hypothesis to be tested is that there is a relationship between antisocial behavior and subjective well-being in adolescents who live in the village of Babalan Wedung Demak. This study uses the Product Moment correlation technique to test the hypothesis. Hypothesis test between antisocial behavior and subjective welfare obtained $r_{xy} = -.252$ with a significance of 0.008 ($p < 0.01$).

The results of these calculations indicate that there is a very significant negative relationship between antisocial behavior and subjective well-being. Thus, the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is accepted, because the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is that there is a relationship between antisocial behavior and subjective well-being, namely the higher or positive the antisocial behavior, the lower the subjective welfare of adolescents who live in the village of Babalan Wedung Demak the lower or the negative antisocial behavior, the higher the subjective welfare of adolescents who live in the village of Babalan Wedung Demak.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between subjective welfare and antisocial behavior towards antisocial adolescents in the village of Babalan Wedung Demak. Data analysis was performed using the SPSS (Statistical Products and Service Solutions) program for Windows Release version 21.0.

Based on the results of Product Moment analysis, it is obtained $r_{xy} = -0.252$ with a significance of 0.008 ($p < 0.01$), this indicates that the proposed hypothesis is accepted, because it shows that there is a very significant negative relationship between subjective health and antisocial behavior, while the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is a negative relationship or correlation. Thus the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is accepted, because the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is a negative correlation or negative relationship, namely the higher or positive antisocial behavior, the lower the subjective welfare of antisocial adolescents in the village of Babalan Wedung Demak. The lower or negative the antisocial behavior, the higher subjective welfare of antisocial adolescents in the village of Babalan Wedung Demak.

The results of this study reinforce the explanation of Marianti, Anies, & Abdurachim (2015) that Blood lead levels have a linear relationship or affect the antisocial behavior variable with F value of 28.930 with sig = 0.00. Princess (2016) conducted research on emotional intelligence variables and social support variables that are associated with subjective welfare variables, in this study resulted in an R2 score of 0.667 by including the interaction of emotional intelligence variables and social support variables (as moderator variables), so it was proven that social support variables were appropriate as moderator

variables. and able to improve the relationship between emotional intelligence variables with subjective welfare variables.

Previous research from Kastutik & Setyowati (2014) who researched about Antisocial behavior of adolescents in terms of parenting style at SMP Negeri 4 Bojonegoro got the results of the analysis with an F value of 4.570 and a significance value of 0.012, this indicates that there are differences in adolescent antisocial behavior in terms of parenting style at SMP Negeri 4 Bojonegoro. Results of the product moment analysis conducted by Utami (2012) showed that there is a correlation between religiosity and subjective welfare in students in their personal life ($r = 0.167$; $p < 0.05$). This shows that the higher the religiosity, the higher the subjective welfare, the lower the religiosity, the lower the subjective welfare in their personal life.

Results of data analysis from research conducted by Rahmania & Suminar (2012) obtained the correlation value (r) between perceptions of parental control behavior and delinquency behavior tendencies of adolescents of -0,000 with a significance (p) of 0.000. The results of the data analysis show that there is a negative relationship between perceptions of parental control and the tendency of delinquency behavior in adolescents who have ever involved in a brawl.

Data analysis was performed using the one-way ANOVA technique with the F results obtained, namely 1.573 with a price of $p = 0.203$ ($p > 0.203$). These results indicate that there is no difference between the subjective welfare of type II sufferers (DM) based on education level, meaning that the high or low level of education of type II DM sufferers does not contribute to their subjective well-being (Safarina, Mawarpury, & Sari, 2014).

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis and discussion, it can be concluded that antisocial behavior and subjective well-being is obtained $r_{xy} = -.252$ with a significance of 0.008 ($p < 0.01$). The results of the analysis indicate that there is a very significant negative relationship between antisocial behavior and subjective well-being. Thus, the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is accepted, because the hypothesis proposed by the researcher is a negative correlation or negative relationship, namely the higher or positive the antisocial behavior, the lower the subjective welfare of adolescents who live in the village of Babalan Wedung Demak. The lower or the negative antisocial behavior, the higher the subjective welfare of the adolescents who live in the village of Babalan Wedung Demak.

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