

The Relationship of Religiosity and Premarital Sexual Behavior of Teenagers t SMP Negeri 1 Delitua, Medan, Indonesia

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ABSTRACT: religion plays an important role in the formation of adolescent attitudes toward premarital sex. With the existence of religiosity, the teenagers do not experience a shock in religious. Sex education is not meant to teach teenagers how to have sex, but instead teaches them about the responsibilities, risks and consequences of having sex. The unhealthy or inappropriate sex information in teenager age has resulted in teenagers being involved in cases of conflicts and mental disorders, false ideas and fear related to sex. sex and gender are often used interchangeably, although some experts define sex as a biological and sex element as socially studied elements of sexuality. The factors that affect the relationship of Religiosity with Premarital Sexual Behavior in SMP Negeri 1 Delitua is the influence of institutional environments that apply education or teaching to develop the religious attitudes of their students, this is seen under the research.

Keywords: religion; sexual behavior; teenagers; student

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I. INTRODUCTION

Indonesia, with the eastern culture is very close to its polite and religious customs and cultures. The CRCS study reveals that 99% of Indonesians have a religion, and Indonesia is one of the world's largest Muslim populations, which limits the closeness of the relationship between the opposite sex, even in schools between male and female. In Islam it is not known the term of courtship as it usually applies to the society lately. Even so, not only Islam that limits it, for example by making a special school of sons and daughters alone, the separation of learning classes between the students and their students. However, the teaching of such values and norms and limitations does not reduce the contact between the opposite sexes among teenagers. In this case, religion plays an important role in the formation of adolescent attitudes toward premarital sex. Hijabers 1986 (in Yusefa, 2009) states that it is religion that determines the norms of life and ethical norms. Wijaya (in Wahyuni, 1998) adds the above opinion by stating that Religiosity is the things that point to an aspect that has been experienced by the individual towards his religion, where all his actions are always in accordance with his beliefs such as using Muslim clothing and maintain a position when close to their *non-muhrim*.

Freud (in Sarwono, 2002) mentions religion as a super ego, stating that the super ego is part of the soul that serves to control ego behavior so that it is not to contradict with the society. Super ego is formed not through the path of internalization (absorption). Prohibitions or orders that come from outside (especially from parents), in such a way that finally radiates from within oneself. Once a super ego has been established then the ego no longer simply follows the id-wishes (instinctual impulses derived from the unconscious), but also considers the wish of the super ego.

With the existence of religiosity, the teenagers do not experience a shock in religious. Sex education is not meant to teach teenagers how to have sex, but instead teaches them about the responsibilities, risks and consequences of having sex. The unhealthy or inappropriate sex information in teenager age has resulted in teenagers being involved in cases of conflicts and mental disorders, false ideas and fear related to sex. In this case, the creation of conflicts of mental disorders as well as false ideas may a teenager to have premarital sex. Based on the above description, it can be concluded that Religiosity plays an important role in teenagers life. In relation to the teenager life, the condition can be easily found. The teenagers who are in transition, very easily influenced by others, do what they do not have to do for pleasure alone. The subjects of this research are the teenagers of SMP Negeri 1 Delitua, where based on the survey results through observations conducted by the researcher that this school is a public school, but has a high religious education orientation. Every week the activities of association and religious are held, this school also maintains the value of decency in dressing. For Muslim girl students are required to wear long dress and *jilbab*, for all boy students are required to wear school uniform that is not too tight with body, and long pants 2 fingers under the knees.

In the relationship of premarital sexual behavior based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by the researcher, many visible students who perform forms of premarital sexual behavior. Where on every Saturday after school hours are over, there will be self-development activities or extracurricular activities outside the school hours. Like PMR activities, Scouts, Nature Lover, Choir, Dance, Soccer, Badminton, Drama Art, and others. For the students who take part in the self-development activities, after teaching hours are finished they will join their self-development group to practice. Because this is a free time and activity outside of school lessons, and not too monitored by the teachers so that many students who do not follow any self-development activities make it a chance for dating. During the observations made by the researchers at the time, many researchers found a collection of pairs of students are dating. They do not feel awkward to hold hands, embrace each other, even hugging their partner in front of his friends.

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Understanding of Teenager

The term *adolescere* or teenager comes from the Latin word *adolescere* (the word *adolescentia* meaning adolescent) which means "grow" or "grow into adulthood". The primitive people as well as the ancient peoples viewed pubescence and adolescence were no different from other periods in which the life span of a child which was considered capable of reproduction (Hurlock, 1985).

Foreign terms are often used to indicate teenager, according to Yulia S.D. Gunarsa and Singgih D. Gunarsa (1991), among others: (a) *pubertit* and (b) *adolescentia*. The term puberty (English) is derived from the Latin term, *pubertit* meaning manly, maturity based on the nature and signs of manhood. Pubescence of the word, pubis (public hair) which means hair on the pubic area (genital), then pubescence means changes that accompanied the growth of hair on the pubic area. Santrock (1998, 1999) defines puberty as a period of bone growth and sexual maturity that occurs in early adolescence. According to Stanley Hall (in Santrock, 1998) teen ages are between 12 to 23 years of age.

The classification of adolescents by Thomburg (1982) is divided into three phases: (a) early adolescence (age 13-14 years), (b) middle adolescents (age 15-17 years), (c) late adolescents (ages 18-21 years). Early adolescence, generally individuals have entered junior high school education (junior high), while middle adolescence, individuals are already sitting high school (SMU). Then, those who belong to the late teens generally have entered the world of college or graduate high school and may have worked.

According to Piaget (in Hurlock, 1985) that psychologically adolescence is the age at which individuals integrate with adult society, the age at which the children no longer feel under the level of older people but at the same level, at least in rights issues. Integration in society (adult) has many aspects of effective, more or less related to the puberty, as well as in the intellectual changes that are typical of the way adolescent thinking enables it to achieve the integration is a common characteristic of this period of development.

2.2 Understanding of Sex

Baxter and Oakley (in Messen, 2001) mention that sex and gender are often used interchangeably, although some experts define sex as a biological and sex element as socially studied elements of sexuality. Meanwhile, according to Stenzel and Krigiss (2003), sex is a physical expression above the commitment, trust and interdependence that shape marriage. When someone smiles, hugs, squeezes hands with his partner (husband/wife) then basically he is doing sexual activity. From the above opinions it can be concluded that sex/sexual does not entirely mean genital (physical/reproductive problem) but also related to the psychosocial (behavioral) function which not only cause self-satisfaction but also others. This can certainly be an input to all parties in understanding the meaning of sex.

2.3 Understanding of Premarital Sexual Behavior

Sexual behavior is a behavior that can lead to the possibility to reach orgasm. Though there are times when an individual perform intercourse he does not experience orgasm, this is usually experienced by women (Hyde in Widodo, 2005). For that reason another definition is shown, namely sexual behavior is any type of physical activity involving the body to express the feelings of erotic or affection (Nevid, Rathus & Rathus in Widodo, 2005). Premarital sexual behavior is defined as the behavior associated with sexual drives with the opposite sex or the same sex before the legal marriage of law and religion (Sarwono, 2008).

What is meant by premarital sex is a sex which is conducted without any marriage bond, which is driven by sexual desire with the opposite sex on the basis of love. The forms of behavior that arise are such as holding hands, kissing, hugging, touching the breast, until sexual intercourse Santrock (in Dariyo, 2003). According to Robert Havigurst (in Yusuf, 2005) a teenager faces the development tasks in relation to the physical changes and the social roles that occur in him. The developmental tasks include receiving his changed physical condition and making use of it with peers of any gender, accepting sexual roles (men or women) and preparing for marriage and family life (Jansen, 1985).

2.4 Understanding of Religiosity

The term religion comes from two words in Latin, namely *legare* and *religio*. *Legare* means the process of rebinding or reconnecting. Religiosity is the personal attitude of every human being before God which is a bit more a mystery to others, which includes totality into the human person (Dister, 1988). As an inner attitude, Religiosity cannot be seen directly but can be seen from the expression of that attitude. Glock and Stark (in Istiqamah, 2000) state that Religiosity as believing in certain religion teachings and the impact of religion teachings on daily life in the society.

It is very difficult for us to find a relevant definition of religious behavior (religiosity). In some research arenas, a choice of term or mention of a person to the word religion and religion often serves as a complicated and long debate. In fact, it is not infrequently to lead to the confrontation of thought that led to the disintegration of religions. By denying the difference in ideology and the flow of thought, according to James Martineau, the term religion comes from the Latin word *religio*, which can mean obligation. In the Encyclopedia of Philosophy, this religious term can be interpreted as a belief in the ever-living God, i.e. to the divine soul and will govern the universe and have a moral relationship with mankind. Other expressions can also be traced from the views of some Roman writers, among them Cicero argues that religion comes from the root of the word meaning to take, collect, calculate, or pay attention as an example, to pay attention to the signs of a relationship with the deity or read the address (Jalaluddin Rachmat, 2004).

In Astuti's view, the word religion is derived from the latin *religio* which has a religious root meaning increased. So it is not surprising that in religion there are many rules and obligations that must be implemented, which serves to bind a person or group of people in relationship with God, fellow human beings and the surroundings environment. According Kompasiana (2007), Religiosity is appreciation of one's religion concerning symbols, beliefs, values, and behaviors that are driven by spiritual power.

Until now, there is not a single definition of religion that can be generally accepted, because philosophers, sociologists, psychologists formulate religion in their own way, according to some philosophers, religion is "superstitious structure of incoherent metaphysical notion". Some sociologists prefer to call religion. Thus, the nature of religion or Religiosity is the most important thing in human life, because people in various aspects of life that they play will be accounted for after death. From this we can understand that religious activity is closely related to religiosity, not only when one performs a ritual (worship), but also on other activities that are driven by inner strength. Religiosity is a sense of religious, divine experience, faith, religious attitudes and behavior organized in the mental system of personality. Because of religion involves the whole function of the soul, the sense of humanity Religiosity also includes affective, connective, and cognitive aspects (Yatinah, 2004).

According to Nuttin (in ahmat, 2008) Religiosity is an impulse that works in man as a drive to eat, drink, intellect and so forth. In line with that religious drive demands to be fulfilled, so that the human person gets satisfaction and tranquility. Zakiah (in Rahmat, 2008) views Religiosity as a mental aspect of religious activity. This aspect is a part or a religious aspect that is present in religious consciousness and is a religious experience that brings the individual to the beliefs that are generated in the act of *amaliyah*.

2.5 The Relation of Religiosity to Premarital Sexual Behavior in Teenagers

The problem of sexuality has always been an interesting topic to discuss until now. This is possible because sexual problems have become a thing that is very attached to the human self. Sexuality cannot be avoided by living beings, because with the sex of living beings can survive to preserve the offspring.

In teen age, the curiosity of sexual problems is essential in the formation of new, more mature relationships with the opposite sex, whereas in adolescence information about sexual problems should begin to be given, so that the teens do not seek information from other people or from other sources. Due to the increasing interest of adolescent on sexual problem and being in active sexual potency, then the teenagers try to find various information about it. From the sources of information they managed to get, in general only a few teenagers who get the sexual ins and outs of their parents. Some parents think talking about sex is taboo, so the information from friends without impeding the delivery of sex knowledge for the teenagers.

At this time the proximity of adolescents with peer intended is very high because in addition to peer-group ties replaces the family ties, they are also a source of affection, sympathy, and understanding, share experiences, and as a teenager to achieve autonomy and independence (Papalia, 2011). So that the teenagers have a tendency to receive information from their friends without thinking of information from other sources that can be trusted.

Adolescence is defined as the development phase of transition between childhood and adulthood that includes changes in the biological, cognitive, and social-emotional and adolescence begins from the age of 10 years to 13 years and ended the age of 18 years to 20 years (Santrock, 2003). Another opinion says that adolescence is a period of transition from childhood to adulthood and physical and psychological changes (Sarwono, 2002).

III. RESEARCH METHODS

3.1 Identification of Research Variables

After reviewing the theoretical framework that has been presented in the previous chapter and also confirmed by the research hypothesis, then the variables in this research are:

1. Dependent Variables: Premarital Sexual Behavior
2. Independent Variable: Religiosity

3.2 Definition of Research Variables Operational

After identifying the research variables, then further it is found the operational definition of research variables. The definition of these research variables operational is formulated as follows:

a. Religiosity

Religiosity is a complex integrity between religious knowledge, feelings and religious actions in a person and the impact of religious beliefs that are believed to be in the behavior of everyday life. The data on Religiosity is expressed by using a scale of Religiosity measurement tool which is based on the aspects of Religiosity by Glock and Stark (in Rajawane 2011), which is the belief or creed, worship or religious practice, experience or morality, religious knowledge and appreciation.

b. Premarital Sexual Behavior

Premarital sexual behavior is a sex behavior that is conducted in the absence of marriage bond, which is driven by sexual desire with the opposite sex on the basis of love. The data on premarital sexual behavior is revealed by using a measuring scale which is arranged based on the scale of premarital sexual behavior forms according to Sarwono, 2002: dating, holding hands, hugging, kissing, touching sensitive body parts and performing intercourse.

3.3 Population and Sampling Techniques

a. Population

Population is the entire people intended to be researched (Arikunto, 2002). The population in this research is the Islamic students in SMP Negeri 1 Delitua that consists of class VII, 200 people; Class VIII, 191 people; Class IX, 192 people. The population used in this research is all the Islamic students of SMP Negeri 1 Delitua which is 583 people.

b. Sample

Based on the population above with the limited time and funds, the samples taken is 10% of the population according to Arikunto (2002) to obtain a sample of 60 people. Arikunto states "If the subject is less than 100 people, it is better to take all so that his research is a sample study (total consensus) means that all populations are sampled (total sample)". If the number of large subjects can be taken between 10-15% or 20-25% or more depending on:

- a. The ability of the researcher viewed from time, effort, and funds.
- b. The width of the observation area of each subject.
- c. The size of the risk borne by the research.

The sampling technique used in this research is Stratified Sampling Proportional that is the selection of a group of subjects based on the percentage of each existing grade level (Hadi, 2000). According to Arikunto (2002) the number of samples taken is 10% of the population then the sample taken 10% of 583 people is 60 people, as for each grade level: class VII; 10% from 200 people are 20 people, class VIII; 10% from 191 people are 20 people, class IX; 10% from 192 people are 20 people. So the number of the samples taken in this research is 60 people. The characteristics of the sample in this study are as follows:

- a. Students of SMP Negeri 1 Delitua
- b. Muslim
- c. Sitting in class VII, VIII, IX
- d. Age 12-15 years

3.4 Data Collection Method

The way of collecting the data is by distributing the scale to the sample being subjected. The distributed scale contains a list of statements that have been prepared and arranged in such a way. The reason for the use of scale in this study as proposed by (Hadi, 2002) as follows:

1. The subject is the person who knows best about himself.
2. The subject stated to the researcher is true and reliable.
3. The subject's intervenes about the questions raised to him is the same as the researcher means.

This scale is disseminated to Islamic students in SMP Negeri 1 Delitua class VII, VIII, and IX. In this research, the researcher compiled two types of scales:

a. Religiosity Scale

This scale is based on aspects of Religiosity according to Glock and Stark (in Rajawane, 2011) that is a belief or creed, worship or practice of religion, experience or morals, knowledge of religion and appreciation. The above measuring scale is arranged by using Likert scale with 4 choices of answers containing positive questions (*favorable*) and negative (*unfavorable*). The favorable question consists of 4 categories: *Strongly Agree (SS)* with value 4, *Agree (S)* with value 3, *Disagree (TS)* with value 2, *Strongly Disagree (STS)* with value 1 and question not support (*Unfavorable*) consist of 4 categories: *Strongly Agree (SS)* with value 1, *Agree (S)* with value 2, *Disagree (TS)* with value 3, and *Strongly Disagree (STS)* with value 4.

b. Premarital Sexual Behavior

Premarital sex behavior is based on the forms of premarital sexual behavior proposed by Sarwono (2002), namely dating, holding hands, hugging, kissing, touching sensitive body parts, and performing intercourse. The scale is arranged using Likert scale 4 answer choices containing positive (*favorable*) and negative (*unfavorable*) questions. The favorable question consists of 4 categories: *Strongly Agree (SS)* with value 4, *Agree (S)* with value 3, *Disagree (TS)* with value 2, *Strongly Disagree (STS)* with value 1 and question not support (*Unfavorable*) consist of 4 categories: *Strongly Agree (SS)* with value 1, *Agree (S)* with value 2, *Disagree (TS)* with value 3, *Strongly Disagree (STS)* with value 4.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of Measuring Instruments

A measuring instrument is expected to provide information as desired, therefore must meet certain requirements, especially the requirements of validity and reliability of measuring instruments. The reason is the quality of the measuring instrument will determine whether it is good or not the research results. Thus a measuring instrument before being used in a research, must have a validity and reliability requirement so that the instrument does not mislead the measurement results of the conclusions obtained (Azwar, 2002).

a. Validity test

Validity of measuring instruments in a research is necessary because through the validity, it can be known how careful a measuring instrument research performs its function. Arikunto (2000) states that a measurement instrument is valid if it measures what should be measured. The process of validity to find out which amount of item or scale question (measuring instrument) performs the function of the measuring instrument, or gives a measuring result according to the purpose of the measurement. Briefly, validity means the extent to which accuracy (capable of measuring what is to be measured) and precision (can give a picture of the slightest difference between one subject and another). To test this validity, Product Moment Correlation formula from Pearson is used with the following formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n}\right)\left(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n}\right)}}$$

- R_{xy} = Coefficient of grain correlation with total score
- x = Scores of each item
- y = Total score of item
- n = Number of subjects

The validity value of each item (the relation coefficient of r Product Moment) actually still needs to be correlated because of the overweight. This overweight gain occurs because the grain score correlated with the total score follows as a total score component and this can cause the coefficient r to be even greater (Hadi, 2000). The formula used to correct the overweight is the formula Part Whole:

$$r_{bt} = \frac{(r_{xy})(SD_y) - (SD_x)}{\sqrt{(SD_y)^2 - (SD_x)^2 - 2(r_{xy})(SD_x)(SD_y)}}$$

- r_{bt} : The r coefficient after corrected
- r_{xy} : The r coefficient before corrected
- SD_x : Deviation Standard of item score
- SD_y : Deviation Standard of total score

b. Reliability Test

Reliability of a measuring instrument shows the extent to which the results of measurement can gain relatively no different results when it is conducted again to the same subject and the extent to which the measurement results can be trusted. (Azwar, 2002). Reliability of the measuring instrument is defined as the consistency of the measuring instrument which in principle shows relatively no different results when it is conducted again the measurement to the same subject. To find out how large scale reliability index, Alpha technique is used with the following formula:

$$R_{tt} = \frac{[K]}{(K-1)} \left(1 - \frac{\sum \delta^2}{\delta_1^2} \right)$$

- R_{tt} = Instrument Reliability
- K = Number of questions
- $\sum \delta^2$ = Number of grain variables
- δ_1^2 = Total Variant

3.6 Data Analysis Method

The data obtained in this research will be analyzed by statistical methods. The considerations of the use of statistics in this study according to Hadi (2000) are:

1. The subject is the person who knows best about himself.
2. What the subject says to the researcher is true and trustworthy.
3. The subject's intervene about the questions raised to him are the same as those of the researcher.

This research uses a statistical analysis to test the formulated hypothesis. The data management to prove hypothesis is done by using Pearson Product Moment Correlation technique. Product Moment Correlation is used to see the relationship between the Religiosity and premarital sexual behavior with the formula:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum xy - \frac{(\sum x)(\sum y)}{n}}{\sqrt{\left(\sum x^2 - \frac{(\sum x)^2}{n} \right) \left(\sum y^2 - \frac{(\sum y)^2}{n} \right)}}$$

- R_{xy} = Correlation coefficient of grain with total score
- X = Score of each item
- y = Total score of items
- n = Number of subjects

Before the data is analyzed by using Product Moment technique, then the data first processed assumptions tested, the assumption test is:

1) Distribution Normality Test

The distribution normality test is performed to see whether the research data that has been obtained has a normal distribution or follows the normal curve.

2) Test Linearity

Linearity test is used to find out whether the relationship between variables depends on the independent variable linearity.

All the data processing used in this research is conducted by computerized system using SPSS version 18.0 for windows.

IV. DISCUSSION

In this section the implementation of research will be described in the form of orientation of the research phase and all the preparations that have been conducted, the implementation of research, research results and discussion.

4.1 Preparation of Measuring Instrument

The preparation here is to prepare a measuring instrument that will be used for the research, the scale of Religiosity and the scale of premarital sexual behavior.

1) Religiosity Scale

This scale is based on the aspects of Religiosity that Glock and Stark (Rajawane, 2011) have found in their beliefs or *aqidah*, worship or practice of religion, experience or morals, knowledge of religion and appreciation.

Table. 1 : Spread Distribution of Religiosity Scale Item before Validity Test

No	Religiosity Aspects	Indicator	Favorable	Unfavorable	Total
1	Beliefs or <i>Aqidah</i>	Beliefs of Allah, Angels, Prophets or Apostles, Allah's books, heaven and hell as well as <i>qodha</i> and <i>qodhar</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7	8, 9, 17, 18, 20	10
2	Worship or religion practices	Implementation of prayer, fasting, <i>zakat</i> , pilgrimage, reciting Alquran, prayer and <i>dzikir</i>	4,5,10,31,32	14, 22, 24, 27	9
3	Experience or morality	Helping behavior, cooperating, giving charity, upholding justice and righteousness, being honest, forgiving, keeping the commands, not stealing and not deceiving	11, 12, 13,34	15, 16, 19,35, 44	9
4	Knowledge of religion	Knowledge about the content of Qur'an, the essentials of the teachings that must be believed and implemented (the pillars of Islam and the pillars of faith), the laws of Islam and the history of Islam	21, 22, 26, 27, 28	39, 40, 43	8
5	appreciation	Oblivious feelings when hearing the call to prayer or verses of the Qur'an, feelings of thanksgiving to Allah, feelings of warning or help from Allah	29, 30, 38	35,36,37,41,42	8
		Total			44

The above scale is arranged based on the Likert scale method. The value of the scale of each statement is obtained from the answer of the subject which states *favorable* or *unfavorable*. The scale of this study is in the form of choice type and each item is given four choices of answers, namely *Strongly Agree*, *Agree*, *Disagree* and *Strongly Disagree*. For the favorable item, the answer "SS (Strongly Agree)" is given a value of 4, the answer "S (Agree)" is given a value of 3, the answer "TS (Disagree)" is given a value of 2, and the answer "STS (Strongly Disagree)" The value of "S (Agree)" is given a value of 2, the answer "TS (Disagree)" is given a value of 3, and the answer "STS (Strongly Disagree)" is given a value of 4.

4.2 Premarital Sexual Behavior Scale

This scale is based on the forms of premarital sexual behavior as Sarwono (2002) proposed, namely dating, holding hands, hugging, kissing, touching sensitive body parts, and performing intercourse.

Table. 2: Spread Distribution of Statement Items of Premarital Sexual Behavior Scale before Test

No	Forms of Premarital Sexual Behavior	Item Number		Total
		Favorable	Unfavorable	
1	Dating	5,10,13,24,27,37, 52	4, 20, 44, 60	11
2	Holding hands	1, 9, 23, 28, 33, 43	6, 11, 54, 58, 39	11
3	Embracing	8, 18, 29, 34, 48, 50	2, 16, 42, 46, 53	11
4	Kissing	12, 19, 21, 45, 55, 57	7, 14, 25, 56,	10
5	Touching sensitive body parts	3, 22, 36, 40, 47	15, 26, 32	8
6	Conducting intercourse	17, 30, 38, 51	31, 35, 41, 49, 59	9
	Total			60

The above scale is also arranged based on the Likert scale method. The value of the scale of each statement is obtained from the answer of the subject which states *favorable* or *unfavorable*. The scale of this study is in the form of choice type and each item is given four choices of answers, namely *Strongly Agree*, *Agree*, *Disagree* and *Strongly Disagree*. For the favored item, the answer "SS (Strongly Agree)" is given a value of 4, the answer "S (Agree)" is given a value of 3, the answer "TS (Disagree)" is given a value of 2, and the

answer "STS (Strongly Disagree)" The value of "S (Agree)" is given a value of 2, the answer "TS (Disagree)" is given a value of 3, and the answer "STS (Strongly Disagree)" is given the value of 4.

Based on the measuring validity and reliability tests, it is known that Religiosity scale of 44 items are 4 items that *invalid* and 40 items are *valid* with moving score from $r_{bt} = 0.305$ to $r_{bt} = 0.670$, with Cronbach Alpha 0.918 of reliability score. Meanwhile the scale of Premarital Sexual Behavior of 60 items, there are 16 items that *invalid* and 44 items are *valid* with moving score from $r_{bt} = 0.306$ to $r_{bt} = 0.581$, with Cronbach Alpha 0.91 of reliability score

Table. 3: Spread Distribution of Statement Items of Religiosity Scale After Test

No	Religiosity Aspects	Indicators	Item Numbers				Total of Valid Item
			Favorable		Unfavorable		
			Valid	Invalid	Valid	Invalid	
1	Beliefs or <i>Aqidah</i>	Beliefs of Allah, Angels, Prophets or Apostles, God's books, heaven and hell as well as <i>qodha</i> and <i>qodhar</i>	1, 2, 3, 6, 7		8, 9, 17, 20	18	10
2	Worship or religion practices	Implementation of prayer, fasting, <i>zakat</i> , pilgrimage, reciting Alquran, prayer and <i>dzikir</i>	4, 10, 31, 32	5	14, 22, 24, 27		9
3	Experience or morality	Helping behavior, cooperating, giving charity, upholding justice and righteousness, being honest, forgiving, keeping the commands, not stealing and not deceiving	11, 12, 13, 34,		15, 16, 19, 35, 44		9
4	Knowledge of religion	Knowledge about the content of Qur'an, the essentials of the teachings that must be believed and implemented (the pillars of Islam and the pillars of faith), the laws of Islam and the history of Islam	21, 26, 27, 28	22	39, 40, 43		8
5	appreciation	Oblivious feelings when hearing the call to prayer or verses of the Qur'an, feelings of thanksgiving to Allah, feelings of warning or help from Allah	29, 30, 38		35, 36, 37, 42	41	8
							44

Table. 4: Spread Distribution of Statement Items of Sexual Behavioral Scale before Test

No	Religiosity Aspects	Item Numbers				Total of Valid Item
		Favorable		Unfavorable		
		Valid	Invalid	Valid	Invalid	
1	Dating	5, 10, 24, 27, 52	13, 37	60	4, 20, 44	11
2	Holding hands	1, 9, 23, 28, 33, 43		11, 58	6, 39, 58	11
3	Embracing	8, 29, 34, 50	18	2, 16, 42, 46, 53	48	11
4	Kissing	12, 19, 21, 45, 55, 57		7, 14, 56	25	10
5	Sensing sensitive body parts	3, 22, 36, 47	40	15	26, 32	8

6	Conducting intercourse	17, 30, 38	51	35, 41, 49	31, 59	9
	Total					60

The data analysis technique used in this research is Product Moment Correlation Analysis technique. This is conducted in accordance with the research title and the identification of the variables, where the Product Moment Correlation Analysis is used to analyze the relationship between one independent variable with one dependent variable.

But before it is analyzed by Product Moment Correlation Analysis technique, firstly the assumption test is conducted to the variables which become the center of attention, that is the data of dependent variable of premarital sexual behavior and the independent variable of Religiosity which covers the test of distribution normality, and relationship linearity test.

a. Test of Distribution Normality

The purpose of the test of the normality of this distribution is to prove the dissemination of research data into the center of attention after spreading based on the normal curve principle. The distribution normality test was analyzed by using normality test of data distribution using Kolmogorov-Smirnov Goodness of Fit Test technique. Based on these analyzes, it is known that the premarital sexuality and the behavior, following the normal distribution is distributed in accordance with the principle of the normal curve. As a criterion for the variable of Religiosity and Premarital sexual behavior that use Likert scale. If $p > 0,05$ of its distribution is stated as *normal*, otherwise if $p < 0.05$ the distribution is it is stated as *abnormal*.

Table. 5: Summary of Calculation Result of Spread Normality Test

Variable	Average	SB/SD	K-S	P	Description
Religiosity	143.00	11.914	0.696	0.718	Normal
Premarital sexual behavior	112.65	11.465	1.079	0.195	Normal

Note:

- Average = Average Values
- K-S = Coefficient of Kolmogorov-Smirnov
- SB = Deviasiin Standard
- p = Significance

b. Relationship Linearity Test

The relationship linearity test is intended to know the degree of relationship of independent variables to the dependent variable. This means that Religiosity can explain the emergence of Premarital sexual behavior, namely the increase or decrease in the value of Y axis (Premarital Sexual Behavior) along with the increasing or decreasing X axis value (Religiusitas). Based on the linearity test, it can be seen whether the independent variables and the dependent variables can or cannot be analyzed in a correlation way. The results of the analysis show that the independent variables (Religiosity) have a linear relationship with the dependent variable (Premarital Sexual Behavior).

As a criterion, if p is different < 0.05 then it is expressed to have a degree of linear relationship. The relationship can be seen in the following table:

Table. 6 : Summary of Relationship Linearity Test Result

Correlation	F different	p different	Description
X – Y	29.781	0.000	Linier

Note

- X = Religiosity
- Y = Premarital sexual behavior
- F different = Linearity coefficient
- p different = Significance

c. Results of Correlation r Product Moment Calculation

Based on the analysis results of Product Moment of r Correlation Analysis Method, it is known that there is a negative relationship between the Religiosity with the premarital sexual behavior, where $R_{xy} = -0,582$ with significant $p = 0.000 < 0,050$. This means that if the higher the Religiosity is then the lower the premarital sexual behavior is accepted. The determinant coefficient (R2) of the relationship between the independent variable X and the dependent variable Y is $R^2 = 0.339$. This shows that Religiosity contributes to the premarital

sexual behavior that is 33.9%. The table below summarizes the results of the calculation of r Product Moment Analysis.

Table. 7 : Summary of r Product Moment Analysis

Statistic	Coefficient (R_{xy})	Koef. Det. (R^2)	P	BE%	Description
X – Y	-0.582	0.339	0.000	33.9%	Significant

Note:

- X = Religiosity
- Y = Premarital sexual behavior
- rx_y = Correlation coefficient between X and Y
- r² = Determinant coefficient X toward Y
- p = Opportunities for errors
- BE% = Effective donation weight of X against Y in percent
- Description = Significance

i. Mean Mortgages

For the variable of religiosity, the number of *valid* items is 40 points formatted with Likert scale in 4 answer choices, then the hypothetical mean is $\{(40 \times 1) + (40 \times 4)\} : 2 = 100$. Then for the variable Premarital sexual behavior the number of *valid* items is 44 items formatted with Likert scale in 4 answer choices, then the hypothetical mean is $\{(44 \times 1) + (44 \times 4)\} : 2 = 110$.

ii. Mean Empirical

Based on the data analysis, as seen from the analysis of distribution normality test, it is known that, the empirical mean of Religiosity variable is 143.00, while for the variable Premarital sexual behavior, the empirical mean is 112.65.

iii. Criteria

In an effort to know the condition of the Religiosity and the premarital sexual behavior, it is necessary to compare between the mean/value of empirical average with the mean/value of hypothetical average with respect to the number of SD numbers of each variable. For the variable of the Religiosity of SD number is 11.914, while for the variable of premarital sexual behavior number is 11,465.

From the SD numbers, for the Religiosity variable, if the mean/value of the hypothesis average < mean/value of empirical average where the difference exceeds the SD number, it is stated that Religiosity is *high* and if the mean/ value of hypothetical average < Mean/value of empirical average where the difference does not exceed the number of SD, it is stated that the Religiosity is *low*. When the mean/ value of hypothetical mean > mean/value of empirical average, where the difference exceeds the Deviation Standard number, it is stated that Religiosity is *low*. When the mean/ value of hypothetical average > mean/value of empirical average, where the difference does not exceed the Deviation Standard number, it is stated that Religiosity is *high*.

Furthermore, for the premarital sexual behavior variable, if the mean/ value of the hypothesis average < mean/ value of empirical average, where the difference exceeds the SD number, it is stated that premarital sexual behavior is *high* and if the mean/ value of hypothetical average < mean/ value of empirical average, where the difference does not exceed the number of SD, it is stated that premarital sexual behavior is *low*. If the mean/ value of the hypothetical average > mean/value of empirical average where the difference exceeds the Deviation Standard number, it is stated that premarital sexual behavior is *low*, whereas if the mean/ value of hypothetical average > mean/value of empirical average where the difference does not exceed the number of Deviation Standard it is stated that the individual has *high* premarital sexual behavior. The full picture of comparison of mean /value of hypothetical average with mean/value of empirical average can be seen in the table below. Based on the results of analysis with the Correlation Analysis of r Product Moment Method, it is known that there is a negative relationship between Religiosity with premarital sexual behavior, where $R_{xy} = -0,582$ with significant $p = 0.000 < 0,050$. This means that if the higher the Religiosity is, the lower the Premarital Sexual Behavior is. Based on these results, the hypothesis that has been proposed in this study is stated *accepted*.

From this research, it is noted that Religiosity possessed by the teenagers has effect on the premarital sexual behavior in the teenagers which means the higher Religiosity owned by individual, the lower premarital sexual behavior is. This provides an explanation that the understanding of religion affects the premarital sex behavior of the teenagers.

The results of this research indicate that Religiosity contributes to the Premarital Sexual Behavior as many as 33.9%. This means that there is a 66.1% contribution from other factors or variables to the occurrence of Premarital Sexual Behavior. This means that other factors or variables greatly play a role in improving

premarital sexual behavior. The factors or other variables in this research are not visible, such as; Lack of sexual knowledge so that they are practically blind to the problem of sex.

The decrease in the family surveillance where the supervision of deviant behavior becomes looser, including the premarital sexual intercourse causes adherence to socio-cultural values to decline. The influence of the group (conformity), in which the teenager wants to be part of his group by following the norms that have been embraced by the group, in this case the group has premarital sex. And the life of a fragile faith, a good and true religious life is characterized by understanding, knowing and obedience in living the teachings of religion well, without being influenced by the circumstances of any condition. Under any circumstances, a religious person can always put himself in controlling himself not to do things that are contrary to the religious teachings. Premarital sexual behavior as described previously by Sarwono (2002) are all behaviors that are driven by sexual desires committed by two persons, men and women outside of legitimate marriage. The forms of sexual behavior vary from the feelings of interest, dating behavior until making out.

Other research results obtained from this research are the students of SMP Negeri 1 Delitua turned out to have a very high Religiosity, where the students of SMP Negeri 1 Delitua always taught to remain guided by the norms of religion in everyday life, for example they are encouraged Praying before the teaching-learning process and until the teaching-learning process is over, holding religious activities every week, and the school is also always holding a celebration of religious holidays so that the students know how important the Religiosity to life. The average empirical value obtained (143.00) is greater than the hypothetical average value (100) with the difference that exceeds the SD or SB value of magnitude (11.914). Then the students' Premarital Sexual Behaviors are low, the average value of the obtained mortgage that is (110) smaller than the value of empirical average obtained that is (112.65) with the difference where the difference does not exceed the value of SD or SB of magnitude (11.465). The existence of significant relation between the Religiosity with Premarital Sexual Behavior hence can be said that SMP 1 Delitua has an application of *good* understanding of Religiosity to its student so that the Premarital Sexual Behavior of students is *low*.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on calculation result of correlation r Product Moment known that there is negative relation between Religiosity with Premarital Sexual Behaviors of Adolescent, where $R_{xy} = -0,582$ with significant $p = 0.000 < 0,050$. This means that if the Religiosity is higher, then the Premarital Sexual Behavior is lower. In general, the results of this study state that the relationship of Religiosity with the Premarital Sexual Behavior of the teens are *very high* where the value of empirical average is above the hypothetic average value in the normal curve. The average value of empiric Religiosity = 143.00, while the average value of hypothetical equal to = 100, then the value of empirical average of Premarital Sexual Behavior = 112.65 while the average value of hypothetical equal to = 110. The factors that affect the relationship of Religiosity with Premarital Sexual Behavior in SMP Negeri 1 Delitua is the influence of institutional environments that apply education or teaching to develop the religious attitudes of their students, this is seen under the research.

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