

Relationship between Religiosity and Emotional Maturity with Free Sex Behavior for Students of SMA Negeri Council of Lhokseumawe

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Abstract

This study aims to determine the relationship between religiosity and emotional maturity with free sex behavior in SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe students. This research is a quantitative descriptive study with a correlational approach. The population of this research is the students of SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe, totaling 255 students. Sampling using purposive sampling technique with a total of 140 students. Data analysis used multiple regression analysis techniques. The results of data analysis showed that there was a significant negative relationship between religiosity and free sex behavior, with a correlation coefficient of $r_{X1Y} = -0.473$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$), meaning that the higher the religiosity of students, the lower their free sex behavior. The coefficient of determinant (r^2) = 0.224, which means that religiosity contributes to free sex behavior by 22.4%. Furthermore, there is a significant negative relationship on emotional maturity with free sex behavior, with a correlation coefficient of $r_{X2Y} = -0.522$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$), meaning that the higher the emotional maturity possessed by students, the lower their free sex behavior. The coefficient of determinant (r^2) = 0.272, which means that emotional maturity contributes to free sex behavior by 27.2%. There is a relationship between religiosity and emotional maturity with free sex behavior, with a coefficient of $F = 45.398$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). The magnitude of the correlation $r_{X1,2Y} = 0.631$ with a determinant coefficient (r^2) = 0.399, which means that together religiosity and emotional maturity contribute to free sex behavior by 39.9% and by 60.1% students' free sex behavior is influenced by other factors.

Keywords

religiosity; emotional maturity; free sex behavior



I. Introduction

Every human being will go through stages of development in life, starting from birth to death. In every stage there is always turmoil development in the form of tasks that will be faced, and one of them is adolescent period. Adolescence is a transition period in the life span human beings, which bridges childhood with adulthood. According to Ali (in Aulia & Tan, 2020) adolescence is the stage of a person's life reaching the process of emotional, psycho-social and sexual maturity. Adolescents are no longer included in the group of children but have not been fully accepted to enter the adult group. This causes the adolescent period to be relatively turbulent compared to other developmental periods. This causes adolescence to be very important to pay attention to.

Monks (2002) divides adolescents into three age groups, namely: (a) early adolescents, in the age range of 12 to 15 years; (b) middle adolescence, with an age range of 15 to 18 years; (c) late adolescence, ranging in age from 18 to 21 years. The age most vulnerable to sexual problems is at the age of 15-18 years. Adolescence in general always

displays behavior that wants to experiment, including in terms of sexuality, especially early adolescence which is in the early stages or in other words the beginning of physical maturation. Teenagers are eager to try everything they don't know. Want to know things through the efforts made in various fields, try what adults do. It's as if teenagers want to prove that what adults do can also be done by teenagers. The desire to try is often directed to oneself and to others (Gunarsa, 2001). Adolescence is a very important period in human life, because during adolescence there is an early process of maturity of the human reproductive organs which is known as puberty. Puberty comes from the word *pubercere* which means to mature, while adolescence comes from *adolescence* which means to mature. Adolescence is also a period of transition from children to adults not only in a psychological sense but also physically, even the physical changes that occur are the primary symptoms in adolescent growth (Sarlito, 2010).

At this time, teenagers tend to have the courage to do what they wantfreely and explore more new things. A teenager usually has a great curiosity about things related to sex. Based on this curiosity, most of these teenagers dared to decide to have a relationship with the opposite sex, even leading to irresponsible behavior such as sexual behavior (Buaton et al., 2019). The development of sexual activity in adolescents begins with the establishment of interactions with the opposite sex, both in the form of interactions between friends and dating with partners. When teenagers date their partners, teenagers often involve emotional aspects which are then expressed in various ways. The influence of sexual urges in the teenager as well as a sense of attraction to the opposite sex.

In everyday life, the word sex literally means gender. The definition of sex often only refers to biological activities related to the genitals (*genitalia*), even though sex is actually an anatomical and biological state, in fact it is only a narrow understanding of what is meant by sexuality. Sexuality is the overall complexity of a person's emotions, feelings, personality, and attitudes related to behavior and sexual orientation (Gunawan in Soekatno, 2008). And it is at this time that adolescents make decisions to make changes or improvements in values and actions that ultimately give their own color to their personality, with one of these actions, namely having free sex.

Free sex or in popular language extra-marital intercourse is a form of sexual liberation that is considered unnatural. Not only by religion and state, but also by philosophy. Free sex behavior tends to be favored by young people, especially among teenagers who are bio-psychologically growing towards the maturation process (Amiruddin & Mariana, 2005). Free sex itself is all ways of expressing and releasing sexual urges that come from the maturity of the sexual organs, such as intimate dating, making out, to having sexual contact that is considered not in accordance with the norm. But the behavior is considered not in accordance with the norm because adolescents do not have sexual experience.

Free sex behavior is behavior that is driven by sexual desire with the opposite sex and the behavior it does begins with touching, kissing, (necking) kissing around the neck and a deeper hug, (petting) rubbing behavior. rubbing sensitive body parts such as breasts and genital organs is a deeper step, (intercourse) the direct union of two people by having sexual intercourse is marked by an erect male penis into the vagina for sexual satisfaction. This is what makes the basis of free sex without any bond with each other(Sarwono in Ansyah and Winarti, 2019).Free sex may be considered as something that is very avoided by some teenagers, but some teenagers think that free sex is a lifestyle of modern teenagers. Dating is one of the narrowest expressions of casual sex. Dating may have a positive impact on teenagers. However, the reality is that dating is an initial attitude towards free sex life among teenagers (Sarwono, 2010). There are several factors that can

influence why adolescents engage in free sex behavior. One of these factors is the religiosity factor, namely the knowledge and understanding of adolescents about the concepts of religiosity. Religiosity provides a moral framework, thus enabling a person to compare his behavior.

Religiosity according to Glock and Stark (in Laila, 2019) is the level of one's conception of religion and the level of one's commitment to his religion. The level of conceptualization is the level of a person's knowledge of his religion, while what is meant by the level of commitment is something that needs to be understood thoroughly, so that there are various ways for individuals to become religious. Religiosity cannot be separated from the side of human life. Humans in their lives are not only limited to the needs of eating, drinking, clothing, or other enjoyment, but humans have universal needs that exceed other needs and are natural (Jalaluddin, 2010). According to Nurgiyantoro in Putriyanti (2019), religious education values are high spiritual values and absolutely come from human belief in God. Adolescents are also experiencing changes in the religious aspect. Lhokseumawe City is one of the areas that apply Islamic law. In this case, the applied Islamic law is obliged to produce regulations relating to the proper application of Islamic law. Basically, the application of Islamic law has three main teachings contained in it, which are usually known as Aqidah, Morals, Legislation and regulations. Aqidah as a birth regulation regarding how humans relate to their creators, morality as a human procedure for dealing with fellow humans and other creatures..

This is different for the students of SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe which is located near a large field and around the school there is no community settlement, so that supervision and application of norms towards students in this school is still lacking. Based on the results of interviews with the counseling teacher at SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe, the researchers received information that when a cellphone raid was held, some students were caught storing pornographic images and videos and at that time the BK teacher called the student. Actions taken against students who store pornographic images and videos get sanctions, namely being called by their parents to school. Based on the results of observations and interviews conducted by researchers, there are sexual deviations. Various actions that are not commendable or lewd acts in the school environment.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that free sex behavior is a phenomenon that is always busy to talk about and disturbing for teenagers. Of the various factors that influence free sex behavior, researchers are interested in the factors of religiosity and emotional maturity as independent variables used to see their effect on free sex behavior in SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe students. Thus, researchers are interested in conducting research with the title "Relationship of Religiosity and Emotional Maturity with Free Sex Behavior in SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe students.

II. Research Method

The research design used is descriptive quantitative research with a correlational approach. The correlational approach is a research that involves collecting data to determine whether there is a relationship and the degree of relationship between two or more variables. This study aims to investigate the extent to which variations in a variable are related to variations in one or more other variables, based on the coefficient correlation (Azwar, 2010). This study aims to determine the relationship between two independent variables, namely religiosity (X1) and emotional maturity (X2) with the dependent variable is free sex behavior (Y) in students of SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe.

IV. Results and Discussion

4.1 Results

a. Validity and Reliability Test Results

The implementation of the measuring instrument trial was carried out on 140 students of SMA Negeri X Lhokseumawe. The distribution of measuring instruments or scales used in this study was carried out on Saturday, February 12, 2022 to February 25, 2022. The free sex behavior scale consists of 34 items, the religiosity scale consists of 44 items, and the emotional maturity scale consists of 36 items.

b. Religiosity Scale Validity Test Results

Based on the results of the validity test of the measuring instrument that has been made as many as 44 items, the results are known that by using the product moment formula with $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained as many as 26 valid items, namely item numbers 1, 2, 6, 7, 10, 11, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 34, 36, 40, 41, 43. And 18 invalid items are item numbers 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 20, 28, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 38, 39, 42, 44. The detailed description above can be seen in the table below:

Table 1. Religiosity Scale Validity Test Results

Variable	Indicator	Item Number				Amount
		Favorite		Unfavorable		
		Valid	Fall	Valid	Fall	
Religiosity	Believing there is God	1	-	-	3	1
	Believing there is Prophets and Apostles	2	-	-	4	1
	Believing in the explanations of the book-Book	6	-	-	5	1
	Believing there is Judgment Day	7	-	-	8	1
	Believing there is Qadha and Qadhar	10	-	-	9	1
	Establish a prayer	11	-	-	12	1
	Carry out fasting	14	-	-	13	1
	Paying zakat	16	-	-	15	1
	Reading Al-Qur'an	17	-	18	-	2
	Praying	19	-	-	20	1
	There is a feeling close to Allah	22	-	21	-	2

Prayer feeling- prayer is heard by Allah	24	-	23	-	2
Touched when hear verses- holy bible verse read out	25	-	26	-	2
Religious traditions	27	-	-	28	1
Read a book history of religion	30	-	29	-	2
Knowledge of teachings Religion	-	31	32	-	1
Help people Other	36	35	34	33	2
Seriously in Study	40	28	-	37, 39	1
Saying true or honest and responsible	41	44	43	42	2
Total	18	4	8	14	26

c. Emotion Maturity Scale Validity Test Results

Based on the results of the validity test of the measuring instrument that has been made as many as 36 items, the results are known that by using the product moment formula with $\alpha = 0.05$, 18 valid items are obtained, namely item numbers 3, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 21, 24, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 32, 33, 35. And 18 invalid items are item numbers 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 11, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 22, 23, 25, 29, 34, 36. The above description in detail can be seen in the table below:

Table 2. Emotion Maturity Scale Validity Test Results

Variable	Indicator	Item Number				Amount
		Favorite		Unfavorable		
		Valid	Fall	Valid	Fall	
Emotional Maturity	Assess and accept self condition and others objectively and as is	-	2, 4, 6	3	1.5	1

	Controlling the mind before responding to a stimulus and before doing something, such as making a decision on what to do	7, 8	11	9, 10, 12	-	5
	Controls and expresses emotions well when angry	16, 17, 21	13, 20	-	14, 15, 18, 19, 22	3
	Patient, understanding, and have good tolerance	26, 27	23	24, 28	25	4
	Accept and carry out responsibilities well	31, 32, 35	36	30, 33	29, 34	5
Total		10	8	8	10	18

d. Free Sex Behavior Scale Validity Test Results

Based on the results of the validity test of the measuring instrument that has been made as many as 34 items, the results are known that by using the product moment formula with $\alpha = 0.05$ obtained as many as 29 valid items, namely item numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34. invalid, namely item number 7, 11, 15, 17, 29. The above description in detail can be seen in the table below:

Table 3. Free Sex Behavior Scale Validity Test Results

Variable	Indicator	Item Number				Amount
		Favorite		Unfavorable		
		Valid	Fall	Valid	Fall	
Free Sex Behavior	Holding hands	1, 2, 5	7	3, 4, 6, 8	-	7
	Embrace or hug	12, 13	11	9, 10, 14	-	5
	Kissing	16	15	18	17	2
	Fingering the chest	19	-	20	-	2

	Fingering genitals	21, 23	-	22, 24	-	4
	Gluing the genitals	26	-	25	-	2
	Have sex	28, 30, 33, 34	-	27, 31, 32	29	7
Total		14	3	15	2	29

In summary, the results of the validity and reliability of the instruments used in this study can be seen in the table below:

Table 4. The Results of the Validity and Reliability of the Instruments Used

Scale	Number of Items		Differing Power Index	Reliability Index
	Valid	Fall		
Religiosity	26	18	0.307 - 0.549	0.867
Emotional Maturity	18	18	0.300 - 0.473	0.804
Sex Behavior Free	29	5	0.306 - 0.521	0.878

e. Research Data Analysis Results

The results of this study looked at the relationship between religiosity and emotional maturity with free sex behavior in students. To see this relationship, it is necessary to measure data analysis. Measurement of data analysis is carried out after the assumption test conditions are met, these conditions include the basic assumption test.

f. Assumption Test

In this study, the analysis carried out for the assumption test consists of 2 types, namely:

1. Distribution Normality Test

The purpose of this distribution normality test is to prove the distribution of research data that is the center of attention after spreading based on the normal curve principle. The distribution normality test was analyzed using Kolmogorov-Smirnov analysis. Based on this analysis, it is known that the variables of religiosity, emotional maturity, and free sex behavior follow a normal distribution which is distributed according to the normal curve principle. As a criterion if $p > 0.05$ then the distribution is declared normal.

Table 5. Assumption Test

Variable	Average	SD	KS	P	Information
Free Sex Behavior	70.31	11, 626	0.846	0.471	Normal
Religiosity	72.17	11, 688	0.851	0.463	Normal
Emotional Maturity	47.49	6.521	1,262	0.058	Normal

From the results of the normality test for the distribution of data on the independent sex behavior variable, it shows that the distribution is normal with a mean of 70.31 and a standard deviation of 11.626. The results of the analysis using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov formula obtained the results of 0.846. For the results of the normality test for the distribution of data on the religiosity variable, it shows that the normal distribution of the mean is 72.17 and the standard deviation is 11.688. The results of the analysis using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov formula were obtained at 0.851. For the results of the normality test for the distribution of data on the emotional maturity variable, it shows that the average normal distribution is 47.49 and the standard deviation is 6.521. The results of the analysis using the Kolmogorov-Smirnov formula are 1,262.

2. Linearity Test

Linearity test which is intended to determine the degree of relationship of the independent variable to the dependent variable. This means whether religiosity and emotional maturity have a relationship with free sex behavior in students. This can be explained visually by looking at the linearity line, namely the increase or decrease in the value of the Y axis (Free Sex Behavior) along with the decrease in the X axis (Religiosity and Emotional Maturity). Based on the linearity test, it can be seen whether the independent variable and the dependent variable can or cannot be analyzed parametrically in this case using multiple regression. The results of the analysis show that the independent variables (Religiosity and Emotional Maturity) have a linear relationship to the dependent variable (Free Sex Behavior). As a criterion if p is different $< 0,05$, it is stated to have a linear relationship. In detail the values of these relationships can be seen in the following table:

Table 6. The Values of Relationships

Linearity	F Different	P Different	Information
$X_1 - Y$	52,613	0.000	Linear
$X_2 - Y$	55,336	0.000	Linear
$X_1 X_2 - Y$	45,398	0.000	Linear

The results of the linearity test between the religiosity variable and free sex behavior show that the two variables have a linear correlation indicated by a correlation coefficient of $F = 52,613$ with a significance value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). From The results of the linearity test between the variables of emotional maturity and free sex behavior show that the two variables have a linear correlation indicated by a correlation coefficient of $F = 55,336$ with a significance value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). While the results of the regression analysis revealed that there is a relationship between religiosity and emotional maturity with free sex behavior, which is indicated by the coefficient $F = 45,398$ with a significance value of $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$).

g. Result of Hypothetical Mean Analysis and Empirical Mean

1. Hypothetical Mean

For the religiosity variable, it is known that there are 26 valid items formatted with a Likert scale in 4 answer choices, then the hypothetical mean score is $\{(26 \times 1) + (26 \times 4)\} = 130 : 2 = 65$. For the emotional maturity variable, it is known that there are 18 valid

items that are formatted with a Likert scale in 4 answer choices, then the acquisition of the hypothetical mean score is $\{(18 \times 1) + (18 \times 4)\} = 90: 2 = 45$. And the independent sex behavior variable, it is known that there are 29 valid items that are formatted with a Likert scale in 4 answer choices, then the hypothetical mean score is $\{(29 \times 1) + (29 \times 4)\} = 145: 2 = 72.5$.

2. Empirical Mean

The religiosity variable, it is known that there are 26 valid items that are formatted with a Likert scale in 4 answer choices, with a value of $N = 140$. So the empirical mean score is 70.31. For the emotional maturity variable, it is known that there are 18 valid items formatted with a Likert scale in 4 answer choices, with a value of $N = 140$. So the empirical mean score is 72.17. And the independent sex behavior variable, it is known that there are 29 valid items that are formatted with a Likert scale in 4 answer choices, with a value of $N = 140$. So the empirical mean score is 47.49.

In summary, the comparison of the hypothetical mean and the empirical mean of the three variables used in this study can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. The Hypothetical Mean and the Empirical Mean

Variable	SD	Average value		Information
		Hypothetical	Empirical	
Religiosity	11,626	65	70.31	Tall
Emotional Maturity	11,688	45	72.17	Tall
Free Sex Behavior	6.521	72.5	47.49	Low

3. Hypothesis Test Results

Based on the results of the analysis using the multiple regression method, two results were obtained in order to test the 3 hypotheses that have been proposed, namely the main effect and the interaction effect.

a. Hypothesis 1: The relationship of religiosity with free sex

From the results of Karl Pearson's product moment correlation analysis, it was found that there was a significant negative relationship between religiosity and free sex behavior in SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe students. This is indicated by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient with $= 0.05$, the result is $= -0.473$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). Thus the hypothesis is accepted.

These results conclude that the higher the student's religiosity, the lower the free sex behavior they have. As for $-0.4732 = 0.224$, which means that religiosity contributes to free sex behavior by 22.4%.

b. Hypothesis 2: The relationship between emotional maturity and free sex behavior

From the results of Karl Pearson's product moment correlation analysis, it was found that there was a significant negative relationship between emotional maturity and free sex behavior in SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe students. This is indicated by the magnitude of the correlation coefficient with $= 0.05$, the result is $= -0.522$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). Thus the hypothesis is accepted.

These results concluded that the higher the emotional maturity of students, the lower their free sex behavior. As for $-0.5222 = 0.272$, which means that emotional maturity contributes to free sex behavior by 27.2%.

c. Hypothesis 3: The relationship between religiosity and emotional maturity with free sex behavior

From the results of the multiple regression correlation test, it was found that together religiosity and emotional maturity affect the free sex behavior of the students of SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe. This is indicated by the Freg coefficient of 45.398 with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$) and the correlation coefficient of $r = 0.631$. Thus the hypothesis is accepted.

As for $0.631^2 = 0.399$, this means that together religiosity and emotional maturity contribute to the emergence of free sex behavior by 39.9%.

A summary of the results of the calculation of the hypothesis test can be seen in the table below:

Table 8. The Results of the Calculation of the Hypothesis Test

Variable	coefficient r	coef. Det. (r^2)	P	BE%	Note:
$X_1 - Y$	-0.473	0.224	0.000	22.4%	S
$X_2 - Y$	-0.522	0.272	0.000	27.2%	S
$X_{1,2} - Y$	0.631	0.399	0.000	39.9%	S

Based on the results of the regression analysis, it is known that the regression equations for the two variables studied are:

$$Y = 133.130 + -0.365 * X_1 + -0.769 * X_2$$

As shown in the following table:

Table 9. The Results of the Regression Analysis

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error		
Constant	133.13	6,643	20.039	0.000
Religiosity	-0.365	0.068	-5,360	0.000
Emotional Maturity	-0.769	0.122	-6.307	0.000

4.2 Discussion

a. Relation of Religiosity with Free Sex Behavior

The results of this study found that there was a significant negative relationship between religiosity and free sex behavior in SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe students, which was indicated by the correlation coefficient $r_{X_1Y} = -0.473$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$); This means that the higher the student's religiosity, the lower the student's free sex behavior. The coefficient of r^2 religiosity with free sex is $r^2 = -0.473^2 = 0.224$. This is an indication that free sex behavior is shaped by religiosity with a contribution of 22.4%. And there are 77.6% influence from other factors.

The results of this study are in line with Husaini's (2015) research on the relationship between Islamic religiosity and premarital sexual behavior in Esa Unggul University students who concluded there was a significant negative relationship between Islamic religiosity and premarital sexual behavior in Esa Unggul University students. This study is also in line with Theresia's (2012) research, there is a negative and significant relationship between religiosity and sexual behavior in dating adolescents. And also the results of this study are in line with research conducted by Indriastuti (2005) in his research which

concluded that there was a negative and significant relationship between the level of religiosity and the tendency to have sex in adolescents.

So does stated by Ancok (2005), that the function of religiosity in an individual's life is as a value system that contains certain norms. These norms become a frame of reference in behaving and behaving so that they are in line with their religious beliefs. Thus, individuals who have high religiosity will believe, have faith, obey in carrying out orders and stay away from everything that is forbidden by God. So that the individual will behave in accordance with the norms, the norms adopted and able to control they against negative behavior such as engaging in free sex behavior.

b. Relationship between Emotional Maturity and Free Sex Behavior

The results of the analysis of emotional maturity with free sex behavior in SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe students have a significant negative relationship, where the correlation coefficient is $r_{XY} = -0.522$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). This concludes that the higher the emotional maturity, the lower the free sex behavior. These results are in line with the hypothesis proposed in this study, namely that there is a relationship between emotional maturity and free sex behavior in students. The coefficient of r^2 emotional maturity with the dependent variable of free sex behavior is $r^2 -0.5222 = 0.272$. This shows that free sex behavior formed by emotional maturity contributes 27.2%. And there is 72.8% influence from other factors.=

The results of this study are in line with Pratama's research (2016), there is a significant negative relationship between emotional maturity and premarital sexual behavior. Emotional maturity is expected to be able to inhibit or reduce premarital sexual behavior carried out by adolescents and can divert the sexual impulses possessed by adolescents towards a more positive direction.

This is reinforced by the opinion of Walgito (2004) that regulation of emotional behavior can be achieved because when a person has emotional maturity then he is able to regulate, direct and express his emotions appropriately. An individual who has high emotional maturity is expected to be able to control his sexual urges better than adolescents who have lower emotional maturity. That is, emotional maturity can support to minimize free sex behavior. It can be concluded that someone who has good emotional maturity is not easy to do free sex behavior. The better the emotional maturity, the lower the urge to engage in free sex behavior.

c. Relation of Religiosity and Emotional Maturity with Free Sex Behavior

From the results of the regression analysis, it is known that there is a relationship between religiosity and emotional maturity with free sex behavior in students of SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe, where the coefficient $F = 45,398$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). The magnitude of the correlation is $r = 0.631$ with $r^2 = 0.6312 = 0.399$; that together religiosity and emotional maturity contribute to free sex behavior by 39.9% and by 60.1% the influence of other factors on free sex behavior, namely biological factors, parental influence, peer influence, academics, understanding of social life, sexual experience, and knowledge about reproductive health.

The results of multiple regression analysis showed that there was a relationship between religiosity and free sex behavior with beta values = - 0.365, $t = - 5.360$, and $p = 0.000$. Then on emotional maturity with free sex behavior there is a greater influence with beta = - 0.769, $t = - 6.307$, and $p = 0.000$. This shows that in this study, the variable that most influenced free sex behavior in students was emotional maturity.

From the results of the regression analysis, it was also found that there was a regression line equation for the variables of religiosity, emotional maturity, and free sex behavior as follows:

$$Y = 133.130 + -0.365 * X1 + -0.769 * X2$$

This regression equation concludes that if the variable X1 (religiosity) is considered a constant, then every one unit increase in the emotional maturity variable will decrease free sex behavior by 0.769. On the other hand, if the variable X2 (emotional maturity) is considered a constant, every increase of one unit of religiosity variable will decrease free sex behavior by 0.365.

Sarwono (2010) said that sometimes religiosity does not guarantee adolescents will behave in accordance with the norms prevailing in society, this is due to the weakening of religious beliefs that are influenced by many factors. The weakening of the value of religiosity, faith and belief in religion makes adolescents no longer use religion as a guide to fortify themselves from negative behavior.

The results of this study are also in accordance with Allport's opinion (in Schultz, 2003) which says that someone who is emotionally mature has a tendency to deviate less, one of the deviant behaviors is free sex behavior.

Based on the above explanation in connection with the rampant free sex behavior carried out by teenagers today, it can be concluded that religiosity and emotional maturity together can help teenagers not to engage in free sex behavior. Good religiosity and emotional maturity will be able to make teenagers avoid negative behavior that is not in accordance with social norms, namely free sex behavior.

V. Conclusion

There is a significant negative relationship between the religiosity variable and the independent sex behavior variable in the students of SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe, where the correlation coefficient $r_{x1y} = -0,473$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). This means that based on the results of this study, it can be stated that the higher the religiosity, the lower the free sex behavior, and conversely the lower the religiosity, the higher the free sex behavior in students. The r^2 coefficient of religiosity with the dependent variable of free sex behavior is $r^2 = 0.224$. This shows that religiosity contributes to free sex behavior by 22.4%.

There is a significant negative relationship between the variable of emotional maturity and the variable of free sex behavior in SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe students, where the correlation coefficient $r_{x2y} = -0.522$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). This means that based on the results of this study, it can be stated that the higher the emotional maturity, the lower the free sex behavior, and conversely the lower the emotional maturity possessed by the higher students' free sex behavior. The coefficient r^2 of emotional maturity with the dependent variable of free sex behavior is $r^2 = 0.272$. This shows that emotional maturity contributes to free sex behavior by 27.2%.

There is a significant negative relationship between the variables of religiosity and emotional maturity variables with the variable of free sex behavior in students of SMA Negeri "X" Lhokseumawe, where the coefficient $F = 45.398$ with $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$). In this study, it is known that religiosity and emotional maturity affect free sex behavior in students, meaning that the higher the religiosity and emotional maturity, the lower students engage in free sex behavior. And conversely, if religiosity and emotional maturity are low,

the students' desire to engage in free sex behavior is higher. The correlation coefficient is $r = 0.631$ with $r^2 = 0.399$, this means that together religiosity and emotional maturity contribute to free sex behavior by 39.9% and by 60,1% impact of another factor from free sex behavior.

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