



The Relationship between Spiritual Intelligence, Achievement Motivation and Teenager Sexual Behavior in Dating at Sman 4 Palu

Sri Dewi Lisnawaty, Syamsul Bahri Talib and Muhammad Jufri
Department of Sociology, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

Key words: Spiritual intelligence, achievement motivation, dating and sexual behavior, regression analysis, significant relationship, teenager

Abstract: This study aims at determining the relationship between spiritual intelligence, achievement motivation and teenager sexual behavior in dating. The data were collected by using three scales. They are spiritual intelligence scale, achievement motivation scale, teenager sexual behavior scale in dating. The subject of this research was the second-grade students of SMAN 4 Palu consisting of 324 students. They are aged 15-18 years, those who are dating or have dated. The results of multiple regression analysis showed that there is a negative and significant relationship correlation between spiritual intelligence and achievement motivation toward teen sexual behavior in dating. Based on the hypotheses testing, there are some findings of this research. First, there is a very significant relationship between spiritual intelligence, achievement motivation and teenager sexual behavior in dating. Second, there is a negative and significant correlation between spiritual intelligence and teenager sexual behavior in dating. Third, there is also a negative and significant correlation between achievement motivation and teenager sexual behavior in dating. Fourth, there is no significant difference between spiritual intelligence in terms of gender. Fifth, there is no significant difference between the achievement motivation and gender. Sixth, there is a very significant difference between sexual behavior between male students and female students.

Corresponding Author:

Sri Dewi Lisnawaty
Department of Sociology, Universitas Negeri Makassar, Makassar, Indonesia

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INTRODUCTION

In this modern era, dating has been a trend and it becomes a need among young people who are living either in villages or cities. Whether, they are a student or not, they are very close and intimate even they lead to fornication in dating. Currently, the term dating is not something strange to be heard or discussed.

Freedom of sexual behavior that occurred in Indonesia is increasing. This phenomenon can be found in the observation of everyday life and the mass media. The phenomenon which occurs are dating without

limits norm, sexual intercourse outside of marriage, pregnancy, abortion to live together without legal marriage.

Based on the researcher's experience, they teach students in schools which have quite lot capacity and it is one of the favorite schools in Palu. However, their behavior in dating has been categorized as poor. Besides, the researchers look at the facts in the school that those who has permissive behavior in dating has low motivation to learn and low achievement motivation. On the contrary those who do not have permissive behavior in dating has spiritual intelligence which tends to be high and academic achievement in school is

also better. Girlfriend is the main object to vent sexual turmoil of youth. On average 88% of teens choose to be invited to her boyfriend having sex outside of marriage. Nearly 50% of couples are making love to do it and the saddest is that it is committed by teenagers that in fact, they are students.

Pangkilahi states that premarital sex has become a common phenomenon. Pregnancy outside marriage and abortion are now no longer extraordinary story. It is recorded that about 63% of couples claim to have sex before marriage. Of that amount, 15% of them never have an abortion at the age of adolescence.

Detik magazine with the edition of June 25 to July 1, 2012 in the section is stamping our sense of confusion. There are 21% of teenagers or one of five adolescents in Indonesia had an abortion. These depressing data are the result of data collected by the National Commission for Child Protection. Data were obtained by collecting a sample of 14726 middle and high school children in 12 major cities in Indonesia including Jakarta, Bandung, Makassar, Medan, Lampung, Palembang, Riau islands and cities in West Sumatra in the discussion forum children in 2011. The results are surprising and they claimed that nearly 93.7% had sexual intercourse. Besides, 83% admitted that they had watched a pornographic video and 21.2% had ever had an abortion" (Prawirodihardjo, 2013).

Sarwono (1994) conducted research on adolescents in Jakarta with 417 respondents. Male respondents were 226 people and are female respondents were 191 people. Teens or high school students have a high percentage in doing sex before marriage which is 55.4%. It is followed by junior high school students as much as 6.7 and 24.2% in universities. Meanwhile, 13.7% are students or those who do not fill out the questionnaire.

The conditions described above indicate that teenagers have difficulty in controlling sexual impulses and some consequences of sexual behavior in adolescents can be used as a reason that teenage sexual behavior in dating need to be appointed to be a serious problem and a solution for this should be found. In relation to teens sexual behaviors, many variables might explain them. Therefore in this study, the researchers propose two important variables namely spiritual intelligence and achievement motivation associated with teens sexual behavior in dating.

In a case of sex behavior among teenagers, especially, those who are dating, there is actually a crucial thing that is forgotten by those who can dampen the shocks, namely the spiritual intelligence. According to Sukidi (2002), a person who has a high spiritual intelligence will be able to put appropriate behavior by his religious values.

Spiritual intelligence is something that is related to the human ability to evoke the spirit of the foundation for the growth of self-esteem, moral values and a sense of belonging, giving directions and hearts for life and an awareness that more directly connect with God (Doe and

Walch, 1998). The teenagers who have good spiritual intelligence are usually diligent in learning and have high achievement motivation. Therefore, by having a good spiritual intelligence, a teenager would be able to limit herself and resist a bad temptation that arises by positive thinking (Idrus, 2002).

Teevan and Smith (McClelland, 1987) state that achievement motivation is also one of human potential which has proved a big influence in a variety of human life. Therefore, the achievement motivation by some experts is defined as the energy or the potential that exists in a human being that can cause, direct and organize human behavior.

Based on the description above, it can be revealed that people life who have high achievement motivation will be better than people who have low achievement motivation. Therefore, the students who are highly motivated and feel that their life will be more meaningful. It means that there is a relationship between achievement motivation and spiritual intelligence in which the core of spiritual intelligence is the ability to give meaning to each behavior (Agustian, 2003). If the teenagers have high or good spiritual intelligence and achievement motivation, then their sexual behavior in dating is expected to be low. It is because the spiritual intelligence is the ability to separate the good and bad things and achievement motivation is an inner potential that can drive human behavior and positive thinking.

Based on the description of existing problems above, this study sought to obtain answers to the following questions: how is the condition of teenagers sexual behavior in dating in SMAN 4 Palu and do spiritual intelligence and achievement motivation play a negative role or have a negative effect on teenager's sexual behavior in dating?

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study applied quantitative research methods taking three variables which consist of two independent variables namely spiritual intelligence and achievement motivation, one dependent variable namely sexual behavior in dating and one intervening variable namely gender.

Data were collected by conducting observations and methods of scale. The population of this study was teenagers or second-grade students at SMAN 4 Palu. They consist of male and female and they are aged between 15-18 years including the category of middle teens. In this study, the samples were selected using purposive sampling technique.

Before all these scales are given to the subjects of study, the researchers conducted try out first. The tryout was conducted on 16 February, 2014 by taking the students of SMK Negeri 2 Palu as many as 60 students.

Data of validity and reliability obtained from the results of the tryout was to find out the accuracy of measuring devices to be used in this study.

The data were collected from February 20, 2014, to February 28, 2014 in which the subjects were the second-grade students of high school 4 in Palu. Respondents who participated in this study were all second classes, consisting of eleven classes which were divided into three departments. Three classes were majoring in natural science. Seven classes were majoring in social studies and one class was majoring at language department. Therefore, the total respondents were 430 students.

The data were analyzed using computer services Statistics Programme for Social Science (SPSS) for Windows Assistance 17 and using multiple regression analysis techniques. Technical regression analysis is used to analyze the relationship between spiritual intelligence, achievement motivation and teenager sexual behavior in dating at SMAN 4 Palu. By looking for the influence of independent variables on the dependent variable, useful contribution of each independent variable could ultimately be known. Meanwhile, the researchers used analytical techniques that are t-test to test the hypothesis of differences in spiritual intelligence, achievement motivation among teenagers (male and female) and teenager sexual behavior in dating.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first hypothesis testing: The first hypothesis testing was to determine the relationship between spiritual intelligence, achievement motivation and students sexual behavior at SMAN 4 Palu in dating. The analysis techniques were multiple regression analysis. The result of the analysis indicated the F-value is 22.122 and the significance level is $p < 0.01$. Since, F-value is significant, the final result of correlation can be used. For more details, the results can be seen in Table 1.

Based on data from Table 1, it is found that there is a correlation or a highly significant relationship between spiritual intelligence, achievement motivation and teenager sexual behavior in dating in which the R value is 0.348 and the significance level is $p < 0.01$, respectively. The results of data analysis showed that the first hypothesis “there is a negative relationship between spiritual intelligence, achievement motivation and students sexual behavior at SMAN 4 Palu in dating” is accepted. The coefficient of determination shows R^2 is 0.146. It means that 14.6% of the variation of student sexual behavior can be explained by other variations that are spiritual intelligence and achievement motivation. Meanwhile, the rest ($100 - 14.6\% = 85.4\%$) is explained by other causes. Other causes that may be identified can

Table 1: The results of regression analysis

Variable	F-value	R	R^2	Sig.
Spiritual intelligence (X1), achievement motivation (X2) and teenagers sexual behavior dating (Y)	22.122	0.348	0.146	$p < 0.01$

Table 2: Effective contribution of independent variables (X1, X2) toward the dependent variable (Y)

Variable	Donations effective (%)
Spiritual intelligence (X1) and teenager sexual behavior in dating (Y)	$R^2 = 0.065$ (6.5)
Achievement motivation (X2) and teenager sexual behavior in dating (Y)	$R^2 = 0.081$ (8.1)

influence the emergence of teenager sexual behavior in dating is the factor of residence, parents, friends, lack of information about the problems of sexual promiscuity, books and pornographic magazines.

It is important to be known the effective contribution of independent variables toward dependent variable. The results show that the coefficient of determination (R^2) of spiritual intelligence is 0.065 which means that it gives the effective contribution that is 6.5% and the coefficient of determination (R^2) of achievement motivation is 0.081 which means that it gives an effective contribution that is 8.1%. The results can be seen in Table 2.

The second hypothesis testing: The second hypothesis states that “there is a negative correlation between spiritual intelligence and student sexual behavior at SMAN 4 Palu in dating”. The higher the spiritual intelligence which is owned teenagers or students, the lower the sexual behaviors in dating.

The result of the calculation of the correlation is -0.255 with a significance level of < 0.01 (very significant). This result also shows that the second hypothesis which states that “there is a negative relationship between spiritual intelligence and teenager sexual behavior in dating” is accepted.

The third hypothesis testing: The third hypothesis states that “there is a negative relationship between achievement motivation and student sexual behavior at SMAN 4 Palu in dating”. The higher the achievement motivation owned by teenagers or students, the lower their sexual behavior in dating. Based on the data analysis, the correlation of both is -0.285, $p < 0.01$ (very significant). The results showed that a third hypothesis “there is a negative relationship between achievement motivation and student sexual behavior at SMAN 4 Palu in dating” is accepted.

The fourth hypothesis test: The fourth hypothesis states that “there are differences of spiritual intelligence between male and female at SMAN 4 Palu”. The fourth hypothesis was tested using t-test analysis technique. The results are described in Table 3.

Table 3: The differences of spiritual intelligence in terms of gender

Gender	N	Mean	t-test	Sig.
Male	131	107.53	-1.720	p>0.05
Female	193	109.45		
Total	324	108.67		

Table 4: Differences of achievement motivation in terms of gender

Gender	N	Mean	t-test	Sig.
Male	131	112.33	-1.780	p>0.05
female	193	114.41		
Total	324	113.57		

Table 3 indicates that there is no difference of spiritual intelligence between male and female. t-test of spiritual intelligence between male and female is not significant with the value of t is -1.720 and significance level is >0.05 (p>0.05). Therefore, it can be stated that there is no influence of spiritual intelligence on gender. These results showed that there is no difference of spiritual intelligence between the male and female. It also shows that the hypothesis “there is a differences of spiritual intelligence between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu” is rejected.

The fifth hypothesis testing: The fifth hypothesis says that there is a difference of achievement motivation between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu. The fifth hypothesis is tested by using analytical technique that is t-test. The results are described in Table 4.

Table 4 indicates that there is no difference of achievement motivation between male and female students. The t-test of spiritual intelligence between male and female students is not significant by seeing the value of t. It is showed that t-test of achievement motivation between male and female students is not a significant with the value of t is -1.780 and the significant level is >0.05 (p>0.05). These results indicate that the hypothesis “there is a difference of achievement motivation between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu” is rejected.

The sixth hypothesis testing: The sixth hypothesis says that “there is a difference of sexual behavior between male and female students”. The sixth hypothesis is also tested using t-test techniques. The results can be described in Table 5.

Table 5 shows that the male students has a higher level of sexual behaviors in dating than the female students. It means that there are differences of sexual behavior in dating between male and female students. The difference of sexual behavior between male and female students of SMAN 4 Palu in dating is very significant in which the value of t is 3.527 and the significance level is <0.01 (p<0.01), respectively.

This result explains that there is a significant difference of student sexual behavior in dating in terms of

Table 5: Differences of teenager sexual behavior in terms of gender

Gender	Mean	N	t-test	Sig
Male	4.77	131	3.527	p<0.01
Female	3.75	193		
Total	4:16	324		

Table 6: The results of the first, second and third hypothesis testing

Variable	r	p	Information
Spiritual intelligence-teenager sexual behavior in dating	-0.255	<0.01	Significant
Achievement motivation-teenager sexual behavior in dating	-0.285	<0.01	Significant

gender. It also shows that the hypothesis “there is a difference of sexual behavior between male and female students” is accepted.

Table 4 indicates that there is no difference in achievement motivation between male and female students. The t-test of spiritual intelligence between male and female students is not significant by seeing the value of t. It is showed that t-test of achievement motivation between male and female students is not a significant with the value of t is -1.780 and the significant level is >0.05 (p>0.05). These results indicate that the hypothesis “there is a difference of achievement motivation between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu” is rejected (Table 6).

The analysis showed the fourth hypothesis do not prove that there is a difference of spiritual intelligence between male and students at SMAN 4 Palu. The fourth hypothesis is conducted using analytical techniques that are t-test. The results showed that male (mean = 107.53) have a level of spiritual intelligence which is relatively low compared with female (mean = 109.45).

It means that there is a difference of spiritual intelligence between male and female students. Spiritual intelligence difference between male and female is not a significant difference in which the value of t is -1.720 and the value of significance p>0.05. The results show that there is no difference of spiritual intelligence between male and female. It also indicates that the hypothesis “there is a difference of spiritual intelligence between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu” is not accepted.

The analysis showed that the fifth hypothesis does not prove that there is a difference of achievement motivation between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu. These results indicate that the fifth hypothesis is not accepted. Based on the existing theory, there a significant result is not found that gender affects a person’s achievement motivation.

The analysis showed that the sixth hypothesis proved that there is a difference of sexual behavior between male and female students. The results of this study explain that there is a significant difference of teenager sexual behavior in dating in terms of

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by gender

Gender	Mean	Amount	
		Frequency	Percentage
Male	4.77	131	40.43
Female	3.75	193	59.57
Total		324	100

gender. It also shows that the hypothesis “there is a difference of sexual behavior between male and female students in dating women where male students are more daring and opening than male students” is accepted.

The results showed male students (mean = 4.77) have higher levels of sexual behavior in dating than female students (mean = 3.72). However, the number of female subjects are far greater than the number of male subjects, it is shown in Table 7.

From the analysis above, it shows very clearly that there is a difference of sexual behavior in dating between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu where the difference is very significant with the value of t is 3.527 and a significance level is <0.01 (<0.01), respectively. These results are consistent with the theory that has been existing before explaining that there is a significant difference in adolescent sexual behavior in dating in terms of gender where the male students are more daring and opening than female students.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of analysis, there are some conclusions which can be drawn. First, there is a negative correlation between spiritual intelligence and achievement motivation with adolescent sexual behavior at SMAN 4 Palu in dating. Second, there is a negative correlation between spiritual intelligence and adolescent sexual behavior at SMAN 4 Palu in dating. Third, there is a negative correlation between achievement motivation and sexual behavior of teenagers or students at SMAN 4 Palu in dating. Fourth, there is no difference in the spiritual intelligence of teenagers or

students between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu. Fifth, there is no difference in achievement motivation between male and female students at SMAN 4 Palu. Sixth, there is a difference of sexual behavior which is very significant between male and female students in dating. Male students are more daring than female students.

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