

The Influence of Digital on Sexual Association of Female Students in the 4.0 Industry Era in Indonesia

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Abstract: *This study uses Ira L. Reiss' theoretical foundation, concerning the theory of sexuality change and the theory of the love wheel. This research approach is qualitative and the type used is the phenomenological type. Methods of data collection using observation, in-depth interviews, and documentation. The data analysis is using a phenomenological analysis model. The results of this study conclude: first, premarital sexual relations among students with headscarves generally do not always go through stages as found by L. Reiss's theory of "the wheel of love". Some steps to get to premarital sexuality were passed but not as intended by Reiss. Even though the campus environment starts with dating, it is only as an entrance. An important goal to be achieved is to be able to have sex or premarital sex. In the next time, other couples (not students) do not need to go through dating. Premarital sexual behavior becomes a habit and a biological need as well as financial gain. He did premarital sex because he felt curious and gradually became a habit and a biological need. Second, in general, the dating behavior between veiled female students and students continues in premarital sexual relations and the act is repeated. These actions are done on the basis of awareness to get pleasure and enjoyment. In general, when they have broken up with their boyfriends, premarital sexual needs are channeled / committed to other people in a transactional form.*

Keywords: *premarital sex, students wearing headscarves, sex, sexuality, sex drive, transactional*

1. INTRODUCTION

Related to the globalization era above, entering the second millennium American society has experienced quite interesting things, namely practical and fast-food matters. From this phenomenon, Ritzer gave the name, Mc.Donalization in his theory. The Ritzer theory finds its relevance quite precisely at a time when the culture of the world community is changing. His very popular theory, entitled Mc.Donalization, was written in his book entitled "The Mc.Donalization of Society" in 1993, and reforms continued in 1996, 1998, 2000 and 2002 by looking at the dynamics that occur in the context of social life.

Basically, Mc.Donalization is the result of Ritzer's observation of a social phenomenon that occurs in a society that prefers all things practical and ready-to-eat, this is characterized by a variety of fast food services, especially from food. Mc.Donald has mushroomed in various corners of America and has become a new hobby as a lifestyle (life style) of modern society that likes things that do not take up time to work. Mc. Donald has become a social representation and illustration of society undergoing a long transition. Mc. Donald becomes a character of modern society that prioritizes rationality, utilitarianism and puts forward four basic principles in carrying out his actions, because these principles are the core strength in explaining the conditions of modernity that occur, namely (1) efficiency, (2) calculated and quantifiable, (3)) predictability, and (4) technology-oriented control system.

The impact of the aforementioned conditions is that people will slowly abandon local values, cultural values, spiritual values, and religious values that have created a chaotic social situation because everything is ridden with interests alone. The application of popular culture and mass culture has become a cultural product that spreads humans or agents with a free value character, so that free sex is no longer a taboo thing (in cultural dialectics and haram (in religious dialectics).

The phenomenon mentioned above spreads to all societies wherever they are. The climax was that after the era of the 2000s, the era of modernization began to emerge with a new term, namely globalization. Sociologists, economists, cultural observers, and politicians have responded to this term so that the term has become a "discourse" which is quite busy among academics and society in general. The term globalization has been known by many people and this has become a phenomenon of change that is plural and drastic in all aspects of people's lives, especially in the economic, political and cultural fields. Related to the concept of globalization, Gibson-Graham (1996; 121), says, "A series of processes by which the world is rapidly integrated into one economic space through increased international trade, internationalization of production and financial markets, internationalization of commodity culture promoted by the global telecommunications system. increasingly networked "[1]

Based on the above understanding, it can be understood that globalization is a concept that can be seen from the fields of economy, social, politics, and culture. The economic sector appears to be moving towards free trade and competition, including private companies, foreign investment and the liberalization of trade restrictions. In the social and political context, it shows that the political conditions of government have changed from a centralized system of power (centralization) to regional power (decentralization), the political life of society is increasingly democratic, especially the press is getting stronger. Meanwhile, in the cultural context, it shows that there are changes in people's lives, namely patterns of behavior related to the consumption and use of information between groups, between nations and the increasing intensity of communication in the national and international scope.

Regarding the cultural context, it is difficult to avoid that globalization affects the lives of young people, both educated and non-students. The influence of global life gives birth to new behaviors that they have never done or experienced before. The forms of behavior that appear are freedom of association, fighting, free / open competition, moral violations, delinquency, and so on. These behaviors are considered as a form of contradiction or violation of the culture of Eastern society, and even a lot of moral violations and juvenile delinquency lead to the birth of free sexual behavior. Related to that, the Queer Theory (a strange theory) which explores the problem of gender and sexuality debates the emergence of sexual behavior. The debate focuses on whether sexual orientation comes naturally or is it seen as something essential to everyone, or whether sexuality is a social construct and can change (Barry, 2002; 139-155) [2].

In this context, feminist theoretical analyzes, they believe that gender "has important traits (eg nurturing and caring versus being aggressive and selfish), as opposed to being distinct by deliberate or group features brought about by social forces" (Biever, 1998). Because of this belief in a person's essential traits, it is also fair to assume that one's sexual preferences will be natural and substantial to one's personality. [3].

Meanwhile, according to social constructivism the reality that we produce and the meaning that is created is the result of social interaction; communicate and exist in a cultural context that conveys meaning to us. Our world is a product of "claim making, labeling, and other constitutive definition processes" (Butler, 1988) [4]. Queer's theory comes from the Italian film theorist Teresa de Lauretis. It was he who coined the term "queer theory" for a conference he held at the University of California, Santa Cruz in 1990, a form of criticism and reaction to the feminist school of 1970s which believed that each gender has its own essential characteristics. According to this view, girls are calm and thoughtful, while boys are spontaneous and passionate, that kind of thing.

The story of promiscuity that leads to premarital sexual violations which is quite alarming in the city of Yogyakarta students opens the veil that life among students in big cities in Indonesia is quite apprehensive. The results of a survey conducted in Yogyakarta have received criticism from various circles for revealing the reality of promiscuity among teenagers. In 1994 a survey on premarital sexual behavior focused on college students. Then in 1999 the survey was expanded among students. In general, the survey proves that the cause of the phenomenon of premarital sex among adolescents is caused by several things, including: (1) technology and information (VCD, pornographic films, vibrators), (2) long night entertainment in the world of sparkling (clubbing), (3) agents selling strong drugs and sex tools, (4) free boarding houses are increasingly mushrooming, (5) abortion information,

(6) "campus chicken" rates, (7) contract marriage among female students, (8) Yogya sex parties, (9) lack of concern for local governments, (10) lack of concern for local residents, (11) environmental and social factors, (12) economic factors, (13) level of religious understanding, and (14) parental attention.

The promiscuity of students in their neighborhood or on campus is no different from students in other big cities. The phenomenon of promiscuity also appears in college students or female students. This is not only seen in public campuses but also in religion-based campuses in the city of Malang. In addition, the process of social change causes changes in people's perspectives on sexuality and headgear. In the beginning, society saw sex as something sacred which turned into something that was no longer sacred, so that sex had become the talk of society in general. Increasingly, sex is increasingly open to become a topic of daily conversation by all levels of society.

With such a reality, and a change in the meaning of students towards clothing fashion, if viewed from a religious perspective, this phenomenon is certainly paradoxical because religion-based campus residents, students behave not reflecting religious behavior as the intended use of these attributes in religion. Second, the paradox of the vision, mission and goals of the university. This is the empirical problem (empirical problems) that afflicts students with head covering in religion-based tertiary institutions.

This phenomenon indicates that the campus world as a place for seeking knowledge is in fact used as an arena for free association for students. Indeed, the phenomenon of "dating" can occur anywhere, but if boyfriend is directed towards premarital sexual behavior, then such a culture is absolutely no different from campus life in the Western world. Is this kind of condition really true as the theory built by Reiss (1960) [5] is a shift or change in sexual behavior styles from traditional times to modern times? Reiss also observes how the stages of modern humans establish relationships between men and women. Does the pattern of relationships between students and female students on campuses always go through the process and stages of the "wheel of love" as Reiss's theory?

Based on the description of the phenomenon above, the focus of this study can be formulated as follows: What is the meaning of female student sexuality having premarital sexual relations? How is the process of premarital sexual intercourse occurring and what is the pattern of premarital sexual interaction among female students?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Sex and Sexuality

In order to avoid misconceptions about the concepts of sex, sexuality, and premarital sexuality, researchers need to explain each of these concepts because the definitions that have developed in society have changed a lot and are even used in the wrong way.

The definition of sex shows physical differences, namely men and women. This term is called gender (sex). Meanwhile, the term sexuality has a broad meaning, namely regarding the biological, cultural, social and psychological dimensions. Sexual is a sexual activity that involves body parts (body organs), both physical and non-physical. In the biological dimension, it involves the reproductive organs and genitals, which includes how to maintain health and function properly and optimally the reproductive organs and sexual drive. In the psychological dimension, it is closely related to how to function as a social being, role identity and the types and ways of dynamizing psychological aspects (motivation, behavior, cognition, emotions) to sexuality itself. The social dimension is seeing how sexuality appears in human relationships, the extent to which environmental influences form views on sexuality which then shape sexual behavior.

2.2. Definition of Sexual Encouragement

Sexual drive is a desire to obtain sexual satisfaction by engaging in sexual behavior. Everyone, especially teenagers, has a sexual urge, especially at puberty. At puberty, in every person the reproductive organs begin to function, the sexual hormones also begin to function. From these hormones that produce sex drive, precisely called the hormones estrogen and progesterone in women, and the hormone testosterone in men. It is at this time that a person must balance with an understanding of things related to the effects of sexual behavior.

There is no difference in the phenomenon of the emergence of sex drive in men and women. Both have the same potential. It's just that in people's lives there has been an impression that the potential of men is greater than that of women. This is clear because since ancient times men were allowed by culture to express their behavior more freely and freely than women, including in expressing their sexual forms, while the sexual expression of women in everyday life is restricted.

2.3. Definition of Sexual Behavior

In everyday society, sexual behavior is often seen as wrong and always negative. Though not always the case. Sexual behavior is based on sexual urge or an attempt to get pleasure from the sexual organs through various behaviors. The forms of sexual behavior are very broad, including dressing up, seducing, teasing, groping, to sexual activities and relationships. Sexual intercourse is sexual contact between two sexes, for example, such as holding hands, dry kissing, kissing, petting, intercourse and so on.

2.4. Premarital Sexual

Premarital sex is a sexual activity that is carried out without considering the values and norms in society that regulate it which is carried out by teenagers before marriage is legal according to religion and state. Sexual behavior can be defined as a form of behavior that is driven by sexual desire with either the opposite sex or the same sex. Crooks & Carla provides an understanding of premarital sex, which is the sexual relationship between a man and a woman before there is a formal bond or marriage. This kind of relationship is called premarital heterosexual intercourse (Melliana. (2006) [6].

2.5. Function of Sexuality

One of the studies on women's attitudes and views on the importance of sexual function which is interesting enough to be reviewed is a survey initiated by Bayer Healthcare which was conducted in 12 countries from April to May 2006. These countries are: Brazil, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico, Poland, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom and Venezuela. The number of respondents in each country is at least 1000 women aged over 18, so the total number of respondents is 12,065 people. As a result, 8996 respondents (75% of women) admitted that sexual activity is something that is important or very important to them. When those 8996 respondents who acknowledged sexuality as something important were asked what their reasons were for the opinion that sexuality was important, the responses that emerged were as follows. Six out of ten (58%) women claim that sex is important to strengthen and improve the quality of their relationship with their partner. Furthermore, nearly half (47%) of respondents felt that sexuality was related to self-pride, 29% each felt attractiveness and 18% felt more confident. Also, no less than 47% of respondents think that sexuality contributes positively to their physique, respectively 25% feel that they get physical satisfaction and 22% feel that sex makes them healthier (Giorgi, A. (Ed.). (1985) [7].

2.6. Concept of Sexuality

Stuart (2002), [8] defines sexuality broadly as the desire to have a relationship, warmth, intimacy, or love. Sexuality is considered as part of the overall feeling of self in an individual and is an integration of several interplaying components including sexual identity, sexual orientation, sexual values and behavior (Pangkahila, 2001; Breslin & Lucas, 2003) [9].

Sexual identity is defined as a biological sexual characteristic that is determined by the composition of the chromosomes, which genetically distinguishes between male or female. Meanwhile, sexual orientation includes several dimensions including relationship status with partners, whether they are heterosexual, homosexual or bisexual partners; how a person shows himself in relation to the status of the relationship; the desired ideal self image; the degree of comfort and acceptance regarding their sexual orientation, the physical identity they show, how their gender identity is related to their acceptance of themselves as male or female; and gender role identity, namely how a person adapts to prevailing gender roles (Coleman, 1990 in Kelly, 2001) [10].

Another component of sexuality is the value of sexuality. In principle, value is a system where a person sees life and makes decisions, including sexual decisions (Kelly, 2001). [11] There are three values related to sexuality, namely external values, internal values, and moral values. External value is the belief of the system that applies in a social life and is related to culture. Meanwhile, internal

values are the beliefs and attitudes of individuals selected based on prevailing external values and individual decisions. Moral values are beliefs related to ethics, which are often part of sexual decision making (Kelly, 2001) [12].

Zeindenstein and Moore in Hidayana, Sulistiawati, Noor, Imelda, and Setyawati, (2004), state that societal values have a major effect on the role of sexuality between men and women that comes from gender roles. Gender roles are defined as the embodiment of responsibility and behavior shown by men and women who are influenced by prevailing social and cultural factors (Andrew, 1998). Gender roles that have existed in society have placed women's sexuality in a marginal position. Meanwhile, for men, sexuality is associated with maintaining or showing their character and status as men. In addition, men are seen as more active in initiating sexual relations, while women in most cultures practice more passive sexual roles, so that women often do not have the courage to negotiate with their partners about the timing and nature of sexual activity (Hidayana, Sulistiawati, Noor, Imelda&Setyawati (2004) [13].

The value of sexuality, sexual identity and sexual orientation has a big influence on a person's sexual behavior. Sexual behavior that is shown includes not only coital activity but also noncoital activity (Harvey, Wenzel & Sprecher, 2004; Breslin & Lucas, 2003). Coital activity includes a sexual response cycle consisting of phases of desire, excitement, orgasm, and resolution (Breslin & Lucas, 2003) [14].

The initial phase is the emergence of attraction and fantasy about sexual relations with someone. Fantasy and adequate stimuli will increase sexual response at the excitement stage (Thorson, 2000). [15] In this phase, both partners feel a feeling of happiness accompanied by physiological changes, including penile erection in men and vaginal lubrication in women.

The peak phase of sexual pleasure is the orgasm phase. In this phase there is a release of sexual tension which is characterized by an increase in heart rate, blood pressure, and breathing to a maximum level, as well as the appearance of rhythmic contractions in the perineal muscles and reproductive organs in the pelvic cavity (Bobak, Lowdermilk & Jensen, 2003; Stuart &Laraia, 2005; Breslin & Lucas, 2003). Physically, orgasm is the shortest phase in the cycle of sexual reactions, and usually only lasts 3-60 seconds, characterized by rhythmic muscle spasms that cause strong physical sensations and rapid relaxation (Pangkahila, 2001; Breslin & Lucas, 2003) [16].

The last stage is the resolution stage, where there is a feeling of overall relaxation and a very comfortable feeling (Bobak, Lowdermilk & Jensen, 2003; Stuart &Laraia, 2005). While noncoital activity can be expressed in the form of looking at and talking intimately with a partner, holding hands, fantasy, attention, kissing, erotic stimulation, masturbation, and desire and pleasure in a relationship with a partner (Harvey, Wenzel & Sprecher, 2004; Breslin & Lucas, 2003; Stuart & Laraia, 2005). [17]

Sexuality is a broad dimension, and several theories such as biology, psychology, and anthropological theories try to explain his views on sexuality. Biological theory views sexuality from differences in sex chromosomes between men and women which are characterized by differences in genitalia and reproductive organs (Stuart &Laraia, 2005; Perry & Potter, 2001). Psychological perspective views sexuality from several points of view. Freud's school of psychoanalysis emphasizes internal influences, that is, sexuality is determined by a person's biological anatomy structure. The flow of behaviorism emphasizes the influence of external factors, where a person's developing sexuality is strongly influenced by the myths and stereotypes that apply in society. Meanwhile, the humanistic school emphasizes a person's choice in determining his / her potential development. It can be concluded that sexuality in the view of psychology is a complex interaction between biological factors, internalization of values, and freedom of choice of a person (Hidayana, Sulistiawati, Noor, Imelda & Setyawati, 2004). Meanwhile, the anthropological perspective states that sexuality is a concept, a social construction of values, orientation, and behavior related to sex. Sexuality can be a social category capable of providing status and roles that limit and regulate sexual behavior. It is stated that a person's sexuality is regulated by a standard rule which is a normal limit that must be adhered to by the surrounding community (Hidayana, Sulistiawati, Noor, Imelda &Setyawati, 2004).

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1. Paradigm

In accordance with the objectives and unit of analysis, this study uses a social definition paradigm. Exemplars of this paradigm are the work of Weber on social action and Talcott Parsons on social action. The work of Weber [18] helps to draw attention to social definitions in the way that social actors define their social situations and the effect of these social definitions on sustaining action and interaction. In studies that use this paradigm, it is more appropriate to use in-depth interviews and observation methods. Observation is a typical method of the social definition paradigm. There are many theories that can be included in this paradigm, including social action theory, symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, ethnomethodology, and existentialism. In this study selected based on theoretical needs, namely, phenomenological theory.

3.2. Research Approach

Based on the above paradigm, this study uses a qualitative approach. Qualitative study aims to compile a description, a description or painting in a systematic, factual and actual way about the phenomena or relationships between the phenomena being studied. According to Creswell, [19] argues: "The study which is guided by the qualitative paradigm is defined as:" a process of inquiry to understand social or human problems based on constructing a complex and holistic picture, which is formed in words, restating the detailed views of the informants, and carried out in a natural environment. "

3.3. Subject

The selection of informants in this study used the snow ball sampling technique, which is selecting informants based on key informants' instructions. The first method is to look for key informants to obtain information on subjects that must be met and interviewed in accordance with the theoretical objectives of this study. Researchers are very careful and very careful to get key informants and subjects because the issues under study are very confidential and involve personal people. Getting key informants in this study is very tortuous because researchers often fail to get key informants who have the right information as expected. Thus, researchers continue to develop information in order to get key informants who have the right data and information. With the persistence and strategy of the researcher, the researcher obtained the key informant and was also a former premarital sexual perpetrator. Called a former researcher because he no longer continues his sexual behavior / habits.

From this key informant, researchers obtained information about the subject of premarital sexual behavior. From that information, the researcher moves towards the subject to take a quite complicated and secret approach until the researcher can be accepted and trace his life. Likewise to get the following subjects at the direction of the first subject. In the same way researchers can conduct interviews and follow their activities.

3.4. Data analysis

The phenomenological analysis procedure using the Moustakas (1994) [20] model is described briefly as follows: the initial stage of phenomena description (interview record) initial data. second, the horizontalization stage, taking inventory of important statements relevant to the topic, third, the meaning cluster stage, classifying important statements (points) in themes or meaning units, as well as setting aside overlaps, and fifth, the description stage. essence, constructs a comprehensive description of the meaning of the essence of the experiences of the subjects.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The pattern of premarital sexual interaction among adolescents is not the same as one another. The six adolescents who were the subjects in this study had different rhythms. As a teenager who has quite a long dating experience on campus, the second subject's sexual life is just a hobby, so changing boyfriends is not a problem because sex only wants to get pleasure and pleasure. So there is no need for a strict bond with his girlfriend unless he is cheating on her with someone else. As long as there is no problem, it will be done anytime and anywhere. But in the next time, because of the habit of doing this and because of the pressure of the material for the necessities of life, the pattern of "voluntary" sexual behavior changes to a "professional" or "commercial" way of getting money. The statement

was conveyed as follows that he had repeated sexual intercourse and it felt like every day he wanted to always do it. He really feels addicted to having sex with his girlfriend. Every day he yearns to do this. Initially he did it intensively with his girlfriend and on a voluntary basis, but when he began to break apart, he looked for other prey. He already felt addicted to doing this. In fact, it feels like life is full of anxiety, confusion, and anger if you don't have intimate / premarital sex. Every chance he got he tried hard to be able to do that and did not look at anyone. He often does it with teenagers or other people. To overcome the longing and addiction to sexual behavior if his desire is unstoppable while he does not have the opportunity to vent it with teenagers or other people then he must satisfy himself by masturbating. Sexually he did that, he felt satisfied that he even did it many times to replace intimate sex with his girlfriend. However, that does not mean it can stop him from having sex.

That way, he no longer engages in casual sex on campus, but begins to open / offer himself more widely and join a network of professional casual sex workers. Until this research was conducted the profession was still being practiced.

One subject with different life experiences, the pattern of sexual life is also different. Dating in his life is like a living accessory, if it is not there, life will not feel meaningful. With a beautiful face, he quickly found a girlfriend among teenagers on campus. "Love is no different from sex" he once put it. Furthermore, he revealed as follows that the meaning of dating in his view is having an intimate relationship. According to him, people who read are in the end free sexual acts. It's hypocritical if a couple is dating then don't want to have kisses and the like when they're in love. There must be a feeling of wanting to enjoy each other. Dating is not only friends, more than that they need each other everything in their life. Therefore, both of them are indebted to each other and always depend on each other. That is what I think is a form of sacrifice of love. Since making love is a sacrifice, sexual acts, whether light or heavy, are sacrifices. There is no way that dating can last if they are too strict about sexual acts. Love and sex are thin. For adults love is sex. That's why I am dating no longer starting the early stages anymore.

Supported by the lax parental supervision since childhood, the sexual behavior he had first sexually in high school was continued until he was in college. The pattern of sexual acts remains the same, namely through dating. After a lot of "learning" free sex with teenage friends, he then opened himself up as a sex servant for outsiders. The fields that can be used to attract customers are disco and clubbing. As a teenager until now, first subject still maintains her religious clothes and her sex life is considered a life-style for modern teenagers.

While the second subject does not think complicated about the life of free sex. He is a teenager who does not need outside material support because he is the child of well-off parents. Sex life for him is a revolutionary experience, that is, he has never known sexually before, only after adolescence he gets to know and practice it immediately. This event was truly an extraordinary change for him. Because since he was a child, his life was motivated by strict religious nuances both within his family and in his social environment. The life revolution occurred in the third subject when he continued his studies in college. The religious life that has been built since childhood runs aground in the midst of the glittering nightlife. After getting to know free sex behavior and enjoying it, it is difficult for him to leave the act until now. He has been changing partners and engaging in casual sex just for pleasure.

So the process of having premarital sexual intercourse is not followed by processes as is done by girls or teenage girls in general. He said that even though the education was instilled in him from the time he was in elementary school until he graduated from high school, he still made it a life principle that religious people must follow religious teachings and should not do things that are contrary to these teachings, including wearing religious clothes. . Wearing religious clothing is mandatory for every Muslim woman not as a symbol or fashion but as a form of obedience to the teachings of Religion. If someone but his behavior is not consistent with his clothes then he is sinning. This principle he continues to hold in his life. Her mind became chaotic when she was approached by a man who looked much older than her. But it is a consequence that cannot be avoided in an atmosphere of closed entertainment. If he often comes to the place, there must be someone who is always monitoring and paying attention to his movements, especially if he is alone. It's different when he was with his friends before. None of them wanted to get acquainted with them because they came. They are busy with women or their own partners. Only a very small number came alone, both men and women. She tried to avoid being greeted by men but that was impossible because in that arena everyone was looking for

entertainment. To avoid this man he was absent for three weeks and did not come to the discotheque, but it seemed that during those three weeks he was really lonely. The fourth week he came and apparently he met the man and asked why he was absent from coming to the discotheque. He answered casually. He wanted to show the consistency of his answers and attitude as he was three weeks ago. But the man continued to seduce and seduce her in a subtle way. In the end, he also asked about status, and other reasons why he always came to discotheques. He said that he already had a wife but did not have children. His wife is very busy with work and he always lies that overtime nights get the job done. From there he later learned of his status, and a little he began to believe that the man was not looking for a mate but as he thought, which was just looking for entertainment. Finally he decided he was willing to invite him out of the discotheque after late at night. The man took her to a hotel for just a chat. Not thinking long, he just agreed. And there was premarital sexual relations.

The case of the fourth subject and the fifth subject is also somewhat different. They are initially tainted by their boyfriends, then take revenge on other men, as if every man is all the same, that is, always kind in the beginning, then when they get what they get, just leave the woman they stained. So it is not only sexual pleasure, but there is also an element of revenge against all men.

The description above can be concluded that in general, dating behavior between adolescents and adolescents continues in premarital sexual relations and these acts are repeated repeatedly. These actions are done on the basis of awareness to get pleasure and enjoyment. In general, when they have broken up with their boyfriends, premarital sexual needs are channeled / committed to other people in a transactional form, or just looking for satisfaction and there are also feelings of resentment towards men's behavior, because they have been defiled and just abandoned.

5. CONCLUSION

After the data is analyzed and it is found that the substance is related to the premarital sexual behavior of adolescents wearing hijab, it can be concluded as follows.

Adolescents realize that premarital sexual acts both towards adolescents and other people are very enjoyable, but it is against their religious beliefs. It would be even more sinful to be professional at it. Because of this condition, every time a teenager in a veiled sexual relationship has a feeling of fear, guilt, worry, and remorse after doing it. But regret is hard to stop the act.

Premarital sexual relations among adolescents generally occur through the following stages: introduction, dating, and then having sexual intercourse on the basis of mutual love. In the next week, premarital sexual behavior becomes a habit and a biological and financial need. However, there are some teenagers who, without going through this process, commit premarital sex out of curiosity but gradually it becomes a habit and a biological necessity.

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