

Peer Conformity in the "Manis Manja" Community

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Abstract: Peer conformity is a problem that almost everyone experiences; both adults and adolescents often adjust their behavior and opinions to their peer group. Thus, this study analyzed the condition of peer conformity in the waria community "Manis Manja." This study used a descriptive quantitative approach that tried to describe the data as it is. The participants in this study were members of the waria community "Manis Manja" in Kerinci Regency, which amounted to 10 people. The research data were revealed using the Peer Conformity Scale, which has been tested for validity and reliability. The study's results were processed and analyzed using statistical analysis of categorization norms. The results showed that the condition of peer conformity in the "Manis Manja" community in Kerinci Regency was in the medium category, meaning that members of the "Manis Manja" community made adjustments to their group environment by the norms or rules in their group, and tended to follow the styles and behaviors of other group members. Peer conformity influences adolescent behavior through the behavior in a group. This research is the first to describe peer conformity in the transgender community. This research is the first to reveal the condition of peer conformity in the "Manis Manja" waria community, Kerinci Regency. This research discusses the problem of peer conformity in the "Manis Manja" community.

Keywords: community; conformity; "manis manja"

Introduction

Adolescence is a time when individuals tend to conformity and follow everything, including attitudes and habits that exist in their group; adolescents in their group will feel themselves finding their identity and have the hope of not accepting rejection from the conformity (Pranata & Indrawati, 2017). Peer groups become very influential and meaningful in a person's environment and social life because they can be a place to talk socially and take on various roles. Peer groups also make teenagers feel very lucky to their friends because they become a source of pleasure and attachment with their peers (Aulia & Hasanah, 2020).

Conformity affects the adjustment of adolescent behavior in a group that adheres to a norm so that individuals who get pressure from the group will change their beliefs and behavior to the norms or regulations in the group called conformity. Conformity is a change in individual behavior due to pressure experienced from the group in real or just in the form of imagination (Myers, 1994; Myers & Arenson, 1968). Conformity also appears when an individual follows the behavior or attitudes of others due to pressure that arises from other people, whether real or imagined (Suminar & Meiyuntari, 2015). Conformity is also the adjustment of the individual's behavior to the norms prevailing in the group and accepting ideas and rules that show the individual's behavior (Baron & Byrne, 2004; Ningrum et al., 2019).

Conformity is the tendency to change a person's beliefs and behavior to make the same as his peers' behavior and the standards of behavior determined by peer group members (Sulaiman et al., 2022). The behavior of an individual in his group often does not care about their feelings as a group member and always follows the rest of the group (Hati & Setyawan, 2015). Of the many relationships among peers, namely peer conformity, a teenager will have a high probability of conforming with his peers (Hanifa & Muslikah, 2019).

The existence of norms contained in a group affects the formation of conformity, which will be obeyed by group members (Rahmayanthi, 2013). A person's nature depends on the influence of his environment; making friends with a good person will make people gain helpful knowledge, morals, and good charity (Sukri & Suhaili, 2021). Then, the strong bond with peers

causes conformity (Imansyah & Setyawan, 2018). Social and emotional development in adolescents does not rule out the possibility of directing adolescents to behave (Raviyoga & Marheni, 2019). Teenagers will also seek peer support through friendships (Khafida & Hadiyati, 2019); conformity is also a critical phenomenon that is key to a teenager's behavior (Umam, 2021).

Peer conformity is a behavior that often occurs in the community, especially in the environment of adolescent children; this peer conformity occurs because of the adjustment of adolescents to the norm to be the same as their peer group (Monks et al., 2019; Sukarno & Indrawati, 2018). Many teenagers think that if their behavior and appearance follow the group members, they can join the group (Sartika & Yandri, 2019). Conformity arises when individuals perform the same attitudes and behaviors as others because of real pressure or just their imagination. Conformity can be positive and negative; negative traits include hitting, stealing, smoking, drinking, damaging public facilities, and many other negative behaviors (Kartini, 2016). We can see the conformity of adolescents from three signs, namely cohesion, agreement, and obedience in a group (Parawansa & Nasution, 2022; Santrock, 2003).

The most important basis of this conformity is when an individual does something that tends to be the same as other individuals even though the behavior includes deviant behavior, where individuals who have high conformity tend to have a nature that depends on the norms that exist in a group (Alfaiz et al., 2021; Hati & Setyawan, 2015). Teenagers seek more support from their friendships because they spend more time with their friends (Juliawati et al., 2020; Khafida & Hadiyati, 2019; Papalia et al., 2007).

The presence of peer conformity has a strong effect on the behavior of adolescents. The pressure of conformity stems from the rules they have agreed upon, both written and unwritten rules, which in the agreement require group members to follow the rules that have been made (Umam, 2021) So that there is a change in behavior and beliefs that occur due to pressure from the group (Baisa & Indrawati, 2016; Jackson et al., 2021). There are two bases for forming conformity: the first normative influence or conformity with desires and then informational influence or adjustment due to the fulfillment of desires (Fitriyani et al., 2013; Myers, 1994). Peer conformity exists with the aim that the individual does not get reproached, is not alienated, and can be well accepted by his group (Mira et al., 2023). Members of a peer group have some similarities with group members, such as age, social status, education, and others (Astrika, 2016). Individuals also adjust to the mindset, habits, and values they profess within a group (Permatasari et al., 2021).

From the initial survey, researchers revealed that the problem that occurs in the "Manis Manja" community in Kerinci Regency is the communication problem that the group members like to experience, where members like to have problems with fellow group members due to rude communication when they talk and sometimes offend other group members. The need to be accepted in a group makes adolescents change their attitudes and behavior according to the behavior of friends in the group (Adeline & Yus, 2019). Adolescents need the name of appreciation that they can be independent and perform tasks like adults and can account for their attitudes and actions, making them feel confident and valued (Hartaty & Azis, 2014). In addition, peer conformity can influence adolescents' tendency to develop aggressive behavior (Parastianti, 2020). The actions taken by adolescents are not all acceptable to the group environment and social environment (Ganta & Soetjningsih, 2022). Individuals choose to conform fourfold: the desire to be liked, the raccoon of rejection, the desire to feel right, and the cognitive consequences (Winarsih & Saragih, 2016).

In this conformity, there is also a strangeness where teenagers do not have their income. The group's influence makes teenagers follow what is done in their group (Perdana & Mujiasih, 2017). Undeniably, adolescence is a time when peer influence is robust compared to childhood

(Indrayana & Hendrati, 2013). Every teenager should be able to think good and evil in an environment where they accept their peers, which can positively impact them (Mahmudi & Wardani, 2022).

This study reveals the condition of peer conformity in the "Manis Manja" community, which is unique in several ways. This study is the first to describe peer conformity in the transgender community. Second, this study is the first to reveal the condition of peer conformity in the waria community "Manis Manja" Kerinci Regency. Third, research is carried out professionally by following the rules of scientific research: Currently, research in the previous sector is very different (Puspitasar & Tama, 2021). Fourth, this study discusses the problem of peer conformity in the "Manis Manja" community. This study aims to reveal the condition of peer conformity in the "Manis Manja" community and the factors that influence it. In an analytical study of peer conformity in the spoiled sweet community, it was found that conformity also appears when an individual follows the behavior or attitudes of other people due to pressure that arises from other people, whether real or imagined (Suminar & Meiyuntari, 2015). The existence of peer conformity has a strong influence on adolescent behavior. Conformity pressure comes from the rules they have agreed to, both written and unwritten rules, which in the agreement require group members to follow the rules made (Umam, 2021). This must be clarified between the research and the facts in the field. The facts in the field found by researchers are that conforming peers in the sweet, spoiled community tend to join for personal reasons, not because of pressure or invitations from other people. Moreover, there is also no written or unwritten agreement before joining the community. Future researchers can exploit this gap to answer whether peer conformity influences the spoiled sweet community or other factors that need to be researched.

Method

This research uses quantitative methods with a descriptive approach, where quantitative research is a research approach that focuses on building theories from facts and existing data; this quantitative research emphasizes numerical data analysis and is then analyzed or processed with appropriate statistical methods.

Participants in this study were members of the "Manis Manja" community, one of the *waria* communities in Kerinci Regency. This community consists of 10 people from different villages in Kerinci Regency; the habits carried out by members of this community, one of them likes to take part in volleyball tournaments organized by surrounding villages and also often becomes a *biduan* at community celebrations. An ethical agreement was agreed upon with "Manis Manja" community members as research participants. They are permitted to reveal their names by using initials to maintain the confidentiality of data for the benefit of research and scientific publications. Furthermore, this research has also been tested by the Research Ethics Committee at the Institute for Research and Community Service of the State Islamic Institute of Kerinci.

Furthermore, researchers adopted several items that fit the purpose of this study, which were then tested for validity and reliability with Cronbach's Alpha of 0.85 so that the questions on a scale amounted to 47 questions with five indicators, namely personal reasons (10 items), pleasure (10 items), compulsion (9 items), disapproval (9 items), and solidarity (9 items).

Results and Discussion

Both adults and adolescents often adapt their behaviors and opinions to peer groups, even when they know better what is best for them (Haun & Tomasello, 2011). Usually, adolescents are subject to peer pressure, which shows sensitivity to peers as their primary social reference

group. Thus, this study was conducted on ten respondents who were members of the "Manis Manja" community to reveal the condition of peer conformity. Data on research results, in general, can be seen in the following table:

Table 1. Peer Conformity

Category	Score Range	Frequency	Percentage
Low	$X < 91,26$	2	20 %
Average	$91,26 \leq X < 133,54$	6	60 %
High	$133,54 \geq X$	2	20 %

Table 1 shows that two respondents have low peer conformity, with a percentage of 20%. Four respondents have average peer conformity, with a percentage of 60%, and two respondents have high peer conformity, with a percentage of 20%. So, the average peer conformity in this community is categorized as average, proven by the average respondent acquisition score of 112.40. The table above shows that four respondents have moderate peer conformity because there are two basics for forming conformity: first, the normative influence or conformity to desires, and then, the informational influence or adjustment due to the fulfillment of desires. (Fitriyani et al., 2013; Myers, 1994). If one of these factors is absent, it will make group members tend to be less interested in their community.

Then, to find out the condition of peer conformity seen from various aspects, it can be seen in the following figure:

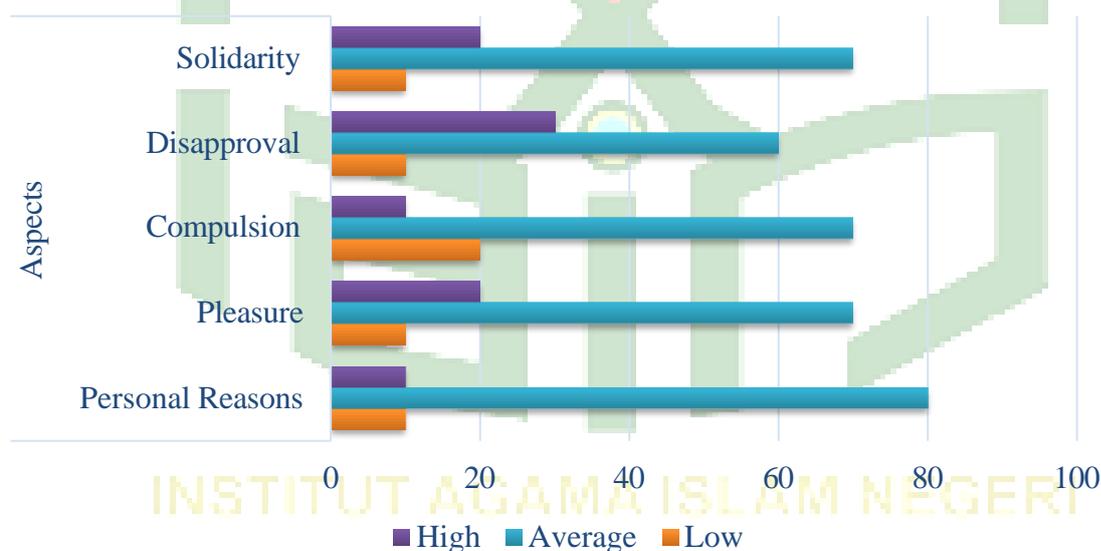


Figure 1. Peer Conformity per Indicator

Figure 1 shows that the average peer conformity on the personal reason indicator is in the medium category, with an average respondent score of 21.30. Then, the pleasure indicator was in the medium category, with an average respondent score of 25.50. Furthermore, the compulsion indicator is in the medium category, with an average respondent score of 21.90. Furthermore, the disapproval indicator is in the medium category with an average obtained from the respondent score of 21.20, and the solidarity indicator is in the medium category with an average obtained from the respondent score of 22.50.

Generally, peer conformity in the "Manis Manja" community in Kerinci Regency is categorized as average, with the highest percentage of 60%. That is, the attitudes and behaviors of members of this community are determined by their friends' norms, rules, styles, and ways based on personal reasons, pleasure, compulsion, disapproval, and solidarity. This study also

supports previous studies, which stated that peer conformity influences a person's behavior in their environment to carry out antisocial, prosocial, or neutral behavior (Berndt, 2015). Adolescents tend to change their attitudes and behaviors to fit in with others, a process of peer influence called peer conformity (Gommans et al., 2017); teens with influencer popularity were more strongly associated with peer conformity than their likes and influential status (either popularity or favorability) played a minor role in this.

Peer conformity encourages harmony between individuals and secures their interpersonal, physical, and mental well-being (Laursen & Veenstra, 2023). Confirmative teens are more likely to be white, have low self-esteem, refrain from using adaptive coping skills, and are more socially anxious (Kosten et al., 2013). However, suppose proper treatment is not carried out in this community. In that case, it is likely also to hurt their lives, such as academic procrastination (Imansyah & Setyawan, 2018), the emergence of consumptive behavior (Perdana & Mujiasih, 2017), the occurrence of aggressive behavior and emotional maturity disorders (Raviyoga & Marheni, 2019), the occurrence of bullying behavior (Adriel & Indrawati, 2019), increased intention of premarital sexual behavior (Pranata & Indrawati, 2017).

This study has several areas for improvement, such as the number of research samples that are too small, so it cannot be used as a benchmark in concluding broadly. Then, the community used as a place of research is only limited to one community; research is conducted quantitatively descriptively, so it cannot answer all personal aspects.

Conclusions and Suggestions

Conformity refers to a person's tendency to adapt their behavior or outlook to those around them. Peer conformity refers to a person's tendency to conform their behaviors, attitudes, or views to those of their peers. It is a common social phenomenon among adolescents and young adults where individuals want to be accepted and recognized by their group. Peer conformity refers to a person's tendency to conform their behaviors, attitudes, or views to those of their peers. It is a common social phenomenon among adolescents and young adults where individuals want to be accepted and recognized by their group. The condition of peer conformity in the "Manis Manja" community in Kerinci Regency is average. That is, the attitudes and behaviors of members of this community are determined by their friends' norms, rules, styles, and ways based on personal reasons, pleasure, compulsion, disapproval, and solidarity.

From this study, it is recommended that further researchers be able to research with the same theme on a larger scale to get a complete picture of peer conformity in the *waria* community in Indonesia. The results of this research can also be a reference for guidance and counseling teachers or counselors to understand their clients' behavior, which is influenced by psychological, social, and situational factors that influence their clients and their tendencies to adapt to existing norms and to be able to determine the impact positive and negative effects of peer conformity.

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