The Conformity Differences Viewed from Gender at Teenagers of Islamic School of Tsanawiyah Irsyadul Islamiyah, Bagan Sinembah

Istiana

Lecturer at Psychological Faculty, Medan Area University (UMA), Medan, Indonesia

ABSTRACT: In teenagers, age, both male and female, their proximity to peer-group is very high because besides the peer-group ties replace the family ties, they are also a source of affection, sympathy and understanding, sharing experiences and as a place for the teenagers to achieve autonomy and independence. Conformity is a tendency to change a person's beliefs or behaviors to suit the behavior of others. There is a difference of conformity based on the result of calculation from Analysis of Variance 1 Lane, in which it is known there is a difference of the male conformity and the conformity of female. This result is known by viewing the coefficient value of Anava F = 531.864 with significant coefficient 0.000. This means that the significant value obtained is smaller than 0.050. The proposed hypothesis is accepted assuming There is a difference in conformity in terms of gender in teenagers is assumed that the conformity of adolescent boys is lower than the conformity of adolescent girls.

Keywords: conformity; gender; teenagers; student

I.   INTRODUCTION

When we see teenagers at age, both male and female, their proximity to peer-group is very high because besides the peer-group ties replace the family ties, they are also a source of affection, sympathy and understanding, sharing experiences and as a place for the teenagers to achieve autonomy and independence. The information from his friends often creates a sense of curiosity that forms a series of questions in teenagers, ambiguous questions, and when the individual is difficult to decide or answer the question, then it will be easier for the individual to conform. The teenagers' adjustment to norms by behaving similarly to peer groups is called conformity (Baron & Byrne, 2005). Meanwhile, according to Kim and Mark (in Sears, 2009) conformity has the meaning of maturity and inner strength. The willingness to adapt to group norms is considered as necessary and important for harmony among group members. According to Baron and Byrne (2005) there are four factors that influence conformity namely: cohesiveness, group size, social support, gender differences.

Sex according to Hungu (2007) is the difference between women and men biologically since a person was born. Sex relates to male and female bodies, where men produce sperm, while women produce egg cells and are biologically capable of menstruating, pregnant and lactating. Biological differences and biological functions of men and women cannot be exchanged between the two, and their function remains with men and women in all races that exist on earth.

II.   THEORETICAL REVIEW

2.1 Understanding the Teenager

According to Santrock (2003) teen age is a transitional period, when an individual undergoes physical and psychological changes from childhood to adulthood. Santrock (2003) also says that during this transition period, teenagers are viewed from two different sides, on the one hand teenagers want to be independent without the help of their parents anymore but on the other hand teenagers still need help from their parents. Papalia, Olds, and Feldman (2009) say that teenager is a transition between childhood to adulthood, which includes major changes in physical, cognitive, and psychosocial aspects.

According to Salzman (Yusuf, 2011) teenager is a period of dependence development on parents towards the independence, sexual interests, self-reflection, and attention to aesthetic values and moral issues. This long teenager development is known as a time of full problems and trouble, not only for the teenager but also for parents, teachers, and the surrounding community (Papalia, Olds & Feldman, 2009).

2.2 Definition of Conformity

According to Cialdini & Goldstein (Taylor, 2009) Conformity is a tendency to change a person's beliefs or behaviors to suit the behavior of others. Kartono and Gulo (2000) add that conformity is a tendency to be influenced by group pressure and not to oppose the norms outlined by the group.

The group's conformity shows the behavior of the individual who perform the action in accordance with the expectations of the social group in which the behavior is an expression of consent to the group norms. The norms are rules of acceptable and expected behavior. In addition, the norms will also determine the appropriate behavior performed by a person (Myers, 1988). Zebua and Nurdjayadi (2001) add that conformity means being subject to the group even though there is no direct demand to follow what the group has done.

Based on the above description it can be concluded that conformity is the tendency of a person to change his belief to be the same behavior with the others. And to change the pattern of life so that it can be in harmony with our surroundings.

2.3 Understanding of Sex (Gender)

Sex (gender) according to Hungu (2007) is the difference between women and men biologically since a person was born. Sex relates to male and female bodies, where men produce sperm, while women produce egg cells and are biologically capable of menstruating, pregnant and lactating. Biological differences and biological functions of men and women cannot be exchanged between the two, and their function remains with men and women in all races that exist on earth. Gender is also a basic element of one's self-concept. Knowing that "I am a woman" or "I am a man" is a part of one's personal identity. People often see themselves as having interests and personalities that match their gender (Taylor, Peplau and Sears, 2009).

John M. Echols & Hassan Sadhily (2004) suggest that the word gender comes from English which means sex. In general, the notion of gender is a visible difference between men and women when viewed from values and behavior.

2.4 Differences in Conformity Viewed from Sex

Baron and Byrne (2005) define conformity as a kind of social influence in which individuals change their attitudes and behavior to conform to existing social norms. Many factors affect the conformity of one's fear of social reproach. Teens try to behave in accordance with the norms that exist in the group. Attitudes to adaptation to peers are always defended by teenagers, although it can lead to contradictions between teenagers and their parents due to the differences in values. Teenagers are very troubled of social reproaches from their group. The feelings of conformity are closely related to the contribution that teenagers receive from their peers, so that teenagers feel needed and feel valuable in social situations. The fear of social censure makes teenagers difficult to control their motions. Sense of pain is some of the most prominent emotions in adolescence. It shows the emotions of immature teenagers.

Male and female have differences in conformity. In a situation where there is a pressure in the group and there is an audience in it, females are easier to conform than males. Conformity is more common in female teenagers, this is because female teenagers are portrayed as gentle, wise, sensitive to other people's feelings, attracted to self-performances, and have a very large sense of security (Sears, 1985).

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Based on the method, this research will describe: (A) Identification of research variables, (B) Operational definition of research, (C) Population and sample, (D) Data collection method, (E) Validity and rehabilitation of measuring instruments, (F) Data analysis Method.

3.1 Identification of Research Variables

In this research there are 2 types of variables. The first variable is dependent variable and the second is independent variable.
1. Dependent variable: conformity
2. Free variable: sex (gender)

3.2 Definition of Variable Operational

A social influence that shapes attitudes on a person who can change so that fits the social circumstances that there is a change of form, attitude and function of the role between male and female in continuing the lineage. The operational definition of this research variable is:

a. Conformity is a tendency to change a person's beliefs or behaviors to suit the behavior of others. Conformity is measured by aspects. According to taylor (2004) it is divided into five aspects, namely: Impersonation, Adjustment, Trust, Agreement, Obedience. Conformity is shown by scores obtained on the conformity scale, the higher the score is the higher the conformity is, and the lower the score is, the lower the conformity is.

b. Sex (gender) is the difference between female and male biologically since a person was born. To distinguish the gender, it is seen from the filling of the scale in the self identity.

3.3 Population and Sample

a. Research Population

According to Sugiyono (2010) population is a generalization region which consists of objects/subjects that have certain qualities and characteristics set by researchers to be studied and then drawn the conclusions. According to Hartono (2011) population with certain characteristics are the finite number and not infinite. Research can only be carried out in a finite population. The population in this research is the teenagers who attended the Islamic School of Tsanawiyah Irsyadul Islamiyah, Bagan Sinembah Class VII and VIII which amounted to 160 people including 75 males and 85 females.

b. Research Sample

The sampling technique in this study uses a quota sampling technique. It is a technique that is taken sampling by determining the number of specific samples as targets that must be met in the sampling of the population (especially the infinite or unclear), then with the benchmark the number of researchers take samples by arbitrary, as long as it meets the requirements as a sample of that population (Sugiyono, 2010). Samples taken are as many as 60 people, 30 teenage boys and 30 teenage girls.

3.4 Data Collection Method

In determining the results of this research, the researcher used data collection methodology using conformity scale with gender scale. The method used in this research is the scale method, which is a scale that measures conformity based on the conformity aspects according to Taylor (2004) which is divided into five aspects, namely:

a. Imitation
b. Adjustments
c. Trust
d. Agreement
e. Obedience

The above scale uses Likert scale with the Answer Options that is *Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree,* and *Strongly Disagree*. This statement is based on a favorable and unfavorable form. The research given for the favorable answers are *Strongly Agree (SS)* is given a value of 4, *Agree (S)* is given a value of 3, *Disagree (TS)* is given a value of 2, and *Strongly Disagree (STS)* is 1. Meanwhile for the unfavorable items, the assessment given for the answers *Strongly Agree (SS)* is given a value of 1, *Agree (S)* is given a value of 2, *Disagree (TS)* is given a value of 3 and *Strongly Disagree (STS)* is rated 4.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of Measuring Instruments

Validity is a measure that shows how far a measuring instrument can measure what needs to be measured (Azwar, 1997). The measurements can be said of *high validity* if the measuring instrument can provide results in accordance with the size of the symptoms or measured parts (Hadi, 1990). The technique used to test the validity of measuring instrument in this research is Product Moment analysis that is by correlating between scores obtained on each item with the score of measuring instrument. The total score is the value obtained from the sum of all item scores. The correlation between item scores with total score must be significant based on certain statistic size; the degree of correlation can be searched by using Pearson correlation coefficient by using formula of validity as follows:

$$r_{xy} = \frac{\sum XY - \frac{(\sum X)(\sum Y)}{N}}{\sqrt{\left\{\sum X^2 - \frac{(\sum X)^2}{N}\right\}\left\{\sum Y^2 - \frac{(\sum Y)^2}{N}\right\}}}$$

Note:
The correlation coefficient between x variable (score of each subject each item) with y variable (total score of all items)

$\sum XY$: Number of multiplication results between Vx and Vy
$\sum X$: Total number of subjects per item
$\sum Y$: Total score of items in subject
$\sum X2$: Number of Square score of x
$\sum Y$: Number of Square score of y
N : Number of subject

To avoid over estimated, then it is used part whole technique with the following formula:

$$R_{bt} = \frac{(r_{xy})(SDx)(SDy)}{(SDx)^2 + (SDy)^2 - 2\,(r_{xy})(SDx)(SDy)}$$

Note:

rbt   : correlation coefficient after correlated with Part whole
rxy   : correlation coefficient before correlation
SDx   : deviation standard of item score
Sdy   : deviation standard of score total
2   : Constant Number

    Reliability of a measuring instrument is defined as the constancy or consistency of the measuring instrument which in principle shows relatively no different results when re-measurement of the same subject (Azwar, 1997). Meanwhile Hadi (1990) said that reliability is the accurate measuring tool or consistency and the research results. Conformity scale reliability analysis seen from gender in adolescent at school of MTs Irsyadul Islamiyah Kecamatan Bagan Sinembah by using Hoyt variance analysis formula as follows:

$$\text{rtt} = 1 - \frac{MKi}{Mks}$$

Note:
rtt: Index of measuring tool reliability
1: Constant Number
Mki: Mean squares between items
Mks: Mean squares between subjects
All statistical analyzes based on the above formula, researchers use the help of SPSS for Windows Release 15.8.

3.6 Method of Data Analysis

    Data analysis method used in this research is Analysis of Varians 1 Path, where in this research conformity becomes the path/classification. The conformity of the above problem is coded A1, Gender is called X in sex given X1 Male and X2 Female. The independent variable (X) written by symbol A1 While the variable to be measured or dependent variable (Y) in the writing chart is denoted by the letter X. Here is the research chart Analysis of Variance 1 Path:

A1	A1
X1	X2

Note:
A1 = Conformity
X1 = Male
X2 = Female

    Before conducting the data analysis by using the technique of Analysis of Variants 1 of this path, then first the assumptions test was conducted to the research data, among others are:
a. Distribution normality test that is to know whether the research data (conformity) spread following the principle of normal curve.
 b. Variance homogeneity test that is to see or test whether the data have been obtained from a group of subjects who in some psychological aspects are the same (homogeneous).

IV. DISCUSSION

4.1 Preparation of research measuring instruments

The preparation in this research is to prepare a measuring instrument that will be used for the research, which starts with the preparation of conformity:

A) Conformity Scale

  The conformity scale in this study is based on the aspects of conformity that are presented by Taylor, et al (2004), namely:
a. Imitation: A desire of the individual to be equal to others either openly or under pressure (real or imagined) leads to conformity.
b. Adjustments: A desire of the individual to be accepted by others leads to individual conformity toward others. Individuals usually make adjustments to the norms that exist in the group.
c. Trust: The greater the individual's faithfulness to the correct information of others is, the accuracy of information that chooses conforms against others increases.
d. Agreement:Something that has become a joint decision to make social forces that can cause conformity.
e. Obedience:A response that arises as a result of the loyalty or subordination of the individual to a particular authority, so that the authority can make people become conform to the things delivered.

Table. 1
Distribution of the Grains Spread of Conformity Scale before Test

No	Conformity Aspects	Indicator	Item Number		Total
			Favo	Unfavo	
1	Imitation	a. The individual behaviors to be equal to others either openly or under pressure b. Following fashion in groups	1, 11, 12, 26	6, 17, 18, 29	8
2	Adjustments	a. The individual behavior to be acceptable to others b. Individuals usually make adjustments to the norms in groups	2, 13, 27, 28	7, 19, 20, 30	8
3	Trust	a. Confidence toward the group b. Receiving the information that is assumed to be true from the groups	3, 14, 31, 35	8, 21, 33, 36	8
4	Agreement	a. Choosing joint decision of the group	4, 15	9, 23	2
5	Obedience	a. Loyalty to the group b. The regulation that must be performed	5, 16, 32, 34	10, 22, 24, 25	8
	Total		18	18	36

The above scale is arranged based on Likert scale with 4 Answer Options, *Strongly Agree, Agree, Disagree* and *Strongly Disagree*. The statements are arranged by *favorable* and *unfavorable* forms. The research given for the *favorable* answer is *Strongly Agree (SS)* which is given a value of 4, *Agreed (S)* is given a value of 3, *Disagree (TS)* is given a value of 2, and *Strongly Disagree (STS)* is 1. Meanwhile the *unfavorable* items are, the assessment given for the answers *Strongly Agree (SS)* is given a value of 1, *Agree (S)* is given a value of 2, *Disagree (TS)* is given a value of 3 and *Strongly Disagree (STS)* is rated 4.

B) Implementation of the Measuring Instrument Test

The test in this research was conducted on April 5, 2017 on the students of Islamic School of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Irsyadul Islamiyah Kecamatan Bagan Sinembah class VII and VIII. The distributed scale was 60 copies that is the conformity scale which is analyzed by using program of SPSS version 15,8 for windows to know the validity and the reliability. This test uses the used try outs that are the data that has been taken back and used as the data sample of the research.

The process of the implementation of this test is to provide the information about the meaning and the purpose of the researcher to spread the scale. After the students understand the procedure of filling the scale, the scale is distributed to be filled in immediately. After all the scales have been collected, an assessment of the grain scale is conducted by creating a value format based on the scores on each sheet, then the scores that are the subject's choice on each statement item are transferred to millimeter paper which is formatted according to the need for the data tabulation that is the lane for the statement number and line for subject number.

The result of conformity scale research shows that from 36 items spread, in 5 aspects there are 35 valid grains and 1 invalid that is the item number 33.

Table. 2: Distribution of Grain Spreads Statement of Conformity Scale after Validity Test

No	Conformity Aspects	Item Number				Total
		Favorable		Unfavorable		
		Valid	Invalid	Valid	Invalid	
1	Imitation	1, 11, 12, 26	_	6, 17, 18, 29	_	8
2	Adjustments	2, 13, 27, 28	_	7, 19, 20, 30	_	8
3	Trust	3, 14, 31, 35	–	8, 21, 36	33	8
4	Agreement	4, 15	_	9, 23	_	4
5	Obedience	5, 16, 32, 34	_	10, 22, 24, 25	_	8
	Total	18	_	17	1	36

C) Implementation of Research

This research uses the used try out unused which means that data that have been taken back is used as the sample data of the research and conducted on April 05, 2017 at 08.00 - 12.00. The implementation of the data collection of this questionnaire was held at Islamic School of Tsanawiyah Irsyadul Islamiyah. The scale spread is 60 copies and all can be analyzed to determine the validity and reliability of the scale, because it qualifies by providing answers according to the filling instructions.

The steps taken in the implementation of this research is to provide the information about the meaning and the purpose of the researchers to spread the scale. After all the scales have been collected, an assessment of the grain scale is conducted by creating a value format based on the scores on each sheet, then the scores that are the subject's choice on each statement item are transferred to millimeter paper formatted according to the need for the tabulation of data that is the lane for the statement number and line for the subject number. The result of conformity scale research shows that from 36 items spread, in 5 aspects there are 35 valid grains and 1 invalid item that is number 33.

4.2 Data Analysis and Research Results

Data analysis technique used in this research is Analysis of 1 Path Variance. This is conducted in relation to the limited number of research samples. Then by looking at the results of the conformity scale test, it is known 36 grains of statement there is 1 invalid and 35 are valid. In line with the system used in this research, the data from the valid items are taken for the research data. The point is that the value of the items is summed again, then after the number of the conformity scores from each student is known. From this it can be expressed as the independent variable (X) is the gender and as the dependent variable (Y) is the conformity. Before performing the analysis using Analysis of Variant 1 Line, it is necessary the assumption to be tested to the research data. The assumptions tests are conducted in this research include the test of distribution normality and the test of variance homogeneity.

A) Assumptions Test
Test of distribution normality

The distribution normality test is used to prove that the distribution of research data is the center of attention, spreading on the basis of normal curve principle. The distribution normality test was analyzed by using Kolmogrov and Smirnov. Based on the analysis, it is known that the conformity variable data follows the normal distribution, it distributed in accordance with the normal curve principle.

Table. 3: Summary of Test of distribution normality Result

Variable	Average	SD	K-S	P	Description
Conformity	91.333	24.142	1.681	0.000	Normal

Note:
Average	= Average value
Chi^2	= Price of Kolmogorv-Smirnov
SD	= Standard Deviation
P	= Opportunity for Error Occurrence

B) Homogeneity Test of Variance

The homogeneity test of variance is intended to find out whether the subject of research is in some psychological aspects such as the intention data is the same (homogeneous). Based on the homogeneity variance test it is known that the subject of the research comes from a homogeneous sample. As a criterion when $p_{different}$ > 0.050 then it is stated as homogeneous (Nisfiannoor, 2009).

Table. 4: Summary of the Calculation of Homogeneous Variance Test

Variable	Homogeneity Test	Koef	P	Description
Conformity	Levene Test	6.549	0.000	Homogeny

C) Calculation Result of Anava Difference Test

Based on the calculation of Variant 1 lane Analysis, it is known that there is a difference of conformity in terms of sex. This result is known by looking at the value or coefficient of F difference = 531,864 with p = 0.000, < 0,050. Based on this result, it means the proposed hypothesis that there is a difference of conformity in terms of sex is accepted.

Table. 5: Summary of Analysis Result of Variant 1 lane

Source	JK	Db	RK	F	P	Note
Between Groups	31008.267	1	31008.267	531.864	.000	S
Within Groups	3381.467	58	58.301	-	-	-
Total	34389.733	59	-	-	-	-

Note:

JK   : Sum of squares
RK   : Average squares
F   : Coefficient Difference
P   : Opportunity for errors
TS   : Not Significant
S   : Significant

D) Result of Hypothetic Mean Calculation and and Empirical Mean

a.   Hypothetical Mean; The conformity variable in this research is expressed by using a 35 grain scale and formatted with Likert scale 4 answer choices, then the hypothetical mean is $\{(35x1) + (35x4)\}: 2 = 87.5$.

b.   Mean Empirical; Based on the data analysis as seen from the analysis of distribution normality test, it is known that, the empirical mean of conformity variable is 88.933.

c.   Criteria; In finding out the condition of conformity, it is necessary to compare between the mean/ average empirical value with the mean/ average hypothetical value by considering the magnitude of SB or SD number of the variable being measured. The SB or SD value of the conformity variable in total is 91,333, the conformity in males is 66.20 and the conformity in women is 111.666.

So if the mean/ average hypothetical value < mean/average empirical value, where the difference exceeds the number of one SB/SD, it is stated that the research subject has a high conformity, and if the mean/average value of hypothetical > mean/average empirical value, where the difference exceeds the number one deviation standard, it is stated that the subject of research has a low conformity. Next if the mean/average empirical value is not different (not exceeding the number of SD/SB) with the average value of hypothetical, then the conformity is stated as moderate.

Table.6: Calculation Result of Hypothetical Average Value and Empirical Average Value

VARIABLE (Conformity)	Average Value/Mean		SD /SB	Description
	Hypothetical	**Empirical**		
Male Conformity	87.5	66.20	9.252	Low Conformity
Female Conformity	87.5	111.66	5.566	High Conformity

Based on the above comparison of the two means (hypothetical mean and empirical mean) it is generally known that the subjects of this research have the male conformity has low conformity because the hypothetical value is 87.5 > empirical value of 66.20 and the female conformity has high conformity because the hypothetical value is 87.5 < empirical value 111.66.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the calculation of the Analysis of Variant 1 lane, it is known that there are differences in conformity in terms of sex. This result is known by viewing at the value or coefficient difference F = 531.864 with p = 0.000, < 0.050. Based on these results, the proposed hypothesis that there is a difference of conformity in terms of sex, is accepted that is there is a difference of conformity in terms of sex (gender) in teenage boys and girls in Islamic School of Madrasah Tsanawiyah Irsyadul Islamiyah, Bagan Sinembah.

The results of this research are in line with the theory of Baron and Byrne (2005) who define the conformity as a kind of social influence where the individuals change their attitudes and behavior in accordance with the existing social norms. Many factors affect the conformity and one of them is the fear of social reproach. Teens try to behave in accordance with the norms that exist in the group. The rest is seen from the factors that affect the conformity according to Baron and Byrne (2005) are gender differences, group size, social support, and cohesiveness.

In the phenomenon occurs the same student behavior with his group friends by doing what they consider as an adjustment and belief in the group as some male students is seen in groups with mostly wearing pants with bud models, this is because of the influence from their friends who also wear pants with the same

model. In addition, the students are seen to have the same passion to create groups in a COC (Clash of Clan) game that they intentionally form within a community to make it easier against enemies in the event of an attack to gain gold and trophies. They look very enthusiastic when the clock breaks gather in the cafeteria to play the COC together.

The phenomenon seen in female students is not much different from the group of male students, where they are also in groups using the same clothing model that is wearing a hanging skirt, wearing short socks in the sense of below the ankle and wearing a tapered hijab This is because the students may be accepted in their group and it has become their decision together, and if they do not follow the rules of the group then they will be ostracized by friends of the group.

The results of this research indicate that the conformity of schoolgirls at Islamic School of Tsanawiyah in Irsyadul Islamiyah, Bagan Sinembah is in high category, because the hypothetical mean is 87,5 < empirical mean 111,66, while the conformity in student is in lower category because the hypothetical mean is 87,5 > the empirical mean 66,20. This means that the phenomenon seen by the researcher in accordance with the data obtained during the research, where from this research it is noted that the conformity of female students is higher in the Islamic School of Tsanawiyah in Irsyadul Islamiyah, Bagan Sinembah.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on the results obtained in this research, the following conclusions can be said that there is a difference of conformity based on the result of calculation from Analysis of Variance 1 Lane, in which it is known there is a difference of the male conformity and the conformity of female. This result is known by viewing the coefficient value of Anava F = 531.864 with significant coefficient 0.000. This means that the significant value obtained is smaller than 0.050. The proposed hypothesis is accepted assuming There is a difference in conformity in terms of gender in teenagers is assumed that the conformity of adolescent boys is lower than the conformity of adolescent girls. Based on data analysis, this research reveals the conformity in males has low conformity because the hypothetical value is 87,5 > empirical value 66,20, and the conformity in women have high conformity because the hypothetical value is 87,5 < empirical value 111.66.

REFERENCES

[1]   Ali, Mohammad and Asrori, Muhammad. Psikologi Remaja Perkembangan. Jakarta: PT Bumi Aksara 2007.
[2]   Alfian, I. N. & Suminar, D. R. 2003. Perbedaan Tingkat Kebermaknaan Hidup
[3]   Remaja Akhir pada Berbagai Status Identitas Ego dengan Jenis Kelamin sebagai Kovariabel.INSAN. Vol. 5, No. 2, 87-109.
[4]   Azwar, S. 1997. Reliabilitas dan Validitas. Yogyakarta : Penerbit Liberty
[5]   Baron, R. A & Byrne, D. 2005. Psikologi Sosial jilid 2. Jakarta: Erlangga
[6]   Dwimukti, Y. 2007 . Kasus Penyalahgunaan Narkoba Khususnya Pada Remaja.
[7]   Fakih, Mansour. 2006. Analisis Gender & Transformasi Sosial. Pustaka Pelajar: Yogyakarta.
[8]   Gunarsa, S. D. (2012). Bunga Rampai Psikologi Perkembangan Anak Sampai Usia Lanjut. Jakarta : BPK
[9]   Hadi, Sutrisno, 1999. Metode Research, Edisi 1, Cetakan 27, Yogyakarta : Andi Offset
[10]   _____, 1986. Metode Research, Edisi 1, Cetakan 27, Yogyakarta : Andi Offset
[11]   Hartono. 2011. Metodologi Penelitian. Pekanbaru: Zanafa
[12]   Hungu. 2007. Demografi Kesehatan Indonesia. Jakarta: Grasindo.
[13]   John M. Echols, Hassan Sadily, 2004 Kamus Inggris – Indonesia, (Jakarta: PT. Gramedia Pustaka Utama.
[14]   Kartono & Gulo, D. 2000. Kamus Psikologi. Bandung: Pionir Jaya.
[15]   Kartono, K.2006. Kamus Psikologi. Bandung: Pionir Jaya
[16]   Mappiare. 2004. Pengantar Konseling dan Psikoterapi. Jakarta: Rajawali Pers.
[17]   Monks. 2002. Psikologi Perkembangan : Pengantar Dalam Berbagai Bagian. Yogyakarta: Gajah Mada University Press.
[18]   Myers, D.G. 1988. Social Psychology .Tokyo: Mc Graw-Hill book company.
[19]   Noviantri, A., Sarwono, W, S., & Bonnita, A. (2006). Sumbangan Prasangka Gender Pada Sikap Bawahan Terhadap Manager Perempuan. Jurnal Psikologi Sosial,12.
[20]   Papalia, D, E., Olds, S, W., & Feldman, R, D. (2009). Human Developmant, edisi 10 perkembangan manusia. Jakarta: Salemba humanika.
[21]   Prawira, Yudha, 2014. " Tinjauan Tetang Kreativitas Dalam Proses Pembelajaran Menulis Tingkat Madrasah Ibtidaiyah", (online), (http://bdkbandung.kemenag.go.id) diakses 10 februari 2015.
[22]   Santrock, J.W. 1996 . Adolescence Edisi VI. Jakarta: Gelora Aksara Pratama
[23]   _____. 2003 . Adolescence Perkembangan Remaja. Jakarta: Erlangga.
[24]   _____. 2007. Remaja (Edisi 11, Jilid 2). Jakarta: Erlangga.
[25]   Sarwono 2009. Psikologi Sosial. Jakarta : Salemba Humanika

[26]   _____. 2011 . Psikologi Remaja. Jakarta : CV. Rajawali
[27]   Sears, D.O. 2004. Psikologi Sosial Jilid 2. Jakarta: Erlangga
[28]   _____. 2009. Psikologi Sosial. Jakarta: Kencana.
[29]   _____. 1994. Psikologi Sosial jilid 2. Jakarta : Erlangga
[30]   Soetjiningsih. 2004. Tumbuh Kembang Remaja dan Permasalahannya. Jakarta: Sagung seto.
[31]   Sugiyono. 2010. Metode Penelitian Pendidikan. Bandung : Alfabeta
[32]   Taylor, Peplau, & sears. 2009. Psikologi Sosial. Jakarta: Kencana.
[33]   _____. 2004. Psikologi Sosial. Jakarta: Kencana.
[34]   Yusuf, S. (2011). Psikologi Perkembangan Anak & Remaja. Bandung: Rosdakarya.
[35]   Zebua, A.S & Nurdjayadi, R.D. 2001. Hubungan antara Konformitas dan Konsep Diri dengan Perilaku Konsumtif pada Remaja Putri. Jurnal Phronesis 3, 6, 7282(jurnal diterbitkan)
[36]   Zikmund, W, G., Sciglimpaglia D., Lundstrom, J, W., & Cowell, G, D. 1984. The Effects Of Gender And Product Stereotyping On Conformity Judgements : An Experiment. Advance in Consumer Research, 11, 265-269.