
The Relationship of The Conformity of People With the Procrastination of Students in SMP Swasta Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa

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Abstract

This research is motivated by the relationship of peer conformity, namely the influence of social groups or peer groups that make individuals experience changes in attitude and behavior to suit the circumstances of the social groups around them. . with the procrastination of students at the Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa PRIVATE SMP in the 2021/2022 academic year. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship between peer conformity and student procrastination at the Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa PRIVATE SMP in the 2021/2022 academic year. This study uses a quantitative method with a correlational design. The population used in this study were all students of Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa PRIVATE SMP, which amounted to 150 students. as for the number of samples used as many as 38 students with the technique of Sample Random Sampling. Based on the results of the research on the relationship between peer conformity and student procrastination at the PRIVATE SMP Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa using the Product Moment correlation test calculation, so that the correlation test obtained is -0.370 with a high correlation coefficient. It can be concluded that peer conformity has a negative relationship with student procrastination, where the lower the peer conformity, the higher the procrastination of students at PRIVATE SMP Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa in the 2021/2022 academic year.

Keywords– *Peer Conformity; Procrastination; Relationship*



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1. Introduction

Peers are a group of individuals who interact with each other. Santrock (2003) defines adolescence as a period of transitional development between childhood and adulthood that includes biological changes. Hurlock, n.d. stated that biological development in adolescents is clearly visible from changes in height, body shape, development of body muscles, and ways of thinking. Psychological development in adolescents is development in terms of emotions, traits and behavior. This causes adolescent girls and boys to experience changes both in social life and daily life and make adolescents/individuals not confident, with the social changes that are experienced causing adolescents to be able to adjust themselves to their peers. To be able to adjust to the peer group, the individual must be willing to follow orders from the group, after the individual has obeyed the group rules, the individual has experienced conformity to the peer group. Lestari & Fauziah (2016) conformity has the best impact on being able to motivate students in learning.

Conformity is adolescent behavior that arises due to pressure and group influence, both positive and negative behavior. Abidin, Upik Khoirul & Anam (2017). According to Sears (2009) conformity is controlled to change the beliefs or behavior that exists within a person to match the behavior of others. In line with what was conveyed by Sears (2009) if someone displays a certain behavior because other people also display that behavior, it is called conformity. Santrock (2003) states that with peer pressure, conformity can be measured from a person's attitudes and behavior which cannot be known from positive or negative traits.

Sarwono, Sarlito Wirawan & Meinarno (2001) there are six characteristics of conformity of group size, choice of voice, mix, general response to behavior, general commitment, status in line with the results of Yudistiro's research (2016) students who have high and very high academic procrastination with the number 4 students or about 7.55 percent in the very high category and 17 percent in the very high category and 17 students or 32.08 percent in the high category. Risdiantoro, Iswinarti, & Hasanati (2016) show that academic procrastination is

mostly carried out by men with an average age of 21 years and under, where age 21 and under are included in the youth category.

In this study, it will be seen whether there is a relationship between peer conformity and student procrastination at SMP Swasta Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa. The existence of conformity in question is the role of taking action for individuals not following the behavior of peers but the individual must have a strong stance without following peers. Therefore, it is necessary to have a useful time so that individuals do not follow the behavior of their peers and do not delay work or homework or school assignments given by the teacher. This research is deemed necessary to improve the quality of education. Fawri (2021) Good education is education that has good learning strategies and good implementation as well.

2. Method

This research is a correlational quantitative research type. Quantitative research methods are considered the most effective to be used because the research data are in the form of numbers and analysis using statistics, based on certain populations and samples with the aim of testing established hypothesis (Sugiono, 2012). The population of this study was all students of Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa Private Junior High School in the 2021/2022 academic year, totaling 150 students consisting of grades VII and VIII (2 classes). This study uses random sampling is a sample taken from a mixture of subjects in the population so that all subjects have the same opportunity to be selected as a sample. Random sampling or random samples taken are 25% of the total population, then 25% of the 150 results are 37.5 and rounded up to 38 students as samples. The instrument used in this study is a questionnaire or questionnaire that will be distributed to students.

3. Result and Discussion

The variables in this study are the independent variable (independent variable) peer conformity and the dependent variable (dependent variable) student procrastination. This research was conducted to determine the extent of the relationship between peer conformity and procrastination of students at the SMP Swasta Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa in the 2021/2022 academic year. This study limits the problem, namely the relationship between peer conformity and procrastination of SMP Swasta Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa students in Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa in the 2021/2022 academic year.

The indicator of conformity in this study uses the statement put forward by Sears (2009) 1) cohesiveness is the strength of the group that causes adolescents to be interested and want to remain members of the group, 2) the agreement of the opinion of the reference group that has been said to have strong pressure so that adolescents must be loyal and adjust their opinions with group opinion, 3) obedience or group demands on adolescents make them willing to take action even though teenagers do not want it. While the procrastination indicator uses procrastination characteristics according to Ferrari, Joseph R., Johnson, J. & McCown (1995) suggesting 1) delays in starting or completing tasks, 2) delays in doing tasks, 3) time gaps between plans and performance. actual, 4) do more fun activities.

The data that the researchers obtained from the research conducted were normally distributed with a significant value > 0.05 , namely $(0.200 > 0.05)$. Based on the results of research and data analysis, it has been proven that there is a relationship between peer conformity and procrastination of students at the SMP Swasta Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa in the 2021/2022 academic year. This is evidenced from the calculation of the correlation coefficient between variables using the Product Moment correlation test ($r\text{-count} = -0.370 > r\text{-table} = 0.312$).

According to Hurlock (2007) academic procrastination is a type of procrastination carried out on formal tasks related to the type of academic task or academic performance. The strong influence of group mates is a form of conformity and is one of the factors suspected of causing students to do academic

procrastination. This is in line with the opinion of Sarwono, Sarlito Wirawan & Meinarno (2001) that there are six characteristics of group distribution conformity, vote choice, combination, general response, behavior, general commitment and status..

Nurmala. S (2007) self (self) is a system of self in the process of interconnected. This system includes various components, one of which is self-regulation which focuses attention and self-control which in the process explains how to regulate and control one's emotions. Nurmala. S (2007) also explains that there are three types of self-control qualities, namely: over control is excessive control that causes a person to hold back a lot in reacting to stimuli. "Under Control" is the tendency to release impulses freely without careful calculation, while "Appropriate Control" is individual control to control impulses appropriately..

Based on the above opinion, it can be concluded that self-control and conformity have a reciprocal relationship where self-control discusses one of the potentials possessed and can be used by individuals in the process of life, including events in what environment the individual lives in, while conformity discusses social or environmental influences. peer groups that make individuals experience changes in attitude and behavior to suit the circumstances of the groups around them, there is also a relationship that is if the individual can control himself against social influences or peers then the individual will not delay the task.

According to Brown Richard E (2009) factors that affect compliance are external factors and internal factors where the internal factors in question are self-adjustment, emotional conditions and self-control. Then the external factors referred to by Brown are peers, demographics, family punishment and authority figures. One of the factors that influence compliance according to Milgram, N., Mey-Tal, G. and Levison (1998) is peer support, which is explained more deeply by Milgram, namely that a person will tend to be in accordance with his social group such as occupation, race, religion. , and the age at which they will tend to behave in the same way as their group.

4. Conclusion

Based on the results of research conducted at the SMP Swasta Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa in the 2021/2022 Learning Year, and data analysis it has been proven that there is a relationship between peer conformity and the procrastination of the SMP Swasta Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa students in the 2021/2022 academic year. This is evidenced from the calculation of the Product Moment correlation test ($r\text{-count} = -0.370 > r\text{-table} = 0.312$). Where $r\text{-count}$ has a negative relationship.

After performing the normality test, it is used to determine the data that has been collected is normally distributed or taken from the normal population. To be able to find out whether or not the norm can use the Kolmogorov Smirnov test, based on the results of the calculation of the data with a normal distribution, this is evidenced by ($0.200 > 0.05$). Data analysis has proven that there is a relationship between peer conformity and procrastination of SMP Swasta Karya Jaya Tanjung Morawa Academic Year 2021/2022. With a result of 0.910 and a very high level of correlation coefficient. So it can be concluded that the hypothesis which states the peer conformity variable has been proven or in other words there is a significant relationship between peer conformity and student procrastination.

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