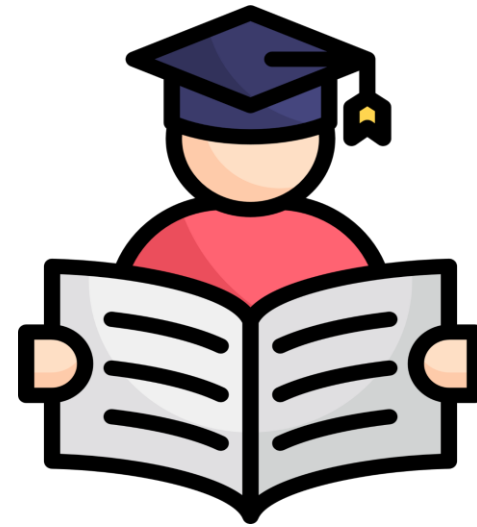




CONFORMITY & COMPLIANCE



Learning Objectives



List at least five examples of behaviors according based on unspoken norms that should be followed in the given situation.



List five example of conformity and provide at least two positive and two negative effects it can have.



Our surroundings are governed by both formal rules (e.g. laws, school regulations) and informal rules (social norms).



Significant developments in the adolescent brain influence their thoughts, feelings, and social behaviors.



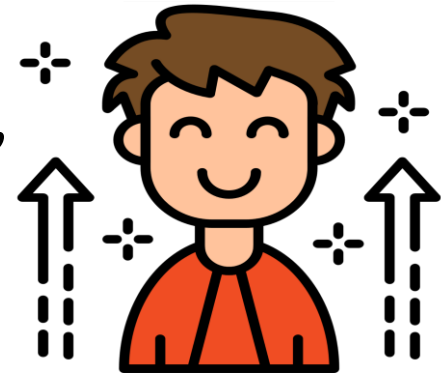
Adhering for rules can be difficult for teenagers due to the ongoing development of their brains.

Limbic System Vs Prefrontal Cortex

Regulates emotions and sensations of pleasure, develops rapidly in early adolescence.



Regulates decision-making and self-control, developing more slowly until the 20s.



Limbic system = accelerator, prefrontal cortex = brake pedal
“adolescents tend to be driven by emotions and sensations without full control”.



Risk Taking



Taking risks is an inherent aspect of growing up.



Hormones such as dopamine, cortisol, and testosterone that affect adolescents' emotions, sensations, and decisions.



Youth tend to be more risk-taking than children or adults

Youth Often Take Risks Because:

1. Explore abilities and limits.



2. Build personal identity.



3. Perceive risk in a way that differs from adults.



4. Peer group influence.



What is Norm?

Norms are unwritten rules that govern attitudes and behaviors.

Hidden norms exist in various situations:



1. The way to sit on the bus



2. Dining etiquette in a formal restaurant



3. Social roles such as teacher-student or senior-junior.

TYPES OF NORMS

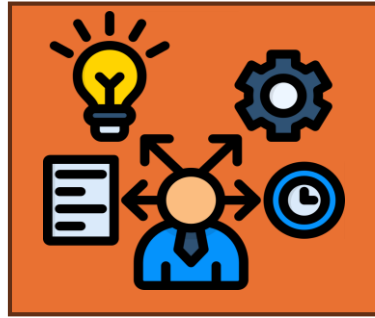
- **Descriptive Norms:** Behavior is considered normal because many people do it (for example, smoking because peers do it).
- **Prescriptive Norms:** Behavior is considered appropriate because there is an authority that dictates it (e.g., not smoking because parents forbid it).



POSITIVE IMPACT OF NORMS



1. Reduces social uncertainty.



2. Increase group productivity



3. Create social cohesion and promote personal happiness.



4. Enable society to function properly.

What is Conformity?

Conformity is the attitude of following the prevailing norms.

Forms of conformity:



Compliance: Complying with rules at the request of another person.



Obedience: Complying with rules set by an authority figure, such as a parent or teacher.



Factors that influence conformity

- Size of the majority group.



- Whether the response is public or confidential.



Disadvantages of Conforming

- The norms followed are harmful (e.g., bullying, child marriage, discrimination).



- Inhibits individuals from voicing their opinions.



Maintaining Harmony in Conformity



1. Disseminating information to comprehend the effects of norm.

2. It requires bravery to speak out when something is wrong.



3. Not all rules should be followed blindly.



4. Asses the group's norms regularly.

World Vision

INDONESIA

Wahana Visi Indonesia bermitra dengan World Vision yang mendukung KOICA PMC Project yang bertujuan untuk meningkatkan Rehabilitasi Sosial bagi Remaja Rentan di Indonesia yang di inisiasi oleh Korea Institute for Development Strategy (KDS), ReBach Internasional dan World Vision Korea dan didanai oleh Korea Cooperation Agency (KOICA)

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