Original Research Article: Quantitative Research

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CELEBRITY WORSHIP TO STREET TEENAGERS' SELF-IDENTITY IN MALANG CITY

Nina Rizka Rohmawati *[1]

[1] Politeknik Kesehatan Kerta Cendekia Sidoarjo

***Correspondence:**
Nina Rizka Rohmawati
Politeknik Kesehatan Kerta Cendekia
Lingkar Timur Rangkah Kidul Road,
Sidoarjo, East Java, Indonesia, 61234
Email: nr22099290@gmail.com

Abstract
Background: Adolescence is a phase that must be passed through physical, mental, emotional and social changes. In this phase, adolescents begin to have a developmental task, namely self-identity. Adolescents with good self-identity will achieve developmental tasks well, while adolescents with low self-identity may experience identity confusion which results in deviant behaviors. Self-identity is influenced by several factors, one of which is the celebrity worship factor.
Objectives: To describe the relationship between celebrity worship to street youth self-identity.
Methods: Descriptive with a cross sectional approach. The 130 respondents participated on this study by using purposive sampling technique. The measurement tools used were the Celebrity Attitude Scale for the variable (celebrity worship) and the Identity Style Inventory for the Self-Identity variable.
Results: Bivariate analysis with Spearman rho celebrity worship (p value = 0.027, r = 0.194).
Conclusion: There is a relationship between celebrity worship and self-identity among street children in Malang City, East Java

Keywords: *Self-identity, Celebrity worship, Adolescent*

INTRODUCTION

According to the Child Protection Law, a person aged between 10 -18 years constitutes a relatively large group of Indonesian population (almost 20% of the total population). Rapid adolescent growth (growth spurt) where there is physical or mental cognitive, psychological growth, as well as the process of reproductive growth and development that regulates the function of sexuality. At this stage of physical development, adolescents are not always followed by maturity in thinking and emotional processes. Where during adolescence there is a process of identifying identity, but if in the process there is a failure in the self-introduction process it can cause various problems (Ministry of Health, 2018). Likewise, according to the BKKBN (2013) the large number of adolescents is a great potential for the progress of the nation, but if it is not managed properly and leads to negative developments it will become a burden for the country.

Conflicts that will arise in adolescence with a transitional period are related to the role of adolescents and identity crises. Where in adolescence itself has various kinds of

developmental tasks that must be achieved by every teenager in general, namely self-identity. Self-identity is knowing and experiencing yourself personally and not being immersed in the role you play, for example the role of a child, friend, student or colleague. Self-identification appears when adolescents begin to choose the values and people they believe in, not just following the choices of their parents. People who are looking for self-identity are people who want to determine who or what they want in the future. Self-identity is self-awareness that originates from observation or assessment, which includes the synthesis of all aspects of self-concept as a whole (Stuart & Sundeen, 2013). According to Erikson (1968) Identity versus identity confusion is the fifth stage in an eight cycle of stages in life. In this case, teenagers begin to dare to determine their attitudes, look for characteristics in themselves, look for their uniqueness, find out who they are, how they are, and where they are going in life.

Psychosocial development and emotional maturity in adolescents are the main factors of Self-Identity. Achieving Self-Identity that fails will have an impact on developmental deviations which are commonly referred to as identity confusion (Pellerone et al, 2015). The formation of adolescent identity is very important. If identity confusion or identity crisis occurs, adolescents will experience role confusion. This is what causes adolescents to feel isolated, indecisive, anxious, empty, have no future plans and are unable to interact with the environment and have antisocial behavior (Kelliat, 2011).

Minos de Ruas is the first term for street children introduced in the United States to be precise in Brazil. Street children themselves are children who have economic activities on the streets who still have family ties or not. Street children are divided into three categories, namely children who live on the streets, children who work on the streets where in general they are still in contact with their families and some are even still studying but prefer to spend time on the streets and have the risk of becoming street children (Mujiyadi, et al., 2011).

Celebrity Worship is one form of identity in adolescents because they think that their idols are people who have a high level of success. So that teenagers believe that he will be as successful as his idol (Wong et al, 2010). However, according to the research results of Sari, et al, (2019) it was found that self-identity plays a role in shaping the personality of a teenager, so that celebrity worship does not influence and is not related to self-identity.

Objective: The aim of the study was to assess the relationship between celebrity worship to street youth self-identity.

METHODS

Study Design

The research design was cross-sectional study.

Setting

This research was conducted in April 2019 in Malang City.

Research Subject

The number of street children was 130 after being included in the inclusion and exclusion criteria. With purposive sampling technique. In this study, the inclusion criteria for street children were teenagers who carried out economic activities on the street for at least 4 hours, street children aged 12-18 years and the exclusion criteria in this study were street children aged 19-21 years and adolescent's street children who are not willing to be respondents.

Instruments

This study used two types of questionnaires, namely the Celebrity Attitude Scale (CAS) questionnaire for the independent variable (Celebrity Worship) and the Identity Style Inventory questionnaire (ISI6) for the dependent variable Self-Identity.

Data Analysis

The data was analyzed using SPSS 15. The analysis was carried out univariately to see a statistical description of the data in the study, bivariate analysis using the Spearman Rho Test.

Ethical Consideration

Before carrying out the research process, the researcher conducted an ethical test. The ethical test was carried out at the University of Brawijaya Malang. The results of the ethical due diligence were issued with an ethical clearance with no. 94/EC/KEPK – S2/04/2019 where the issuer of this certificate is the Master of Nursing Unit/Institution, Faculty of Medicine, Brawijaya University Malang.

RESULTS

The results of research conducted by researchers can be seen from the following tables.

Table 1. Distribution of Respondent Characteristics at Malang City in April 2019

Characteristic	Description	Amount	%
Age	12-15 old	77	59,2
	16-18 old	53	40,8
	Total	130	100,0
Gender	Man	116	82,9
	Woman	14	10,8
	Total	130	100,0
Education	No School	25	19,2
	Primary School	77	59,2
	Junior High School	28	21,5
	Total	130	100,0
Parents' job	Unemployment	4	3,1
	Farmer	32	24,6
	Private company	94	72,3
	Total	130	100,0
Residence	In the street	7	5,4
	Orphanage	45	34,6
	Live with parents	78	60,0
	Total	130	100,0

Source: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2019

The first characteristics of the respondents in this study were based on age. The majority of respondents who were sampled in this study were aged 12-15 years, namely 77 people (59.2%). This shows that the street children in this study were still in their early teens

Based on the table above, the results obtained were that the majority of respondents were male as many as 116 people (89.2%) and female as many as 14 people (10.8%). This is because the care for girls is stricter than for boys so that there are fewer girls than boys. The majority of respondents in this study had elementary school education, namely 77 people (59.2%). this means that the majority of street children in this study have not implemented the government's program of 9-year compulsory education and there are still teenagers who drop out of school

Based on Table 1. above, it can be seen that the majority of the work of street children's parents who were respondents in this study were private, namely as many as 94 people (72.3%). Based on the table above, the results obtained were that the majority of street children in this study lived with their families, namely 78 people (60.0%). This shows that there are still many street children who choose to live with their families.

Celebrity Worship in this study were categorized into 3 categories, namely high, moderate, and low. The results of the univariate analysis of idol figures are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Celebrity Worship of Respondents at Malang City in April 2021

Category	Frequency	
	Amount (n)	Percent (%)
Low	5	3,8
Mid	9	6,9
High	116	89,2
Total	130	100,0

Source: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2019

Based on Table 2. above, the results of the study show that the majority of idol figures

are included in the high category, namely 116 people (89.2%).

The univariate analysis of self-identity obtained based on research is presented in the following table.

Table 3. Self-Identity of Respondents at Malang City in April 2019

Category	Frequency	
	Amount (n)	Percent (%)
Low	12	9,2
High	118	90,8
Total	130	100,0

Source: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2019

The results in Table 3 above show that the majority of self-identity among street children in this study is included in the high category, namely there are 118 people (90.8%). Then there are 12 people (9.2%) in the low category

Table 4. Bivariate analysis

	Self-identity					
Celebrity Worship	Low		High		Total	
	N	%	N	%	n	%
Low	3	2.3	2	1.5	5	3.8
Mid	3	2.3	6	4.6	9	6.9
High	6	4.6	110	84.6	116	89.2
Spearman Rho	**p Sig. =0,027**					
	Spearman Coef. = 0,194					

Source: Primary Data of Questionnaire, 2019

The results of the table above show that the influence of a good idol figure has a high self-identity in young street children of 84.6%. Furthermore, the significance value of the idol figure variable is 0.027 which is smaller than 0.05 which indicates that there is a relationship between celebrity worship and street children's self-identity. So that the fifth hypothesis in this study is accepted. The value of the correlation coefficient of the idol figure variable has a positive value meaning that the higher the idol figure, the higher the self-identity.

DISCUSSION

Based on the results of the correlation test, it shows that there is a relationship between idol figures and self-identity among street children with a p value of 0.027. The better the influence of idol figures, the higher the self-identity of street children. So, the second hypothesis in this study is accepted. Wong et al, (2010) idol worship (celebrity worship) is one form of identity in adolescents because they think that their idols are people who have a level of success. So that the teenager believes that he is capable of being successful just like his idol.

The results of this study are inversely proportional to previous research conducted by Liu (2013) which stated that there was no significant relationship between celebrity worship and self-identity. In research conducted by (Wong et al, 2010) celebrity worship is a facility for forming identity in adolescents because they perceive that their idols are people who have a high level of success. The higher the level of celebrity worship, the higher an individual build's identity by using an idol as a physical example.

Because the field that street children are involved in is in the field of art, just like the idol figures they are in demand. Not a few street children who have succeeded in becoming like their idols started through talent search events, filling from stage to stage or even participating in competitions that were held a lot. Usually, teenagers start by changing their appearance after that practicing according to the field of art, they are interested in. For example, in the field of singing, many of them are buskers who have golden and talented voices, it's just that they haven't got the opportunity, this could be due to a lack of motivation, desire and support to achieve success like their idol figures.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion from the results of the research above is that there is a relationship between celebrity worship and self-identity among street children. In this case the idol figure is in the good category where the higher the influence of celebrity worship, the better

self-identity. This can be seen from the street children who like art and look like their idols.

SUGGESTIONS

1. For Street Children, it is suggested that street children are more able to control themselves and develop a positive self-identity in themselves. So, it is not easily influenced by friends who do mischief.
2. Suggestions for street children care institutions, for institutions that have concern for street children, it is suggested to instill street children the importance of self-identity. So that they have purposeful life goals.
3. Suggestions for further researchers
   1) It is necessary to carry out further research regarding the relationship of factors related to self-identity in a sharper and more in-depth manner, for example with research in the form of case studies.
   2) Future researchers should increase the number of research samples so that the results can be generalized.

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DECLARATION OF CONFLICTING INTEREST

This research was conducted in addition to knowing the relationship between self-identity and celebrity worship on street youth teenagers. This research was also conducted to fulfill the interests of the final research.

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AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

Nina Rizka Rohmawati: Main author

ORCID

Nina Rizka Rohmawati:
https://orcid.org/000-0002-4908-5792

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