


The Relationship Between Parental Knowledge And Parenting Styles With The Occurrence Of Sibling Rivalry In Toddlers In RW 011 Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta

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Article Info	ABSTRACT
<p>Keywords: Knowledge, Parenting Styles, Occurrence of Sibling Rivalry</p>	<p>Sibling rivalry is a common phenomenon in families with more than one child. Unresolved conflicts can lead to emotional disturbances and affect the psychological development and social relationships of the child in the future. Parenting styles not only influence the individual life of the child but also the relationship between siblings. Parental knowledge is crucial in applying effective and appropriate parenting styles, thus managing sibling rivalry and fostering harmonious relationships among children. The purpose of this study is to determine the relationship between parental knowledge and parenting styles with the occurrence of sibling rivalry in toddlers in RW 011 Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta. The study design is descriptive-analytic with a cross-sectional approach. The population in this study consists of parents with toddlers, totaling 237 individuals. The sample consists of 70 respondents obtained using purposive sampling techniques. The instruments used are a questionnaire on knowledge about sibling rivalry, the Parenting Styles and Dimension Questionnaire Short Version (PSDQ-SV), and sibling rivalry incidents. Bivariate analysis results indicate a relationship between knowledge and the occurrence of sibling rivalry (p-value = 0.003) and a relationship between parenting styles and the occurrence of sibling rivalry (p-value = 0.001). The results of this study are expected to help parents understand the behavior and emotional needs of children in creating a harmonious family environment.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

Toddlers are a group of children aged 12 to 59 months, which represents the golden period for a child's growth and development, characterized by rapid growth and development [1]. One aspect of child development is social and emotional development, which is understood as a critical phase in a child's development [2]. The family plays a crucial role as the foundation for a child's social and emotional development, which, if neglected, can lead to social jealousy and other issues [3]. The jealousy experienced by a child can lead to sibling rivalry, a competition between siblings [4].

Sibling rivalry is a feeling of jealousy or envy toward a sibling who is perceived to receive more attention and affection [5]. This jealousy often arises from a combination of fear and anger. These feelings emerge because the child perceives a threat to their self-esteem and relationship with their sibling [6]. (Indanah & Hartaniyah, 2017). This can be influenced by the attitudes and behaviors of parents. Unconsciously, many parents in their daily lives compare their children indirectly and often fail to recognize the unhealthy relationships between siblings, which can be a cause of sibling rivalry [7].

More than 29 million children in the United States are reported to engage in one or more forms of physical violence against their siblings each year. As many as 53 out of every 100 children engage in severe assaults on their brothers or sisters, such as throwing objects, kicking, or punching [8]. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) states that parents who frequently compare one child with another are engaging in a form of child abuse within the family. Parents who compare their children include 43.3% of fathers and 56.7% of mothers [9]. Parents' lack of awareness about the potential impact of this behavior is one of the causes of this condition. Common characteristics of sibling rivalry include selfishness, frequent fighting, a special closeness with one parent, sleep disturbances, nail-biting habits, hyperactivity, destructiveness, and demands for more attention [10].

The level of parental knowledge has a significant impact on managing sibling rivalry in children, particularly in terms of prevention and appropriate handling [11]. Inadequate handling can lead to ongoing problems. If conflicts persist and are ignored during childhood, it can reinforce the tendency for children to compete and feel jealous of one another into adulthood [12]. This not only affects the child's growth and development but also their mental and emotional development [13]. Parental parenting styles influence not only each individual child's life but also the relationships between siblings [10].

Parental parenting styles refer to the interaction between children and parents during caregiving activities [14]. Essentially, parents hope to provide the best for their children, but they may inadvertently make mistakes in their parenting practices [15]. Parents who frequently compare their children with their siblings and fail to provide adequate support and appreciation can cause problems for the child [16]. The impact of these issues can affect the child's relationships with their environment, peers, and family [5].

A preliminary study conducted on March 18, 2024, showed that RW 011 is a densely populated area with many narrow alleys leading to houses, and it has 237 toddlers. Interviews with 10 parents of toddlers revealed that 7 mothers reported that their children often became fussy after the birth of a younger sibling and sometimes tended to behave aggressively. In terms of knowledge, 6 mothers understood that the fussiness was an attempt by the child to gain attention, but their understanding of the cause was limited. In handling sibling conflicts, 6 mothers directed their children to yield to their younger siblings. This highlights the need for better understanding of sibling rivalry and balanced parenting styles in managing sibling conflicts to ensure optimal physical and emotional development for children.

METHOD

The design used in this study is descriptive-analytic with a cross-sectional approach, which is defined as a design aimed at determining the relationship between variables where the independent and dependent variables are identified at a single point in time. The population studied in this research includes all parents with at least two toddlers, with a maximum birth interval of three years, residing in RW 011 Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta, totaling 237 individuals. The research sample consists of 70 parents, selected using random sampling techniques. The research instruments include questionnaires, which consist of a questionnaire on knowledge about sibling rivalry, the Parenting Styles and Dimension Questionnaire Short Version (PSDQ-SV), and sibling rivalry incidents. This study has passed the ethical review by the Health Research Ethics Committee of Muhammadiyah University of Purwokerto with registration number KEPK/UMP/122/VI/2024.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondent Characteristics

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Respondent Characteristics

Characteristics	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
Early Adulthood (26-35 years)	57	81.4
Late Adulthood (36-45 years)	13	18.6
Education		
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL	5	7.1
SMA/SMK	62	88.6
D3/S1	3	4.3
Number of children		
2 Children	48	68.6
≥ 3 Children	22	31.4

Frequency distribution of respondents' characteristics, consisting of the highest age in the early adulthood category (26-35 years) 81.4%, the highest education being SMA/SMK 88.6%, and the highest number of children being 2 children 68.6%.

The Relationship Between Parental Knowledge and the Occurrence of Sibling Rivalry

Table 2. The Relationship Between Parental Knowledge and the Occurrence of Sibling

Knowledge	Sibling Rivalry Incident				Amount		P-value
	Happen		Not occur				
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Good	2	8.7	21	91.3	23	100	0.003
Enough	16	40.0	24	60.0	40	100	
Low	5	71.4	2	28.6	7	100	
Amount	23	32.9	47	67.1	70	100	

Table 2 shows the results of the analysis on the relationship between parental knowledge and the occurrence of sibling rivalry, indicating that 21 respondents (91.3%) with good knowledge did not experience sibling rivalry, 24 respondents (60%) with sufficient knowledge did not experience sibling rivalry, and 2 respondents (28.6%) with low knowledge did not experience sibling rivalry. The Chi-Square test results showed a p-value of 0.003 ($p \leq 0.05$), thus H_0 is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between parental knowledge and the occurrence of sibling rivalry in toddlers in RW 011 Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta.

This finding is consistent with the study conducted by Salim (2023) titled "The Relationship Between Knowledge and Parental Roles in the Occurrence of Sibling Rivalry in Children Aged 1-5 Years," where the analysis results showed a significant relationship between knowledge and the occurrence of sibling rivalry in children aged 1-5 years, with a p-value of 0.000.

Parental knowledge about sibling rivalry is crucial, especially in terms of prevention and appropriate handling methods. Parents with good knowledge of sibling rivalry will quickly recognize sibling rivalry reactions in their children and know the correct ways to minimize its effects on their other children (Putri & Budiartati, 2020). According to the researcher's analysis, involving older and younger siblings in various activities can prevent conflicts and help parents understand that getting angry at one child is not an effective way to resolve conflicts between siblings. Therefore, sufficient parental knowledge about sibling rivalry and how to manage it plays a vital role in preventing sibling conflicts.

The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and the Occurrence of Sibling Rivalry

Table 3. The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and the Occurrence of Sibling Rivalry

Parenting	Sibling Rivalry Incident						P-value
	Happen		Not occur		Amount		
	n	%	n	%	n	%	
Democratic	8	20.5	31	79.5	39	100	0.001
Authoritarian	12	70.6	5	29.4	17	100	
Permissive	3	21.4	9	78.6	14	100	
Amount	23	32.9	47	67.1	70	100	

Table 3 shows the results of the analysis on the relationship between parenting styles and the occurrence of sibling rivalry, indicating that 31 respondents (79.5%) with a democratic parenting style did not experience sibling rivalry, 5 respondents (29.4%) with an authoritarian parenting style did not experience sibling rivalry, and 9 respondents (78.6%) with a permissive parenting style did not experience sibling rivalry. The Chi-Square test results showed a p-value of 0.001 ($p \leq 0.05$), thus H_0 is rejected, meaning there is a relationship between parenting styles and the occurrence of sibling rivalry in toddlers in RW 011 Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta.

This finding is consistent with the study conducted by Dewy & Agustina (2019) titled "The Relationship Between Parenting Styles and Jealousy (Sibling Rivalry) in Preschool-Aged

Children," where the analysis showed a significant relationship between parenting styles and sibling rivalry in TK Kodeco Tunggaran Pangeran, Kecamatan Simpat Empat, Kabupaten Tanah Bumbu, with a p-value of 0.002.

A parenting style that parents can adopt to prevent sibling rivalry is the democratic style, which involves being fair without comparing the older sibling with the younger one, placing themselves between the children, and guiding them in a fair and positive direction [9]. Additionally, parents can involve the older child in prenatal check-ups so that the child becomes familiar with the new sibling and can better accept the idea of having a younger sibling [19]. According to the researcher's analysis, the application of a democratic parenting style, where parents encourage children to talk about their feelings and issues, can make children more open in expressing their emotions and feel heard. This helps reduce the potential for conflicts between siblings.

CONCLUSION

The results of the study on the relationship between parental knowledge and parenting styles with the occurrence of sibling rivalry in toddlers in RW 011 Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta, can be summarized as follows: There is a relationship between parental knowledge and the occurrence of sibling rivalry in toddlers in RW 011 Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta, with a p-value of 0.003. There is a relationship between parenting styles and the occurrence of sibling rivalry in toddlers in RW 011 Kebayoran Lama Utara, South Jakarta, with a p-value of 0.001.

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