Analysis of Factors Affecting Parenting on the Incidence of Sibling Rivalry in Children Aged 3-6 Years in Batang Ayumi Julu Village, North Padang Sidempuan

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ABSTRACT

Sibling rivalry is a problem that affects children's development due to the gap between siblings. This research aims to determine the factors that influence parenting patterns on the incidence of sibling rivalry in children aged 3-6 years. The research design uses a quantitative and qualitative approach (mixed method) with a cross-sectional approach. The research population was mothers who had children aged 3-6 years in Ward I, Batang Ayumi Julu District, Padangsidempuan. The research results show that there is an influence of authoritarian, democratic, permissive, and passive parenting on the incidence of sibling rivalry, with passive parenting as the most dominant factor. It is recommended for parents, especially mothers, to involve and interact with siblings in daily life to avoid sibling rivalry.

Keywords: Authoritarian, Democratic, Permissive, Passive, Sibling Rivalry

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INTRODUCTION

Children are the hope and pride of every family. The process of child growth and development begins in childhood, which is often referred to as the Golden Age. During this time, children learn to be independent, develop skills for school, and interact with peers. Family plays an important role in a child's development, especially in providing affection, attention, and good parenting.

Parenting is very influential on child development. A mother, as a central figure in childcare, has a big role in shaping the child's personality and skills. However, the role of fathers is equally important even though in today's culture it is often overlooked. Proper parenting can prevent children from the problem of jealousy towards siblings, which often leads to sibling rivalry.

Sibling rivalry often occurs in childhood, especially when the age gap between siblings is too close. Jealousy towards a younger sibling or sibling can lead to conflict and aggressive behavior. This may affect the relationship between siblings in the future.

The importance of understanding sibling rivalry and good parenting is the focus of this study. Understanding the factors that influence parenting towards the incidence of sibling rivalry, is expected to provide new insights in overcoming this problem. This study was conducted in Kelurahan Batang Ayumi Julu Padangsidempuan Utara to analyze these factors in children aged 3-12 years.
RESEARCH METHOD
The research method you describe based on the type of research conducted (quantitative and qualitative) and research design (cross-sectional) looks well structured. The following is a description of the research method based on the information you provide:

1. Combined Approach Objectives: A combined approach is undertaken to achieve five objectives, including triangulation for confirmation of results, development of information from one method to inform another, and innovation and improvement of the scope of study.

2. Location and Time of Research: The research was conducted in Ward I and Ward II of Batang Ayumi Julu Village, North Padangsidimpuan, from June 2023 to February 2024, including initial surveys, data collection, data analysis, report preparation, results seminars, and comprehensive.

3. Population and Sample: The population consists of mothers who have toddlers aged 3-6 years with more than one child, as many as 42 people. The sample consisted of the entire population (42 people) for the quantitative approach and 7 informants for the qualitative approach.

4. Data Collection Method: Primary data were obtained through in-depth interviews, secondary data from documents in Ward I of Kelurahan Batang Ayumi Julu Padangsidimpuan Utara, and tertiary data from valid references. Validity and reliability tests are conducted to ensure data quality.

5. Variables and Operational Definitions: The variables of the study include parenting (independent variable) and the incidence of sibling rivalry in children (dependent variables), with clear operational definitions.

6. Measurement Aspect: Measurement is done with an ordinal scale for parenting and a nominal scale for Sibling Rivalry, with different quantitative and qualitative data collection methods.

7. Data Processing and Analysis Methods: Data processing is carried out by computerization and quantitative data analysis using univariate, bivariate, and multivariate analysis, while qualitative data is processed by data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion/verification.

RESEARCH RESULTS
This research was conducted in Batang Ayumi Julu Village, North Padangsidimpuan District, Padangsidimpuan City, North Sumatra Province. This village has an area of 37 hectares and is divided into four neighborhoods. The boundaries of this village include Losung Batu and Batunadua Jae villages in the north, Batang Ayumi Jae and Tobat villages in the south, Sipogas River and Tano Bato villages in the west, and Batang Ayumi River and Batunadua Jae villages in the east.

Kelurahan Batang Ayumi Julu has a population of various age ranges, such as 288 people aged 0-5 years, 192 people aged 6-12 years, 232 people aged 13-19 years, 676 people aged 20-35 years, 755 people aged 35-40 years, and 593 people aged over 61 years. The livelihoods of the population include civil servants/TNI/Polri, self-employed people, traders, farmers, and others. The religion adopted in this village is predominantly Islam, followed by Protestantism, Catholicism, and Buddhism.

The results of quantitative research show the characteristics of respondents, such as the dominant maternal age is in the range of 25-30 years, the majority of high school maternal education, the sex of children is dominated by men, and most respondents have authoritarian, democratic, premise, and passive parenting styles that are not good.

Univariate analysis shows that authoritarian, democratic, premise and passive parenting have a significant effect on the incidence of sibling rivalry. Bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test also confirmed the effect. Multivariate analysis showed that passive parenting had the most dominant influence on the incidence of sibling rivalry.

The results of qualitative research through interviews with key informants show that parenting styles between brothers and sisters tend to be equated, but there are some efforts made if children do not want to share or give in, such as providing understanding and advising children.

Thus the results of this study provide an overview of the research location, population characteristics, quantitative and qualitative research results, and analysis conducted related to the influence of parenting on the incidence of sibling rivalry in children aged 3-12 years in Batang Ayumi Julu Village, North Padangsidimpuan, North Sumatra.
DISCUSSION

This discussion discusses the influence of parenting on the incidence of sibling rivalry in children aged 3-6 years in Batang Ayumi Julu Village, North Padangsidimpuan. From the results of the study, it was found that authoritarian, democratic, permissive, and passive parenting styles affect the incidence of sibling rivalry.

1. Authoritarian Parenting: This parenting style is characterized by rigid and harsh demands, without giving children freedom of opinion. Parents who apply this parenting style tend to make children experience sibling rivalry because of the lack of balanced attention between children.

2. Democratic Parenting: This parenting style pays attention to and respects the freedom of children, but still provides guidance. Parents who apply democratic parenting tend to produce children who do not experience sibling rivalry because of equal attention and affection.

3. Permissive Parenting: This parenting style gives the child full free opportunities, without much supervision. Parents who apply this parenting style tend to make children experience sibling rivalry because of unbalanced attention between children.

4. Passive Parenting: This parenting style is characterized by loose supervision or not giving children the opportunity to do things without supervision. Parents who apply this parenting style tend to make children experience sibling rivalry because of a lack of attention and guidance.

From interviews with key informants, it is also seen that good parenting does not discriminate between children, provides equal attention and affection, and provides appropriate direction and guidance.

The implication of this study is the importance of the role of parents in providing good and correct parenting to their children to prevent sibling rivalry. The Ward I of Batang Ayumi Julu Village and the puskesmas are expected to provide counseling on good parenting to parents to improve good relations between siblings in the family.

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study shows that parenting style influences the incidence of sibling rivalry in children aged 3-6 years in Ward I of Batang Ayumi Julu Village, North Padangsidimpuan. Authoritarian, democratic, permissive, and passive parenting all have influence, but the most dominant is passive parenting. This shows the importance of the role of parents in providing the right parenting style to avoid or overcome sibling rivalry.

Suggestions that can be given are:

1. For Parents: Parents need to understand more about sibling rivalry and how to overcome this problem. They need to give equal attention and affection to every child and avoid treatment that distinguishes children in the family.

2. For Further Researchers: It is recommended to conduct further research on the incidence of sibling rivalry between siblings and other influencing factors. This can help in providing a deeper understanding of family dynamics in dealing with sibling rivalry issues.
REFERENCES


