

The Relationship Between Parenting Patterns and Parental Knowledge Regarding Sibling Rivalry Incidents in Preschool Children Aged 3-5 Years at Al Azhar Kindergarten 22

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Abstract. Background: Sibling rivalry is competition or jealousy between siblings that often occurs in preschool children due to differences in parental attention and parenting styles, and can affect children's social-emotional development. This study aims to determine the relationship between parenting styles and parental knowledge with the incidence of sibling rivalry in children aged 3-5 years at Al Azhar 22 Kindergarten. Method : This study used a quantitative method with a *cross-sectional design* . The study population was parents who have preschool children aged 3-5 years with a sample of 40 respondents taken using the *total sampling technique* . The research instrument was a questionnaire on parenting styles, parental knowledge, and the incidence of sibling rivalry. Data analysis was carried out univariately and bivariately using the Spearman Rank test. Results : The results showed a significant relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of sibling rivalry ($p = 0.000$) and a significant relationship between parental knowledge and the incidence of sibling rivalry ($p = 0.000$). Democratic parenting styles and a good level of parental knowledge tend to reduce the incidence of sibling rivalry. Conclusion: Parenting styles and parental knowledge are significantly associated with the incidence of sibling rivalry in preschool children. Parents are expected to be able to implement appropriate parenting styles and increase their knowledge regarding child development.

Keywords: Development; Parental Knowledge; Parenting Patterns; Preschool Children; Sibling Rivalry.

1. Background

Preschool childhood is a crucial stage of development in the development of social and emotional aspects. Sibling rivalry often occurs due to the struggle for parental attention and affection, which can lead to jealousy and conflict from childhood to adulthood. Children use various methods to attract parental attention, but often these behaviors do not conform to expected social norms (Panggabean, 2021). This condition is closely related to the psychological development of children, which is crucial for mental readiness in later stages of development. One problem that arises is sibling rivalry, namely competition or jealousy between siblings that can affect the child's personal and interpersonal relationships and development in a comprehensive manner (E. L. ma et al. , 2023) .

Sibling rivalry is competition between siblings which is characterized by jealousy, conflict and abuse due to division of parental attention . This phenomenon commonly occurs in pre-school age children , especially during the early childhood development period , but more often it appears in children with a dosage gap , especially 1-3 years in the 3-5 year age range (Ginting et al., 2024; Panggabean, 2021). One of the main factors that influences the occurrence of sibling rivalry is inappropriate parenting patterns and low levels of parental knowledge in understanding children's psychosocial development (Mayangsari & Hae Imani Nur, 2025) .

Parents often do not realize that comparing their children can trigger feelings of envy and jealousy between siblings. Children have differentistic characteristics and developmental stages , so they require appropriate parenting approaches . The authoritarian parenting style tends to increase the risk of sibling rivalry occurring, while the democratic parenting style is better able to minimize bullying and conflict between siblings (E. Lndang, 2023) . Research in Indonesia shows that more than 50% of preschool children experience sibling rivalry, with the incidence reaching 54.8 % in children aged 3-12 years (E. Lndang, 2023) .

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Sibling rivalry is a common problem, both in Indonesia and abroad, with a prevalence of around 55 % in children aged 10–15 years in the United States (Rofi *et al.*, 2023). This condition is often triggered by unfair and biased parental treatment, which can lead to jealousy and negative competition between siblings (Astuti *et al.*, 2024). Therefore, a more in-depth study is needed to examine the role of parenting patterns and parental knowledge of the occurrence of sibling rivalry.

Based on a preliminary study conducted on July 18, 2025 at Al Azhar 22 Kindergarten, it was found that most parents implemented democratic parenting, while a small part still used authoritarian parenting. The results of the sibling rivalry measurement showed that some children were in the low category and others were in the medium category. The majority of parents have a good level of knowledge regarding handling sibling rivalry, by implementing communication strategies, providing fair attention, as well as instilling positive behavior in the family (Kusumaningtyas *et al.*, 2024).

2. Theoretical Study

De lfinisi *Sibling Rivalry*

Sibling rivalry is a form of competition that occurs between siblings, especially in an effort to play the role of attention, affection and recognition from parents. This rivalry can appear in implicit or real ways in everyday interpersonal interactions, such as through abuse, blaming each other or recurring feelings of jealousy. This phenomenon commonly occurs in pre-school aged children because at this developmental stage, young children are developing their own identity and starting to recognize their role in the family structure (Fitri, 2021). *Sibling rivalry* is caused by inappropriate parenting patterns, such as comparing children, favoritism, lack of preparation for the presence of younger siblings, as well as the use of punishments and forced actions without adequate explanation, resulting in several impacts, namely stress, anxiety in children, emotional problems and negative behavior, psychosocial development disorders.

De lfinition Pe Inge lkno wledge

Knowledge is the result of a process of understanding that occurs through individual experience and observation of an object or event (Santa *et al.*, 2024). Knowledge in cognitive aspects is divided into six levels, namely: knowing, *understanding* (comprehension), analysis, *synthesis*, *synthesis*, valuation. Factors that influence awareness are: age, level of education, work, interests, experience, environment, and individuals who can access various sources of information

Details of Parenting Patterns

Parenting patterns are activities or methods that parents use in guiding, directing, educating and disciplining their children voluntarily. There are three main types of parenting patterns, namely: Authoritarian parenting,missive parenting, and *authoritative* parenting (Suryana & Sakti, 2022). The parenting style carried out by each parent has its own differences and child care needs to be adjusted to the child's developmental stages. This happens because there are several factors that influence the parenting style carried out within each family, namely: economic level, educational level, personality, and number of children.

3. Research Methods

This research study uses quantitative methods with *cross-sectional* analysis to find out the relationship between parenting patterns and parental knowledge on the occurrence of sibling rivalry in pre-school children aged 3-5 years at Al Azhar Kindergarten 22. The research population is parents who have pre-school age children and above. one child with a total of 40 respondents, using a sample collection technique using total sampling / purposive sampling. Data collection was carried out using a single interview, then analyzed using the *Spearman Rank* test with a significance level of $p < 0.05$.

4. Results And Discussion

Results

Respondent Identity

Table 1Idea Intity Re lsponde ln.

Respondent Identity	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age		
20-30 Years	9	22.5%
31-40 Years	30	75%
41-55 Years	1	2.5%
Education		
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL	12	32.2%
S1	17	42.5%
S2	9	22.5%
S3	2	2.5%

This research can be analyzed to find 40 respondents with the results of the ideas of the respondents 'entities, the most respondents are 31-40 respondents , with a total of 30 respondents (75%), for the most education, namely S1 , with a total of 17 respondents (42.5 %) .

Univariate Analysis

Table 2. 2Analysis.

Variables	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Parenting		
De lmokratis	5	12.5%
Authoritative lr	26	65.5%
Pe lrmissive	9	22.5%
Knowledge		
Tall	21	52.5%
Se ldang	16	40%
Re lindah	3	7.5%
Sibling Rivalry		
Tall	29	72.5%
Se ldang	8	20.0%
Re lindah	3	7.5%

Based on research studies that have been carried out on 40 parents, there are 26 (65.5 %) groups of parents who have an authoritative parenting style , and high sibling rivalry is 29 (72.5 %) parents .

Bivariate Analysis

Table 3relationship between parenting styles and knowledge

Parenting	Knowledge			Total	P value	Rho
	Tall	Currently	Low			
De lmokratis	0	5	0	5	0.000	0.285
Authority lr	1	20	5	26		
Pe lrmissive	2	7	2	9		
Total	3	32	5	40		

Based on the statistical test using the rank special on the variable of parenting patterns with the occurrence of sibling rivalry, the results showed that the level of positive strength was found with a correlation coefficient value of 0.285 and a Sig . (2-tailed d) value of 0.000 (p <0.01). The results showed that there was a significant positive relationship between parenting patterns and the occurrence of sibling rivalry in Al Azhar 22 Kindergarten .

Table 4.Relationship between parenting styles and the occurrence of sibling *4n/ish* has the title "Relationship between Pregnant Women 's Knowledge and Sibling Rivalry

Knowledge plays an important role in shaping the attitudes and behavior of people 's cells . Knowledge is the result of a sensory process which is the basis for determining actions , cells and good knowledge about parenting and the psychological development of children , which influences the way parents respond to movements as well as creating fairness in intelligence between siblings (Dani e / t al., 2022) . Parents 'lack of knowledge in managing bullying between children can trigger sibling conflict. On the other hand, parents with good knowledge are better able to implement appropriate parenting patterns , build open communication , and create a conducive family environment so that they can prevent the occurrence of sibling rivalry (Amanullah et al., 2025) .

Children's behavior has to go through a process of learning from the environment, including patterns of intelligence that are exemplified by parents, cells and parents with good knowledge can become a mode of positive behavior for children (Rasyid , 2022) . However, the formation of adaptive attitudes in children is not only influenced by parental knowledge ,but also internal factors in children such as emotional maturity , cognitive development and personality , which influence the child 'sability to respond to situations independently(Putu et al. , 2023)

Research Limitations

Educational education does not involve direct action with parents because parents do not always take children to kindergarten. Therefore , data collection was carried out through cakes which were distributed and collected by the teacher.

Lsione lr cakes are distributed and collected through the teacher, because the teacher is the party in the schoolcell who has direct access and regularly communicates with the parents of the students. This mechanism was chosen to facilitate the distribution of lsione lr cakes , increase the return rate , and also ensure that lsione lr cakes reach parents in accordance with the school's learning criteria, without disrupting teaching and learning activities in each school. Lsione lr cakes are distributed and collected through the cell teacher until the teacher cannot accompany the cell directly when filling the lsione lr cake .

5. Conclusion

Based on research conducted at Al Azhar 22 Kindergarten, it can be concluded that there is a significant relationship between parenting styles and the incidence of sibling rivalry in preschool children aged 3–5 years. Parenting styles play a crucial role in shaping children's attitudes and behaviors, with democratic parenting styles tending to suppress sibling rivalry.

Furthermore, there is a significant relationship between parental knowledge and the incidence of sibling rivalry. Parents with a good level of knowledge regarding child development and emotional management are less likely to experience sibling rivalry. Therefore, appropriate parenting styles and adequate parental knowledge are important factors in reducing the incidence of sibling rivalry in preschool children.

Suggestion

For Parents Parents: Are expected to be able to implement a democratic parenting style and increase their knowledge regarding child development, especially in dealing with the dynamics of relationships between siblings, so that incidents of sibling rivalry can be minimized.

For: Al Azhar 22 Kindergarten School: it is recommended to collaborate with health workers or child psychologists in providing education and counseling to parents regarding appropriate parenting patterns and preventing sibling rivalry.

For Health Workers: Health workers, especially nurses and community midwives, are expected to play an active role in providing health education to parents regarding child care and managing conflict between siblings.

For Further Researchers: Further research is recommended to use a larger sample size, different research methods, and add other variables such as age gap between siblings or family environmental factors to obtain more comprehensive results.

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