



Analysis of Age Distance And Attitude of Parents With The Sibling Rivalry in Paud Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya

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Abstract: Your presence or birth will contribute to children's social and emotional development which cannot be avoided by competition between siblings or sibling rivalry. Based on a preliminary survey conducted by researchers at PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya, there were 10 children who had siblings, 7 experienced fighting over toys, 2 injured their sister, 1 rebelled when advised. The purpose of this study was to determine the relationship of age and attitude Parents With Sibling Rivalry at Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya. The research design is analytical. The population of all parents with more than one toddler who attended PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya was 40 people. The sample size of 37 respondents was taken using a simple random sampling method. Independent variables are the age and attitude of the parents, the dependent variable is sibling rivalry. Data collection uses a cookie sheet. Data analysis using the Spearman rank test with significance level α (0.05). The results of 37 distance respondents almost entirely (91.9%) occurred sibling rivalry. Spearman rank test results obtained $p = 0.021 < \alpha = 0.05$, then H_0 rejected means there is a relationship between age and attitude of parents with the incidence of sibling rivalry. and negative attitudes almost all (85.7%) occur sibling rivalry. The results of the Spearman rank test obtained $p = 0,000 < \alpha = 0,05$, so H_0 was rejected meaning that there was a relationship between parents' attitudes and sibling rivalry. The age range influences sibling rivalry and the attitude of parents also influence sibling rivalry. It is hoped that parents give fair care and affection to their children.

Keywords: Age Distance, Gender, Sibling Rivalry.

1. Introduction

Children as unique individuals have needs in accordance with the stages of development. Children have a variety of needs that differ from one another according to the age of growth and development. The fulfillment of this need will increase the bond of close affection (bonding) and the creation of a basic trust. Your presence or birth will contribute to children's social and emotional development which can never be avoided by competition between siblings or sibling rivalry (Zuhrotun, et al. 2010).

Conflicts between siblings often occur for no apparent reason. Competition with siblings is a feeling of jealousy and hatred that is usually experienced by a child towards the presence or birth of his siblings. This feeling arises not because of hatred towards his new brother but more about a change in situation or condition, which makes the child naughty. Moreover, when he is with his sister, the child will be angry and cry and do things that can hurt his sister, it is done because the child feels neglected with the goodness of his sister and the attention that was only devoted to him must now be shared with his sister. The older siblings who should be able to be independent but when they have younger siblings are even more spoiled and dependent on parents (Siti et al. 2013). Phenomenon in society is still a lot of incidents of sibling rivalry in children that causes tension between siblings who have a near age sphere seen when the child is looking at his mother with his sister, the child will be angry and cry and do things that can hurt his sister, especially in children who have sex the same thing, it is done because the child feels neglected with the birth of his sister and the attention that was only devoted to him must now be shared with his sister.

According to McNerney and Joy (in Asupah, 2012), based on experience revealed by some Americans, 55% experience competition in the family and between 10-15 years of age, and 45% of

children aged 2-6 years are the highest category. Research in Kediri Regency, precisely in Mojo District by Ro'ufun (2011) in 15 mothers who were sibling rivalry, knew the phenomenon of sibling rivalry, 14 mothers (93.30%) responded to sibling with a negative attitude and 6.70% who responded to sibling with a positive attitude, also mentioned that the negative aspects of mothers about sibling responses to newborns is 86.70%. Research in Lamongan district precisely in Babat by Lilis Mahfuroh (2010) states that the attitude of parents in the positive category is as many as 16 people (72.7%) than negative categories as many as 6 parents (27.3%). sibling rivalry did not occur as many as 16 children (72.7%), sibling rivalry occurred as many as 6 children (27.3%). Based on a preliminary survey conducted by researchers at PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya, there were 10 children who had siblings, 7 experienced fighting over toys, 2 beats and injured their sister, 1 defied if advised. In general, the occurrence of sibling rivalry is mostly caused by several factors including level of education, attitudes of parents, distance of age, gender, differences in age, number of children, type of discipline, influence of outsiders. Age differences generally, the closer the age of children and their siblings is, the greater the influence between them, especially on emotional characteristics. Gender, boys and girls have very different reactions to their siblings. Daughters with sisters will be more jealous than girls with male siblings or sons with male siblings (Jannah, 2011).

Usually parents who have not been fair can have a negative impact on children such as children do not have self-esteem in the eyes of their parents because they are blamed for fighting with his sister and his brother will hold a grudge against his sister because parents always defend the younger brother, if this hatred and resentment it has been implanted from the small, so it is not difficult for children to develop into a terrible future. He might save the desire to take revenge on his brother. Children will also become regressions such as bedwetting, spoiled, children become naughty, it is done because they want to get the attention of their parents (Ayu, 2013).

Along with the attitude of parents is needed the emergence of sibling rivalry and minimize the emergence of these things, the most important thing to minimize future problems children need to be prepared to accept their siblings since pregnancy by informing the pregnancy and introducing her brother to the baby while in the womb, expanding the social scope of the first child, giving love and fair love for children or preparing older children to welcome the presence of a new sister (Lia Dewi, 2011).

2. Research Methodology

The research design used is correlational analytic with the cross-sectional approach, which is a study in which the independent variables of this study are the distance of age and the attitude of parents and the dependent variable is the occurrence of sibling rivalry observed at the same time. The population in this study were 40 people. The sample size is 37 respondents who are taken by probability sampling with simple random sampling technique.

The data were analyzed using the Spearman rank test statistic with the significance of $\alpha = 0.05$ with the help of SPSS if it was obtained $p < \alpha$ then H_0 was rejected meaning that there was a relationship between the age and attitude of parents with the occurrence of sibling rivalry.

3. Result and Discussion

3.1 Characteristics of respondents based on age distance

The distribution of respondents based on the age range of children consists of close age and long distance that can be seen in table 1 as follows.

Table 1 Distribution of my correspondence based on the age range of children at Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya.

No	Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Near-Age Distance	34	91,9
2.	Long Distance	3	8,1
Total		37	100

From the data in table 1 shows that from 37 respondents there were almost all (91.9%) had a close age. Based on table 1 shows that of the 37 respondents, almost 34 (91.9%) had the close age.

According to researchers, parents generally worry that they are too old to get pregnant and give birth, so at the same time they have small children who are close together. According to Yolana (2007). the distance of a close pregnancy can also trigger neglect of the first child physically and psychologically which can create jealousy due to unpreparedness to share the love of their parents. The age range of children who are close can be due to the productive age of the mother where at this age not only newly married women want to have children soon, but women who already have children also want to have more children immediately without considering the age of the child.

3.2 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Parents' Attitudes

The distribution of respondents based on the attitude of parents is divided into 2, namely positive attitudes and negative attitudes that can be seen in the following table:

Table 2 Distribution of Frequency of Respondents Based on Parents' Attitudes in Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya

No	Parent attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Positive attitude	16	43,2
2.	Negative attitudes	21	56,8
Total		37	100

Based on Table 2 shows that of the 37 respondents most (56.8%) were negative. Based on the results in table 2 above shows that of the 21 respondents most (56.8%) were negative. Many parents do not understand how to be fair to their children. Parents pay more attention to their younger siblings than their older siblings. Parents ask older siblings to scold their sister if they feel disturbed. Parents often pinch and hit because their children behave not according to their wishes. According to Notoadmodjo (2010). negative attitudes are the tendency to respond to objects by showing refusing behavior, disliking objects. According to Azwar (2011). negative attitudes show or show rejection or do not agree and do not implement a rule that applies where a person is. A person has a negative attitude towards an object and there will be a tendency to hate or threaten.

3.3 Characteristics of Respondents Based on Sibling Rivalry

Characteristics of respondents based on sibling rivalry in children are divided into 2, namely sibling rivalry sibling rivalry which can be seen in the following table:

Table 3 Distribution of Frequency of Respondents by Sibling Rivalry at Ibu Kasih Bunda Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya

No	Sibling Rivalry	Frekuensi (f)	Persentase (%)
1.	Occurs	23	62,2
2.	Does not occur	14	37,8
Total		37	37

Based on Table 3 shows that of the 37 respondents most (70.3%) occurred sibling rivalry. Based on table 3 above shows that of the 23 respondents most (62.2%) occurred sibling rivalry. Many children experience jealousy of their siblings, jealousy begins at the birth of a new sister. Most older siblings become naughty when they have a new sister. Besides that, the brother acted mischievously when his parents took care of his sister. Sister often hurts her sister for no reason. Brother will always approach parents and be more spoiled so that his mother's attention centers on him. This is as stated by Sulistyawati, (2009) that jealousy can be expressed in an aggressive manner, rebellion, fussing, setbacks, often explosive anger, often crying for no reason, becoming spoiled or sticky in the mother. According to Jannah (2011) stated that sibling rivalry is a feeling of jealousy and hatred that is usually experienced by children towards the birth of their siblings. Feelings of jealousy arise not because of the presence of his new brother but because of reasons for changing situations and conditions that make children tend to be naughty.

3.4 Relation of age distance to sibling rivalry

Table 4 Cross-tabulation of age distance relationship with sibling rivalry at Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya

Age distance	Sibling Rivalry				Total	
	Occurs		Does not occur		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Near-Age Distance	23	69,7	10	30,3	33	100
Long Distance	0	0	4	100	4	100
Total	23	62.2	14	23,5	37,83	100

From the data in table 4 shows that out of 34 respondents who have a close age, almost all (69.7%) occur sibling rivalry. while of the 4 respondents who have a long distance, all (100%) did not occur sibling rivalry. Results of statistical tests using rank spearman with a significant level of 0.021 ($\alpha = 0.05$) means that H_0 is rejected which means that there is a relationship between the age range of parents with the event Sibling Rivalry at PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya.

Based on the results of statistical tests on the relationship of age distance with the incidence of sibling rivalry through spearman rank using SPSS 23 program for windows, the results obtained $\rho = 0.021$ with significance value $\alpha = 0.05$ which means that $\rho < \alpha$ then H_0 is rejected meaning there is a relationship of age with the occurrence of sibling rivalry.

According to researchers, when children have a close age range for their siblings, they will often fight, doing actions that can hurt their siblings competing to get attention from parents. This is in accordance with Maryunani's (2016) theory that the age gap between first and second children affects the relationship between siblings, the close age range tends to cause sibling rivalry because the presence of a sister is considered to consume more time and attention than parents. The difference in age between 1-3 years is the most threatening age, especially if you are still very young and do not understand the situation.

Based on the results of the study also found 8 respondents with close age range but sibling rivalry did not occur. According to researchers, it is not only the age range that affects sibling rivalry. although the distance between the siblings is far the care and affection given must be fair and not discriminating. The less optimal affection and attention can bring competition between siblings small quarrel to attract parents' attention. Less than optimal affection can be because the mother is busy with her activities so that the child is left to play alone (Hurlock, 2010).

3.5 The Relationship between parents' attitudes and sibling rivalry

To find out the frequency distribution, the relationship between parents' attitudes and sibling rivalry in the following table:

Table 5 Cross Tabulation Between Parents' Attitudes and Sibling Rivalry at Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya

No.	Parent attitude	Sibling rivalry				Total	
		Occurs		Does not occur		F	%
		F	%	F	%		
1	Positive	5	31,3	11	68,8	16	100
2	Negative	18	85,7	3	14,3	21	100
	Total	23	62,2	14	37,8	37	100

The results of table 5 show that out of 16 respondents who had a positive attitude most (68.8%) did not occur sibling rivalry and from 21 respondents who had a negative attitude almost all (85.7%) occurred sibling rivalry. From the results of statistical tests using rank spearman with a significant level of 0.000 ($\alpha = 0.05$) means that H_0 is rejected, which means there is a relationship between parental attitudes and the occurrence of Sibling Rivalry at Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya.

Based on the results of statistical tests using rank sparmen with a significant level of 0.000 ($\alpha = 0.05$) means that H_0 is rejected which means that there is a relationship between parents' attitudes and sibling rivalry at Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya.

These results indicate that there are many negative attitudes and sibling rivalry. Negative attitudes of parents will have a negative impact on children's behavior. Attitudes Parents who pay more attention to their siblings often cause older siblings to hurt their siblings without cause, the attitude of parents who idolize their children and compare certain children causes the child to become withdrawn so that they tend to cause sibling rivalry. According to Octa Reni, (2014) siblings have an important role in social learning with each other which is the beginning of children to learn to build relationships with others. Parents must keep their relationship in a healthy relationship because the fight between siblings, in general, is a natural or natural thing. Parents are the key to the emergence of sibling rivalry and also play a role in minimizing the emergence of these things.

From the above theory, it is known that the attitude of parents influences the occurrence of sibling rivalry in children because the child is in a stage of growth and development so that parents must be able to be fair to their children, so as not to cause a fight.

4. Conclusion

Based on the problems and research objectives discussed in the previous chapters, the research conducted on parents at Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya can be summarized as follows:

- a. Parents in the PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya are mostly at close range.
- b. Parents in the PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya mostly have a negative attitude.
- c. Toddlers in PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya mostly occur sibling rivalry.
- d. Parents in the PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya almost all of them have basic education going on sibling rivalry.
- e. Parents in PAUD Kasih Ibu Karangrejo VI Wonokromo Surabaya almost all have negative attitudes about sibling rivalry.

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