

# PARENTAL EDUCATION AND ITS IMPACT ON SIBLING RIVALRY AMONG TEENAGERS

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## ABSTRACT

Adolescence is a crucial stage of development, which is often characterized by emotional instability resulting in increased sibling rivalry, which is generally found in family dynamics in Indonesia. Previous research has shown that parenting styles have a significant role in the formation of sibling rivalry. However, studies that examine this phenomenon in the Indonesian context, especially in the adolescent population, are still relatively limited. This study aims to examine the influence of authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles on Sibling Rivalry among adolescents in Karawang Regency. This study uses a quantitative approach and causal-comparative design. The respondents in this study were 385 people obtained from the Cochran formula with an age range of 11–17 years. The scale used in this study uses the Sibling Rivalry scale and the PSDQ parenting scale. The results of multiple regression analysis revealed that authoritative parenting was significantly associated with reduced Sibling Rivalry, while authoritarian and permissive parenting was associated with increased Sibling Rivalry, with permissive parenting showing the strongest effect. Collectively, parenting styles account for 78.9% of variance in Sibling Rivalry, emphasizing its major role in sibling relationships in adolescents, therefore, all existing hypotheses are declared acceptable. These findings reinforce the relevance of parenting theory and show the need to develop parenting programs to encourage healthier sibling relationships and support adolescent development optimally. The practical implications are aimed at parents, educators, and policymakers in fostering positive family dynamics. Further research is suggested to consider additional factors such as birth order, family stress, and socioeconomic status using longitudinal approaches or blended methods to gain a deeper understanding.

**Keywords:** Adolescents, Educational Development, Parenting Style, Sibling Relationships, Sibling Rivalry

## INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is widely recognized as a critical period of human development, which marks the transition from childhood to adulthood and is characterized by profound physical, emotional, and social changes. According to Papalia and Olds (in Saputro, 2018), adolescence usually begins around the age of 12 or 13 and continues into the late teens or early twenties. Sobur (in Diananda, 2019) further described adolescence into three stages, with the focus of this study specifically on the pre-adolescent period (ages 11-14) and early adolescence (ages 14-17). During pre-adolescence, changes occur suddenly and can disrupt communication between the child and the parents, often resulting in negative behaviors and emotional instability. On the other hand, early adolescence is characterized by rapid growth and the search for self-identity, as individuals face transitional spaces between dependence and autonomy (Dinata, 2022).

The developmental tasks faced during adolescence, as described by Havighurst (1961), are important challenges that, if successfully managed, pave the way to happiness and readiness for future life stages (Izzani, et al., 2024). Conversely, failure to complete these developmental tasks can result in unhappiness and inhibit further personal growth. Hurlock (2002) notes that adolescence often presents very complex problems, with boys and girls struggling to find effective ways to overcome them, sometimes leading to disappointment and inadequacy when efforts do not meet expectations (Izzani, et al., 2024).

An important aspect of adolescent development is egocentrism, particularly in the form of "Imaginary Audience" and "Personal Fable" (Dinata, 2022; Santrock, 2017). Egocentrism, as explained by Chaplin, refers to a self-focused cognitive style that can make adolescents less sensitive to the needs and perspectives of others (Dinata, 2022). In the context of sibling relationships, Imaginary Audience can intensify perceptions of unfair parental attention, while Personal Fable can cause teens to feel misunderstood or unappreciated, further fueling competition and conflict (Santrock, 2017).

Phenomenon Sibling rivalry which is characterized by jealousy, rivalry, and sibling conflict thus stands out especially during adolescence according to Mander (Oktaviani and Tentama, 2019). According to a World Health Organization (WHO) survey, around 10 million children in Asia experience Sibling Rivalry while Indonesia's Central Statistics Agency reports that 72% of children have experienced Sibling Rivalry, which often contributes in the form of aggression or even violence (Duumirrotin and Savira, 2022). The case in Karawang, where Sibling Rivalry escalates into deadly violent behavior (Muranda, et al., 2022), illustrates the serious risks posed by unresolved sibling conflicts.

Pre-research conducted by researchers in Karawang found that adolescents experience feelings of unfairness, jealousy, and comparison by parents, all of which are indications Sibling Rivalry, but often don't realize that the behavior is Sibling Rivalry. So this lack of awareness can further complicate family dynamics and hinder the healthy development of adolescents.

The influence of parental parenting on the level of sibling rivalry in adolescents in Karawang, raises the urgency to understand the underlying causal factors and formulate an effective handling approach. Although a number of previous studies have identified a variety of risk factors such as individual temperament, age, birth order, and parental knowledge level, parenting style remains one of the most significant determinants in shaping the dynamics of sibling relationships. (Duumirrotin and Savira, 2022; Shaffer, 2012).

According to Baumrind (1966) (Febrina & Khairina, 2024) about parenting styles becoming authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive provides a valuable framework for understanding how parental behaviors and attitudes shape sibling relationships. The extent to which different parenting styles affect intensity and outcomes Sibling rivalry among adolescents, Common solutions recommended in the literature involve raising parents' awareness of the implications of their parenting styles, promoting a fair and supportive family environment, and equipping parents with strategies to effectively manage sibling conflict (Ernawati & Khariroh, 2021).

In line with previous research, namely Kinasih (2019), with a special emphasis on the influence of parenting styles. Baumrind (1966) famously described three main parenting approaches: authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive. Authoritarian parenting is characterized by a high level of control, punitive discipline, and limited autonomy for children, which has been shown to often result in increased aggression and sibling rivalry among siblings. In contrast, an authoritative or democratic style characterized by a balance of control and responsiveness, along with open communication and emotional support is consistently associated with lower levels of Sibling Rivalry and greater harmony between siblings. Meanwhile, permissive parenting involves minimal control and a high level of leniency, which can foster a lack of boundaries and, consequently, increased Sibling Rivalry for parental attention. Recent empirical studies reinforce this distinction. For example, Ernawati and Khariroh (2021) and Anisa and Kinasih (2019) found that authoritarian parenting is strongly associated with increasing Sibling Rivalry, while the impact of democratic and permissive parenting is often less pronounced or not statistically significant. Mander (cited in Oktaviani and Tentama, 2019) further emphasizes the important role of parental attention and the perception of justice, noting that siblings often compete for affection, recognition, and status in the family. These findings suggest that interventions should prioritize the promotion of authoritative parenting practices. By fostering open communication, emotional warmth, and fairness, and by encouraging parents to be mindful of each child's unique needs and experiences, families can create an environment that is less conducive to competition and more supportive of positive sibling relationships (Baumrind, 1966; Shaffer, 2012).

There are still some gaps in previous studies on Sibling Rivalry and parenting style. First, most of the existing research focuses on the Western context, with a relatively smaller number of studies exploring the dynamics of the Sibling Rivalry and parenting styles within Indonesia (Kinasih, 2019; Kurniasih et al., 2022). Cultural factors such as communal values, respect for authority, and certain family structures can moderate the relationship between parenting and Sibling Rivalry. Second, although many studies confirm the impact of authoritarian parenting on Sibling Rivalry, findings regarding the impact of authoritarian and permissive forces are inconsistent. For example, Ernawati and Khariroh (2021) found that only authoritarian and negligent (non-engaged) styles were significantly associated with Sibling Rivalry, while Anisa and Kinasih (2019) reported a significant impact only for authoritarian parenting. Other research suggests that these three forces can influence sibling dynamics, but the direction and magnitude of these influences are still debated (Kurniasih et al., 2022 ; Devita, 2020). In addition, little research specifically addresses how these relationships manifest among adolescents in rapidly urbanizing areas such as Karawang, where social, economic, and educational pressures can interact with family dynamics in unique ways. The complexity of adolescent development, combined with a variety of parental approaches, suggests the need for more nuanced and context-specific research.

This study aims to examine the influence of three types of authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive parenting styles on sibling rivalry among adolescents in Karawang. Focusing on this population, the study was to find out behaviors about how parenting practices contribute to or help reduce Sibling Rivalry during important periods of psychological and social developmental phases. Thus, this research aims to make a contribution both theoretically and practically to families, educators, and related parties in an effort to understand and manage relationships between siblings in adolescence. This study proposes the following hypotheses: (H1) Authoritarian parenting is positively related to higher levels of Sibling Rivalry; (H2) Authoritative parenting is negatively related to Sibling Rivalry; and (H3) Permissive parenting has different and context-dependent effects on Sibling Rivalry. This hypothesis is supported by previous research (Baumrind, 1966; Ernawati and Khariroh, 2021; Anisa and Kinasih, 2019), the scope of this study was limited to adolescents aged 11–17 years in Karawang. This quantitative research has limitations in the scope

of the variables analyzed. In addition to focusing on parenting styles and sibling rivalry in adolescents, this study has not considered a number of other factors that have the potential to affect the dynamics of relationships between siblings, such as age and gender differences between siblings, birth order, number of siblings, mother's level of knowledge, and external environmental influences.

## METHOD

This study used a quantitative approach with a causal-comparative design to investigate the influence of parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive) on Sibling Rivalry among adolescents. Quantitative research relies on systematically measured numerical data, which is then analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques (Azwar, 2022). The causal design allowed researchers to examine the potential causal relationship between independent variables (parenting styles) and dependent variables (Sibling Rivalry), aiming to determine whether changes in parenting styles were associated with differences in the level of Sibling Rivalry (Azwar, 2022).

This research is assessed using the Sibling Rivalry scale developed by Fitriana & Fatwa (2019), from the aspects described by Mander. The scale specifically measures two main dimensions: jealousy among siblings and Competence between siblings, which allows research to capture the rivalry experienced in the family context. Parenting styles, on the other hand, refer to the methods that parents use to exercise control, provide guidance, and offer support to their children as they undertake developmental tasks (Baumrind, 1966; Robinson et al., 1995). In this study, parenting style was measured using the Parenting Questionnaire Styles and Dimensions (PSDQ) developed by Robinson (1995).

The population in this study is all adolescents in Karawang aged 11–17 years who have at least one sibling. Samples were taken from this population so that the results of the study could be generalized (Sugiyono, 2018). This study used a non-probability sampling method, namely purposive sampling, with the following criteria: adolescents aged 11–17 years, domiciled in Karawang, and have one or more siblings, and because the exact number of population is unknown, the minimum number of samples needed is determined using the Cochran formula, so that a sample of 385 adolescents who meet these criteria is obtained.

The procedure for collecting sibling rivalry data began from the determination of the population and the research sample, namely adolescents aged 11–19 years who had siblings. The instruments used consist of the Sibling Rivalry scale that has been adapted and tested for validity and reliability, as well as the Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ) version 4 parenting scale which measures the three main dimensions of parenting, namely authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive. The researcher applied for research permits to related parties, including schools. After permission is obtained, the researcher provides an explanation of the purpose of the research, the rights of the participants, and the guarantee of data confidentiality. Filling out the questionnaire is done directly (paper-based) or online through an online form according to the conditions and accessibility of the respondents. The collected data is then checked for completeness to ensure that no answers are missed before proceeding to the analysis stage.

## Data Collection Techniques

Data collection in this study used a standard psychological scale to measure the main construct. The Parenting and Dimension Questionnaire (PSDQ), developed by Robinson et al. (1995) and adapted by Rachmayani and Zabrina (2023) for Indonesian adolescents, was used to assess parenting. This 32-item instrument evaluated three different parenting styles and used a 5-point Likert scale, with response options ranging from 1 (Never) to 5 (Always). To measure sibling rivalry, researchers used a scale compiled by Oktaviani and tentama (2019) based on the framework of Mander's theory, which captures the dimensions of jealousy and competence between siblings who have 13 items. These tools are designed to ensure the reliability and validity of the data collected for this study.

Table 1. PSDQ Blueprint

Shape	Dimension	Item Number	Total Items
Authoritative	Connection dimensions (Warmth and support)	1,2,3,4,5	5
	Regulatory Dimension (Reasoning/Induction)	6,7,8,9,10	5
	Dimensions of autonomy	11,12,13,14,15	5
Authoritarian	Dimensions of Physical Coercion	16,17,18,19	4
	Dimensions of verbal hostility	20,21,22,23	4
	NonReasoning/Punishment Dimension	24,25,26,27	4
Permissive	Pampering Dimensions	28,29,30,31,32	5

Table 2. Sibling Rivalry Blueprint

Shape	Indicators	Item Number	Total items
Jealousy between siblings	The threat of losing something valuable because of your brother Feeling unappreciated by parents	1,2,3,4	6
Competition between brothers	Compare with your brother Comparison of people around	5,6 7,8 9,10,11,12,13,	2 5

### Insrtumen Analysis

Content validity evaluates how well the instrument represents all relevant aspects of the construct to be measured (Azwar, 2022; Periantalo, 2016). In this study, the validity of the content was assessed using Aiken's V, which involved collecting expert assessments on each scale item. This method measures the degree of agreement among experts regarding the relevance of each item, ensuring a comprehensive coverage of the constructed being measured. To further ensure the quality of the instruments, the analysis of item discrimination was carried out through a trial of 40 respondents. The discrimination index for each item is calculated by correlating the item score with the total scale score, identifying the items that are most effective at distinguishing between high and low levels of the measured construct (Periantalo, 2016). Items with a discrimination index of 0.400 or higher are considered satisfactory and saved for further analysis. Reliability, which refers to the consistency and stability of the instrument, is assessed using Cronbach's Alpha coefficient (Azwar, 2022). This study calculated the reliability of internal consistency with the help of SPSS 26.0. According to Guilford's interpretation, a reliability coefficient (rx) that ranges from 0.00–0.19 is considered very low, 0.20–0.39 as low, 0.40–0.59 as medium, 0.60–0.79 as high, and 0.80–1.00 as very high.

The results of the analysis showed that all scales in this study had adequate reliability. The Sibling Rivalry Scale of 13 items has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.886, which is in the very high category. The authoritative parenting scale consisting of 15 items has a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.916, while the authoritarian scale consisting of 12 items has a value of 0.917. Both are in the very high category. Meanwhile, the permissive parenting scale consisting of 5 items obtained a Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.694, which was categorized as high. This process ensures that the scale used is valid and reliable, thus giving confidence in the results of the research measurement

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Descriptive Analysis and Preliminary Data Testing

The first step in quantitative data analysis is to confirm the distribution of the collected data. The following table presents the demographic characteristics of the respondents who participated in this study. Demographic data includes gender and age distributions, which provide an overview of the composition of the sample.

Table 3. Respondent Demographics

Gender	Sum	Percentage
Man	169	43,9%
Woman	216	56,1%
Total	385	100%
Age (Years)	Sum	Percentage
11	32	8,3%
12	57	14,8%
13	27	7,0%
14	43	11,2%
15	48	12,5%
16	121	31,4%
17	57	14,8%
Total	385	100%

As shown in Table 3, the majority of respondents were women (56.1%), while men made up 43.9% of the sample. In terms of age, the largest proportion of participants was 16 years old (31.4%), followed by those aged 12 and 17 (14.8% respectively). These demographic characteristics show a balanced gender representation and a varied age distribution among respondents, which ensures the generalization of the study's findings. In this study, the Kolmogorov–Smirnov test was applied to unstandardized and standardized residuals.

Table 4. Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test Results (Unstandardized Residuals)

Statistics	Value
N	385
Mean	0.0000000
Std. Deviation	6.43984234
Most Extreme Diff.	.039
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200

Table 5. Kolmogorov–Smirnov Test Results (Standardized Residuals)

Statistics	Value
N	385
Mean	0.0000000
Std. Deviation	.99608609
Most Extreme Diff.	.039
Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed)	.200

In both tests, the significance value was 0.200, exceeding the threshold of 0.05 (Sugiyono, 2018). This shows that the data is distributed normally, meeting important assumptions for further inferential analysis such as regression and correlation (Ghasemi & Zahediasl, 2012; Hair et al., 2019). Linearity testing ensures that the relationship between independent variables (parenting patterns) and dependent variables (*sibling rivalry*) is linear, which is a necessary prerequisite for regression analysis.

Table 6. Linearity Test of Parenting and Sibling Rivalry

Parenting Style	F	Sig.	Interpretation
Authoritative	284.589	.000	Significant linear relationship ( $p < .05$ )
Authoritarian	1151.649	.000	Significant linear relationship ( $p < .05$ )
Permissive	864.947	.000	Significant linear relationship ( $p < .05$ )

All parenting styles showed a significant relationship of *Sibling Rivalry* ( $p < 0.05$ ), which confirms the feasibility of linear regression for further analysis (Dumirotnun & Savira, 2022).

#### Multiple Regression Analysis

Table 7. ANOVA Results (F Test)

Source	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	59575.889	3	19858.630	475.108	.000
Residual	15925.083	381	41.798		
Total	75500.971	385			

The F-value of the calculation (475.108) far exceeds the F-value of the table, and the significance level (0.000) is well below 0.05. These results show that collectively, the three parenting styles have a significant impact on *Sibling Rivalry* (Sugiyono, 2021). These findings are in line with the research of Caldera & Lindsey (2006) and Model et al. (2015), which also found a strong combined influence of parenting practices on *Sibling Rivalry*.

Table 8. Partial Uj (T TEST)

Variable	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.	Tolerance	VIVID
(Constant)	17.674	2.032		8.697	.000		
Authoritative	-0.277	0.033	-0.236	-8.344	.000	0.691	1.447
Authoritarian	0.410	0.051	0.381	7.984	.000	0.243	4.111
Permissive	0.899	0.103	0.389	8.698	.000	0.277	3.614

The results of this study showed that authoritative parenting was significantly and negatively related to *Sibling Rivalry* ( $B = -0.277$ ;  $\beta = -0.236$ ;  $p = .000$ ). This means that the more parents use an authoritative approach characterized by warmth, structure, and open communication, the less likely teens are to experience *Sibling Rivalry*. These findings are in line with previous research by Baumrind (1966), Lamborn et al. (1991), Steinberg et al. (1994), and Shaffer (2012), as well as more recent research in Indonesia by Ernawati and Khariroh (2021), all of which emphasize the protective role of authoritative parenting against sibling conflict. In contrast, the analysis revealed a significant positive relationship between authoritarian parenting and *Sibling Rivalry* ( $B = 0.410$ ;  $\beta = 0.381$ ;  $p = .000$ ). Parents who adopt an authoritarian style characterized by strict discipline, high demands, and low responsiveness tend to foster greater competition among their children. These results are consistent with the global literature, such as Caspi (2010) and Bornstein et al. (2017), as well as Indonesian research by Anisa and Kinasih (2019), which suggests that harsh or rigid parental control can increase *sibling rivalry*. Similarly, permissive parenting showed a significant and positive effect on *Sibling Rivalry* ( $B = 0.899$ ;  $\beta = 0.389$ ;  $p = 0.000$ ), with the strongest impact among the three parenting styles, as indicated by the highest B value. In permissive parenting, the lack of clear rules and boundaries, as well as minimal parental control, creates an environment where competition can flourish. This is supported by the findings of Robinson et al. (1995) and Mander (cOktaviani & Tentama, 2019), which highlight that inadequate parental boundaries and guidance contribute to increased competition and conflict among siblings. Overall, these results suggest that each parenting style exerts a significant partial effect of *Sibling Rivalry*. While authoritarian approaches tend to reduce *Sibling Rivalry*, authoritarian and permissive styles are associated with the rise of *Sibling Rivalry*. In particular, permissive parenting exerts the greatest influence, underscoring the importance of parental boundaries and supervision, especially in the context of Indonesian families, as discussed by Rachmayani and Zabrina (2023).

### Coefficient of Determination ( $R^2$ )

Table 9. Determination coefficient test

Type	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.888	.789	.787	6.465

The R Square value of 0.789 means that 78.9% of the variation in *Sibling Rivalry* among teenagers in Karawang can be explained by the combination of the three parenting styles. The remaining 21.1% were influenced by factors not included in the model, such as age differences, sex, birth order, number of siblings, maternal knowledge, and external influences (Brody, 2004; Lansford et al., 2011; Jensen et al., 2019). The proximity of the Adjusted R Square value (0.787) to the R Square indicates the stability of the model, while a low standard error of 6.465 indicates high predictive accuracy (Hair et al., 2019).

### Sibling Rivalry Categorization and Parenting Style

Table 10. Sibling Rivalry Categorization

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	98	24.9	25.5	25.5
Medium	213	54.2	55.3	80.8
High	74	18.8	19.2	100.0
Total	385	98.0	100.0	

Most teens (55.3%) reported *sibling rivalry* at a moderate rate. In particular, 19.2% experienced high competition, which could potentially indicate a family that is often plagued by conflict and can lead to developmental problems (Kitzmann et al., 2002; Kramer et al., 2015). Only 25.5% fall into the category of low competition, which reflects a more harmonious relationship between brothers.

Table 11. Authoritative Categorization

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	51	13.0	13.2	13.2
Medium	258	65.6	67.0	80.3
High	76	19.3	19.7	100.0
Total	385	98.0	100.0	

The majority (67.0%) consider their parents to be quite authoritative, balancing control and warmth (Baumrind, 1966; Steinberg et al., 1994).

Table 12. Authoritarian categorization

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	102	26.0	26.5	26.5
Medium	185	47.1	48.1	74.5
High	98	24.9	25.5	100.0
Total	385	98.0	100.0	

Almost half (48.1%) experienced moderate authoritarian parenting, with 25.5% experiencing high levels, which may be related to increased *Sibling Rivalry* in the family (Kuppens & Ceulemans, 2019; Pinquart, 2017).

Table 13. Permissive Categorization

Category	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Low	88	22.4	22.9	22.9
Medium	229	58.3	59.5	82.3
High	68	17.3	17.7	100.0
Total	385	98.0	100.0	

The majority of respondents (59.5%) rated their parents as permissive, while 17.7% experienced highly permissive parenting, which was associated with increasing *sibling rivalry*.  
Effective and Relative Contribution of Parenting Styles

Table 14. Effective Donation Test and Relative Contribution (SE and SR)

Parenting Style	Effective Contribution (%)	Relative Contribution (%)
Authoritative	14.80	18.756
Authoritarian	32.12	40.712
Permissive	31.98	40.531
Total	78.89	100.00

Authoritarian parenting contributes the most to *Sibling Rivalry*, followed by permissive parenting, while authoritarian parenting contributes less and is protective (Bornstein et al., 2017; Pinquart, 2017).

## CONCLUSION

This study aims to examine the influence of three types of authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive parenting styles on sibling rivalry among adolescents in Karawang. These findings reveal that authoritative parenting is significantly associated with lower levels of Sibling Rivalry, both authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are associated with greater competition, with permissive parenting showing the strongest effects. Collectively, these three parenting styles account for 79% of the variance in Sibling Rivalry, underscoring the dominant role of parental behavior in shaping sibling-adolescent relationships. Although the model is robust, the 21.1% variance in Sibling Rivalry is still unexplained, likely due to immeasurable factors such as birth order, age differences between siblings, family pressures, or socio-economic status. Future research may use longitudinal design, qualitative interviews, or combine school and peer environment variables for a more holistic understanding. This research contributes to the literature by providing strong empirical evidence from the Indonesian context. It also highlights the urgent need for parental guidance programs to promote authoritative parenting and minimize conflict within the family. By clarifying the relative impact of each parenting style, the study offers actionable insights for practitioners, educators, and policymakers seeking to foster more harmonious sibling relationships and healthy adolescent development in the rapidly changing Indonesian family.

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