

Original Article

The Relationship of Authoritarian Parenting Patterns with Sibling Rivalry in Students

Zulfa Mariah Ulfah

Guidance and Counseling, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract. The aim research is to determine the level of sibling rivalry in students, to determine the level of authoritarian parenting experienced by students, and to find out whether there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry in students. The method used in this research is descriptive research with the type of data obtained based on a survey using a questionnaire on authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry with answer choices using a Likert scale. The population in this study was class X and XI 167 students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School. The sample in this research is 117 student. Data analysis using SPSS with the Pearson correlation technique, the findings of this study show that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School, with a correlation value of 0,584. So, the level of relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry is moderate.

Keywords: Authoritarian Parenting Style, Sibling Rivalry, Students

Corresponding author: Zulfa Mariah Ulfah, Email: Zulfaulfah29@gmail.com, Jakarta, Indonesia.



This work is licensed under a CC-BY

Introduction

The family is the smallest part of society which consists of father, mother and children. In a family, the presence of children is the most beautiful gift given by God. As parents, they are given the mandate and responsibility to educate, look after, raise and care for their children (Rahmawati, 2020). Family is the first place where children grow, develop, feel love, socialize, know their identity, learn to manage emotions, and solve problems. The Big Indonesian Dictionary it is stated that, parents means biological father and mother (Reni et al., 2021). Parents play a very important role in educating their children, because good and bad communication between parents and children greatly influences the child's development (Nopriliani et al., 2019). The child's development in life, both physically and psychologically, must be fulfilled well, psychological development is still not fulfilled properly, including feelings of affection or the child's relationship with parents, siblings or other people around him. Fulfilling these needs will increase close bonds of affection between families and create a sense of self-confidence in children (East, 2019).

The child's development in life, both physically and psychologically, must be fulfilled well, psychological development is still not fulfilled properly, including feelings of affection or the child's relationship with parents, siblings or other people around him. Fulfilling these needs will increase close bonds of affection between families and create a sense of self-confidence in

children (East, 2019). Family is the first environment that has a deep influence on children. Therefore, whether directly or indirectly, the family will be the first place for a child to gain experience and education that can influence his development both physically and psychologically (Rahmawati, 2020). Education for families, especially children, is a very important thing to pay attention to. If the family has provided a very good foundation and is well ingrained in the child, in the future the child will also be good at facing all the chaos of this life. As a parent, guiding your child is an absolute task which is your own task in order to direct and teach your child to be able to face such situations (Kinasih, 2019).

Sibling rivalry is the feeling of jealousy and hatred that a child usually feels towards his siblings. One of the problems with sibling rivalry is that children feel that their parents' attitude is unfair towards them. Feelings of envy arise because parents often unknowingly act unfairly towards one of their children. One form of injustice is, for example, paying more attention to one child, often blaming one child but always defending the other child (Azmia, 2022). Sibling rivalry this is not limited to children, but also to early adolescence, which is said to be a phase of much conflict and opposition, including to siblings (Azmia, 2022).

The influence of parents on children's lives not only affects the lives of each individual child, but also the relationships between siblings. Sibling rivalry is especially a sensitive issue because children not only compare themselves with other siblings but they also judge how their parents compare with other siblings. This is a heavy burden for children. Competition between siblings can produce benefits, but children usually feel put down by their parents who prefer other children (Kurniasih et al., 2022). Parents must be able to play a role in giving authority to children in overcoming sibling rivalry so that they solve problems with the children, not for the children. Children need to be given credit for their thoughts and their opinions respected. Parents do not need to directly intervene to overcome competition between children, except when there are signs that physical violence will occur (Kewa et al., 2017).

Sibling rivalry is a very sensitive issue because a child not only compares himself to other siblings but also evaluates how his parents compare to other siblings (Panggabean, 2021). Parenting patterns are the treatment of parents in interactions and the way parents pay attention to the child's wishes, power or methods used by parents tends to lead to the parenting patterns that are applied. Proper parenting from parents towards children is very important to avoid competition between siblings (Yaerina, 2016). Parenting style is the attitude of parents in interacting with their children. This parental attitude includes the way parents give rules, rewards and punishments. The way parents show their authority and also parents provide attention and response to children. More clearly, what is the attitude or behavior of parents when interacting with their children. This includes how to apply rules, teach values or norms, provide attention and affection and show good attitudes and behavior so that they become examples or role models for their children. Thus, in simple terms it can be said that parenting is a process of interaction between children and parents in learning and education which will be very beneficial for aspects of children's growth and development (Theodoridis & Kraemer, 2018).

Joni (2015, p. 44) Authoritarian parenting is a parenting pattern that is coercive, harsh and rigid in which parents will make various rules that their children must obey without wanting to know the child's feelings (Herman et al., 2019). Authoritarian parents place firm limits and control on children and allow little verbal exchange. For example, an authoritarian parent may say, "you either do it my way or you don't." Authoritarian parents may also hit their children frequently, enforce rigid rules but not explain them to them, and show anger towards their children. Children of authoritarian parents are often unhappy, fearful and want to compare themselves with others, fail to initiate activities and have weak communication skills. Boys of authoritarian parents can behave aggressively (Santrock, 2017). Parents who apply this parenting style make children suspicious, children feel unhappy, and there are disputes between siblings (Panggabean, 2021).

From the explanation above, it is important to carry out research on the relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry, by knowing how much influence

authoritarian parenting has on the incidence of sibling rivalry. With this research, it is hoped that parents will know how important choosing a parenting style is and if they choose an authoritarian parenting style, parents will definitely demand that children follow their parents' orders and provide firm boundaries and not give children the opportunity to express their opinion. Authoritarian parenting will make children suspicious, children will not feel happy, and there will be disputes between siblings (Panggabean, 2021). The aim research is to determine the level of sibling rivalry in students, to determine the level of authoritarian parenting experienced by students, and to find out whether there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry in students.

Method

The research method that will be carried out is a descriptive research method. The type of method used for this research is correlational research. Correlational research is a non-experimental research method in which a researcher measures two variables, understands and assesses the statistical relationship between them without the influence of extraneous variables. Then the aim of correlational research is to see or find out the relationship or influence of two variables.

The population of this research is all students in grades 10 and 11 at Bhumi Husada Vocational School for the 2023/2024 academic year, totaling 167 students. So, the sample in this study was 117 students. The sampling technique used in this research is Simple Random Sampling. This technique is a sampling technique that is carried out by dividing the total population into sub-populations or strata proportionally and is carried out randomly. This sampling technique is carried out by collecting data on the number of students from each class and then determining the number of samples needed for each class.

Research instruments are used to measure the value of the variables being studied where the number of instruments that will be used by the research will depend on the number of variables being studied (Sugiyono, 2015). The data collection method in this research is through a questionnaire with answer choices using a Likert scale. The Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena. The answer choices for each instrument item have a gradation from very positive to very negative (Sugiyono, 2013). In this research, researchers distributed questionnaires to students who had been selected as samples. This scale contains statements regarding authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry.

The instruments used in research must be tested with prerequisites in the form of validity and reliability tests. The results of the validity test on the Authoritarian Parenting Pattern variable are that variable X contains 35 statement items. After testing its validity, it was found that 21 statement items were valid, and 14 statement items were invalid. And the results of the validity test of the Sibling Rivalry variable show that there are 27 statement items in variable Y. After testing its validity, it was found that 20 statement items were valid, and 7 statement items were invalid. Based on the results of calculating the reliability coefficient for the Authoritarian Parenting Pattern variable, which consists of 35 items, a Cronbach alpha (r_{11}) value of 0.689 was obtained. So it can be concluded that this instrument item is a reliable instrument, because the Cronbach alpha (r_{11}) value is in the interval 0.600 – 0.800, which is included in the description of high reliability. Based on the results of calculating the reliability coefficient for the Sibling Rivalry variable, which consists of 27 items, a Cronbach alpha (r_{11}) value of 0.846 was obtained. So it can be concluded that this instrument item is a reliable instrument, because the Cronbach alpha (r_{11}) value is in the interval 0.800 - 1.000, which is included in the description of very high reliability.

The data analysis technique used in this research is using the Normality Test, Linearity Test, and Hypothesis Testing using Pearson Correlation. This Normality Test was carried out using SPSS using the Liliefors method. Data processing was carried out by looking at the value

column in Kolmogorov-Smirnov. Data is considered normal if the value displayed in the Kolmogorov-Smirnov value column shows a value greater than 0.05. Then secondly there is the Linearity Test to find out and confirm whether the data follows a linear line or not. And finally there is Hypothesis testing, Researchers use SPSS assistance via Pearson correlation or also known as Product Moment correlation is an analysis to measure the closeness of the linear relationship between two variables that have a normal data distribution.

Participants

The respondents of this research were students in classes X and XI at Bhumi Husada Vocational School. And the characteristics taken in this research are age, gender, domicile, who you live with, how many children you have from how many siblings. These characteristics must be connected to the title being studied by a researcher.

Sampling Procedures

The researcher selected the sample using a simple random sampling technique which was done by dividing the population into sub-populations and carried out randomly. This sampling technique is carried out by collecting data on the number of students from each class and then determining the number of samples needed for each class. The population at Bhumi Husada Vocational School is 167 students, and the sample is 117 students. The place where this research was conducted was at Bhumi Husada Vocational School which is located on Jalan Pengantin Ali, Ciracas, East Jakarta.

Materials and Apparatus

The data collection method in this research was carried out using a questionnaire with answer options using a Likert scale. The Likert scale is used to measure a person's attitudes, opinions and perceptions about social phenomena. This scale contains statements regarding authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry. Then this questionnaire was created in Google Form to make it easier for respondents to fill it out. The researcher used a data collection method using a questionnaire because previous researchers mostly used questionnaires to conduct their research to make it easier to obtain information from respondents.

Procedures

The variables measured are variables X and Y, where variable X is authoritarian parenting and variable Y is sibling rivalry. When the research was conducted, the researcher assigned respondents to fill in the questionnaire link that had been created by the researcher via Google from which the researcher had given to all respondents in the research sample. Before respondents fill out the research questionnaire, the researcher asks about their availability to fill out the questionnaire that will be given by the researcher, and the researcher also places any conditions and agreements that must be seen by the respondent, which has been placed in Google from which contains the research questionnaire.

Design or Data Analysis

Data analysis is an advanced stage when all the data has been collected. Analysis of the data studied was carried out to test the validity of the research results as a basis for making conclusions. In this research, researchers used analytical techniques, namely: normality test, linearity test, hypothesis testing using Pearson Correlation (Product Moment Correlation). The Pearson correlation test is used to measure the closeness of the linear relationship between two

variables that have a normal data distribution. To determine whether variable X and variable Y have a significant relationship, the researcher used the Pearson correlation test.

Results

Research data collection was carried out on May 28 2024 until May 31 2024. In this study, the data obtained came from primary data in the form of a questionnaire completed via Google from class X and XI students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School. The purpose of collecting this data is to find out "The relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and Sibling Rivalry in students". In this study there are two variables, namely: the independent variable (X) "Authoritarian Parenting Pattern" and the dependent variable (Y) "Sibling Rivalry". The number of samples used is 5% of the total population, the total population is 167 respondents. The following is the categorization of research data on authoritarian parenting variables:

Table 1. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Authoritarian Parenting Patterns (X) Based on Category

Score Intervals	Category	Frequency	%
90-103	Very High (ST)	0	0
76-89	Height (T)	1	0.9
62-75	Medium (S)	18	15.4
48-61	Low (R)	78	66.7
34-47	Very Low (SR)	20	17.1
Total		117	100

Source:SPSS 25 processed data

Based on the results of the description table above, it shows that the score obtained from 117 respondents with valid data obtained for variable 66.7%, in the medium level category there were 18 students or around 15.4%, in the high level category there were 1 student or around 0.9%, and in the very high level of 0 students or around 0%. The table above shows that the level of authoritarian parenting is in the low level category. The following is the categorization of sibling rivalry variable research data:

Table 2. Frequency Distribution and Percentage of Sibling Rivalry (Y) Based on Category

Score Intervals	Category	Frequency	%
72-84	Very High (ST)	1	0.9
59-71	Height (T)	8	6.9
46-58	Medium (S)	44	37.6
33-45	Low (R)	56	47.9
20-32	Very Low (SR)	8	6.9
Total		117	100

Source:SPSS 25 processed data

Based on the results of the description table above, it shows that the score obtained from 117 respondents shows that the number of students who experienced sibling rivalry at a very low level was 8 students or around 6.9%, in the low level category there were 56 students or around 47.9%, in the medium level category there were 44 students or around 37.6%, in the high level category there were 8 students or around 6.9%, and in the very high level of 1 student or around 0.9%. The table above shows that the level of sibling rivalry is in the low level category. In the normality test, this test aims to determine whether there are confounding or residual variables that are normally distributed in the regression model equation. If abnormal results are obtained, the T-test or F-test results will be invalid. In this study, researchers used a

normality test with the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test method. If the significance value (Asymp. sig) is > 0.05 , then the data in this study is normally distributed, and if (Asymp. sig) < 0.05 then the data is not normally distributed (Ghozli, 2011).

Table 3. Normality Test Results for Authoritarian Parenting and Sibling Rivalry Variables

Variable	Asymp. Sig	Information
X	0.062	Normal
Y	0.062	Normal

Source :SPSS 25 processed

Based on the results of the table above, it is known that the significance value for Authoritarian Parenting and Sibling Rivalry is 0.062, because the value of Asymp. sig. (2-tailed) for Authoritarian Parenting and Sibling Rivalry is greater than 0.05 as in the basis for decision making in One-Sample *Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test*, then it can be concluded that the data is said to be normally distributed, thus the normality requirements are met.

The linearity test is used to assess whether the relationship between two variables is linear or non-linear. In this research, the linear relationship was tested by looking at the significance value. If we look at the significance of linearity between variables, it can be said to be linear if the sig. Linearity < 0.05 and there is no linear relationship if > 0.05 . Then, if you look at the significance value of Deviation From Linearity, it is > 0.05 , the data has a linear relationship. If the significance value of Deviation From Linearity is < 0.05 then the data does not have a linear relationship.

Table 4. Linearity Test Results for Authoritarian Parenting and Sibling Rivalry Variables

Variable	F	Significance	Information
XY	1,419	0.112	Linear

Source :SPSS 25 output data

Based on the results of the linearity test above, a sig.Deviation From Linearity value of $0.112 > 0.05$ was obtained. Because the significance value is greater than 0.05, it can be concluded that there is a linear relationship between the authoritarian parenting variable (X) and the sibling rivalry variable (Y). Person correlation or also known as Product Moment correlation is an analysis to measure the closeness of the linear relationship between two variables that have a normal data distribution. To determine whether variable X and variable Y have a significant relationship or not.

Table 5. Pearson Correlation Test for Authoritarian Parenting and Sibling Rivalry Variables

Variable	Significance	Pearson Correlation
Authoritarian Parenting Style	0,000	0.584
Sibling Rivalry	0,000	0.584

Source :SPSS 25 output data

The decision making criteria can be seen as: If the significance value (Sig.) is smaller than < 0.05 then there is a relationship, and if the significance value (Sig.) is greater than > 0.05 then there is no relationship. Based on the results of the correlation test between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry in students, it can be seen that the significance results obtained are 0,000. Then $0,000 < 0,05$. Because the significance value is smaller than 0.05, then The significance value of this correlation test shows that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School, with a

correlation value of 0,584. So, the level of relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry is moderate.

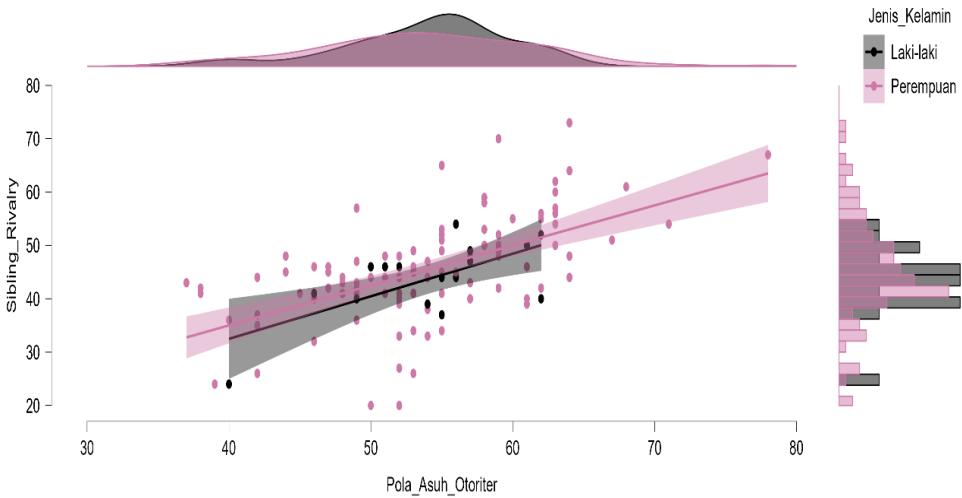


Figure 1. Authoritarian Parenting Style-Sibling Rivalry in terms of Gender/Gender

The image shows a scatter plot depicting the relationship between "Authoritarian_Parenting" (X-axis) and "Sibling_Rivalry" (Y-axis) with data differentiated by gender (Male and Female). There is a positive relationship between "Authoritarian Parenting" and "Sibling_Rivalry" for both genders, with some differences in data distribution between Boys and Girls. This means that the higher the value of "Authoritarian Pattern Pattern", the higher the value of "Sibling Rivalry". Data points for Men are marked in purple, while data points for Women are marked in yellow. The histogram at the top and right of the scatter plot shows the data distribution for each variable. The distribution of "Authoritarian Parenting" (at the top) shows that the data is spread out with several peaks, with slightly different distributions between Boys and Girls. The "Sibling Rivalry" distribution (on the right) shows that the data is also spread out with several peaks, with slightly different distributions between Boys and Girls.

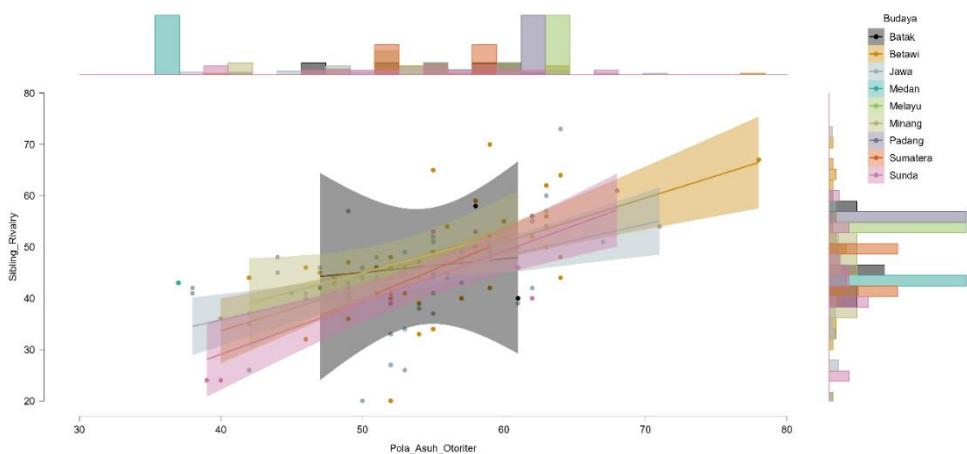


Figure 2. Authoritarian Parenting Style-Sibling Rivalry in terms of Culture

The image shows a scatter plot depicting the relationship between "Authority_Asuah_Pattern" (X-axis) and "Sibling_Rivalry" (Y-axis) with data differentiated by

culture (such as Batak, Betawi, Javanese, Medan, Malay, Minang, Sumatra and Sundanese). In general, there is a positive relationship between "Authoritarian_Parenting" and "Sibling_Rivalry" for various cultures, with some differences in data distribution and regression between different cultures. This means that the higher the value of "Authoritarian Parenting", the higher the value of "Sibling_Rivalry. Data points for each culture are marked with a different color, as shown in the legend on the right.

Discussions

This research aims to determine the relationship between authoritarian parenting patterns and sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School. The results of the analysis of the data that has been collected and studied, based on the data that has been obtained, show that authoritarian parenting has a significant relationship with sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School.

Sibling rivalry is a form of competition between siblings, older brothers and sisters that occurs because someone is afraid of losing the love and attention of their parents, giving rise to various conflicts and the consequences of these conflicts can be dangerous for the child's personal and social adjustment (Armanda 2017). According to Cholid, sibling rivalry is feelings of hostility, jealousy and anger between siblings, brothers or sisters, not as sharing friends, but as rivals. Their relationship is one of competition, with each party trying to be superior to the other. The factors that influence sibling rivalry are parental attitudes, individual character, position sequence, gender, age difference, number of siblings, type of discipline, parenting style, and influence of outsiders (Triana, 2013).

Mulyadi (2016) "Parenting can be interpreted as a total interaction process between parents and children, which includes the care process (feeding, cleaning and protecting) and the socialization process (teaching general behavior and in accordance with the rules of society)." According to Agustiawati (2014) "Authoritarian parenting is a way of educating children carried out by parents by determining the rules and boundaries themselves which the child must absolutely obey without compromise and taking into account the child's condition." Thus, we can understand that authoritarian parenting is a parenting style that uses the approach of imposing the wishes and desires of parents on children which must be obeyed and obeyed absolutely by a child (Bun, Taib, and Mufidatul Ummah 2020). Usually parents with this type of parenting style supervise their children very closely, causing anxiety in children if they make mistakes in everything their parents tell them to do (Sari, 2019)

Basically, parents need to provide fair treatment that does not differentiate between one child and another. Parents who sometimes do not realize that they have a "favoritism" attitude towards their children can be the beginning of "sibling rivalry". Children who experience sibling rivalry are children who feel that their parents are being unfair to them. They feel jealous, jealous of their siblings because of the treatment they consider to be unequal. The impact of sibling rivalry itself can take the form of aggressive actions targeted at siblings if not immediately prevented or minimized as early as possible (Kinashih, 2019). Choosing an authoritarian parenting style can trigger sibling rivalry in students because unequal treatment between siblings can create competition and dissatisfaction. Children who grow up in authoritarian environments tend to compete for attention and recognition, which can worsen sibling relationships.

The results of the analysis of the data that has been collected and studied based on the data that has been obtained from the research results, show that authoritarian parenting has a significant relationship with sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School. This is shown from the results of processing the hypothesis test using the Pearson correlation test. Based on the results of the correlation test between authoritarian parenting patterns of parents and the incidence of sibling rivalry in students, it can be seen that the significance results obtained are 0,000. Then $0,000 < 0,05$ with a correlation value of 0,584. The

significance value of this correlation test shows that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School with a moderate level of relationship. These results indicate that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Based on the results of research, empirical data shows that out of 117 respondents, students who experienced very low levels of authoritarian parenting were 20 students or 17.1%, low levels were 78 students or around 66.7%, medium levels were 18 students or around 15.4%. %, at a high level of 1 student or 0.9%, and at a very high level of 0 students or around 0%. Meanwhile, the number of students who experience sibling rivalry of the 117 respondents with a very low level there were 8 students or around 6.9%, in the low level category there were 56 students or around 47.9%, in the medium level category there were 44 students or around 37.6%, in the high level category there were 8 students or around 6.9%, and in the category very high level of 1 student or around 0.9%. Which means, in this study it was found that the majority of students who experienced authoritarian parenting were in the low category and sibling rivalry was also in the low category.

Based on the research data above, the results of research conducted by other researchers/previous research also show that authoritarian parenting has a significant relationship with sibling rivalry. This can be seen from research conducted by Nensi Herfinda (2023) who conducted research on the relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and sibling rivalry in children 4-6 years at Al-Falah Siulak Gedang Kindergarten. The results of this study show that 1) the level of parents' authoritarian parenting style is in the medium category with a percentage of 63%. 2) children's sibling rivalry level is in the low category with a percentage of 53%. 3) The results of the correlation test between parents' authoritarian parenting style and the incidence of sibling rivalry in children get a significance value of $0,000 < 0,005$ with a correlation value of 0,827. The significance value of this correlation test shows that there is a relationship between parents' authoritarian parenting style and sibling rivalry in children 4-6 years at Al-Falah Siulak Gedang Kindergarten with a very strong level of relationship. (Herfinda, 2023)

Based on the results of research conducted by Cahyanuari (2018), she examined: "The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting Patterns and Aggressive Behavior in Adolescents". States that data analysis shows a significant correlation between these two variables, with a value of $r = 0.253$ and a value of $p = 0.000$ for the father's authoritarian parenting style and aggressive behavior, while a value of $r = 0.259$ and a value of $p = 0.000$ for the mother's authoritarian parenting pattern and aggressive behavior. This shows that $p < 0.05$, so it can be interpreted that there is a significant positive relationship between parents' authoritarian parenting style and aggressive behavior in adolescents. The relationship between parents' authoritarian parenting style and aggressive behavior in teenagers shows that the more positive the parents' authoritarian parenting style is, the higher the aggressive behavior carried out by teenagers. Conversely, the more negative the parents' authoritarian parenting style, the lower the aggressive behavior carried out by adolescents (Cahyanuari, 2018).

In research conducted by Hanum (2015) about "the relationship between parenting patterns and the incidence of sibling rivalry at Muhammadiyah University Surabaya in 2015". The research results are from data collected using a questionnaire sheet and then analyzed statistically using the Multiple Logistic Regression test with a significance level of $\alpha < 0.05$. The results of this research are that the dominant factor that influences the incidence of sibling rivalry is the type of parenting style with the result $p = 0,043 < \alpha = 0.05$. Based on the results of data analysis, it can be concluded that the incidence of sibling rivalry is greatly influenced by the type of parenting style (Hanum, 2015).

In Septian Armanda's research (2017), in his thesis researched "The Relationship between the Role of the Mother and the Incident of Sibling Rivalry in Children 3-5 Year", The results of the research showed that almost half of the respondents had a good role category, 28 respondents. And children experienced moderate and severe levels of sibling rivalry, 11 children and 13 respectively. Mothers who gave more attention and affection to one of the children can

cause sibling rivalry. Based on the results of research on the relationship between the role of the mother and the incidence of sibling rivalry in young children 3-5 years, there is a significant relationship between the role of the mother and the incidence of sibling rivalry in Wonogriyo Kindergarten (Armanda, 2017). The contribution for researchers is to find out how much influence the mother's role in caring for her child has on the occurrence of sibling rivalry.

Based on the explanation above, it shows that the results of previous research and the results of this study have the same conclusion, namely that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry in students. In previous research, the results showed the level of relationship between the variables of authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry, namely the level of relationship was very strong and low in elementary and kindergarten students. However, in this study, the significance value of this correlation test shows that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School with a moderate level of relationship among vocational school students. This research focuses on vocational school students, which indicates the age range of late adolescence (around 16-18 years old). At this age, individuals have experienced more complex cognitive development and the influence of peers becomes stronger. Then, in previous research, the majority of previous research focused on kindergarten and elementary school children, which means pre-adolescent children (around 4-12 years old). At this age, direct parental influence is still very dominant in children's social and emotional development. This research provides a valuable contribution to the literature by expanding our understanding of the relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry in different populations. By identifying existing differences, this research paves the way for further research to explore the complexity of this phenomenon.

Conclusions

This research aims to determine the relationship between authoritarian parenting styles and sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School. Based on the results of the analysis and discussion in this research, the researcher can draw the conclusion that most of the level of authoritarian parenting in class X and XI students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School is in the low category with a score of 66.7%. And at the sibling rivalry level, students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School are generally in the low category with a score of 47.9%.

Based on the hypothesis in this study, it can be concluded that there is a relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry among students at Bhumi Husada Vocational School. This was proven after carrying out the results of the analysis using Pearson correlation which was obtained with a significance value of $0,000 < 0,05$ indicates that there is a significant relationship between authoritarian parenting and sibling rivalry, with a correlation value of 0,584, then the level of relationship between authoritarian parenting style and sibling rivalry is moderate. And so these results show that H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Universitas Indraprasta PGRI and Class X students and XI SMK Bhumi Husada for helping the author in collecting data for research and filling in according to what was being experienced.

References

Armanda, S. (2017). The Relationship between the Role of the Mother and the Incident of Sibling Rivalry in Children Aged 3-5 Years. Thesis, 39(2), 1689–1699.
 Azmia. T. N. (2022). The Influence Of Birth Age And Gender Distance On Sibling Rivalry

Behavior In Early Adolescents At Mts Hasyim Asy'ari Bojong, Tegal District. Sex On Sibling Rivalry Behavior.

Bun, Y., Taib, B., & Mufidatul Ummah, D. (2020). Analysis of Parents' Authoritarian Parenting Patterns on Children's Moral Development. *Early Childhood Scientific Journal*, 2(1), 128–137. <https://doi.org/10.33387/cp.v2i1.2090>

Cahyanuari, LD (2018). The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting Patterns and Aggressive Behavior in Adolescents. *Islam Zeitschrift Für Geschichte Und Kultur Des Islamischen Orients*, 0274, 1–16.

Herfinda, N. (2023). The Relationship Between Authoritarian Parenting Patterns and Sibling Rivalry in Children Aged 4-6 Years at Al-Falah Siulak Gedang Kindergarten. *Journal of Chemical Information and Modeling*, 53(February), 2021. [https://doi.org/10.1080/09638288.2019.1595750%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1080/17518423.2017.1368728%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.ridd.2020.103766%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2019.1689076%0Ahttps://doi.org/](https://doi.org/10.1080/09638288.2019.1595750%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1080/17518423.2017.1368728%0Ahttp://dx.doi.org/10.1080/17518423.2017.1368728%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1016/j.ridd.2020.103766%0Ahttps://doi.org/10.1080/02640414.2019.1689076%0Ahttps://doi.org/)

Herman, S., Studi, P., Machine, T., Machine, JT, Teknik, F., Sriwijaya, U., Saputra, RA, IRLANE MAIA DE OLIVEIRA, Rahmat, AY, Syahbanu, I., Rudiyan Syah, R., Sri Aprilia and Nasrul Arahman, Aprilia, S., Rosnelly, CM, Ramadhani, S., Novarina, L., Arahman, N., Aprilia, S., Maimun, T., ... Jihannisa, R. (2019) . parenting style. *USU Department of Chemical Engineering*, 3(1), 18–23.

Kewa, V., Sudiwati, NLPE, & Ardiyani, VM (2017). The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and Sibling Rivalry Reactions in Children Aged 3-4 Years in Tlogomas Village, Lowokwaru District, Malang City. *Nursing News*, 2(2), 321–329. <https://publikasi.unitri.ac.id/index.php/fikes/article/view/476/394>

Kinasih, AR (2019). The Influence of Parenting Patterns on Sibling Rivalry in Mts Students. Wahid Hasyim 02 Dau Malang. *Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang*, 1–162.

Kurniasih, D., Wulan, S., & Hapidin, H. (2022). Parenting Patterns towards Sibling Rivalry in Early Childhood. *Obsession Journal: Journal of Early Childhood Education*, 6(5), 4153–4162. <https://doi.org/10.31004/obsesi.v6i5.2473>

Nopriliani, D., Novianti, R., Childhood, E., Program, E., & Training, T. (2019). The Influence Of Parent Communication Style Towards The Sibling Rivalry Between The Ages Of 5-6 Years At Raudatul Athfal Al Hidayah Opposite The Influence Of Parents' Communication Style On The Sibling Rivalry Of Children Aged 5-6 Years In Raudatul. 6, 1–15.

Panggabean, SMU (2021). The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Incident of Sibling Rivalry in Children in RW 002, Bukit Tempayan Village, Batu Aji District, Batam City. *Surya Medika Journal*, 6(2), 155–161. <https://doi.org/10.33084/jsm.v6i2.2133>

Rahmawati, A. Y. (2020). Communication Patterns of Single Mothers in Shaping Children's Disciplined Personalities in Pegagan Village, Paliman District, Cirebon Regency. July, 1–23.

Ren, Hadi, IP, & Yoanita, D. (2021). Parent-Child Communication in Facing Sibling Rivalry Introduction. *Journal of E-Communications*, 9(2), 1–12.

Sari, L. P. (2019). The Relationship between Authoritarian Parenting Patterns and Student Discipline at SMK Negeri 6 Padang.

Theodoridis, T., & Kraemer, J. (2018). Parenting style is the attitude of parents. 1–72.

Timur, Z. (2019). The Relationship between Parenting Patterns and the Occurrence of Sibling Rivalry in the Working Area of the Jetis Yogyakarta Community Health Center. UNISA Digital Library.

Yaerina, YN (2016). The Relationship Between Types of Parenting Patterns and the Incident of Sibling Rivalry in Children Aged 3-12 Years in Joho Village, Pace District, Nganjuk Regency. <http://repository.unair.ac.id/54234/>