

SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: 261/UNUSA/Adm-LPPM/IV/2019

Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengabdian Kepada Masyarakat (LPPM) Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya menerangkan telah selesai melakukan pemeriksaan duplikasi dengan membandingkan artikel-artikel lain menggunakan perangkat lunak **Turnitin** pada tanggal 01 April 2019.

Judul : Internal Factors Affecting Parenting Relationship of Events in Sibling Rivalry Early Childhood Education (PAUD) Cemara Ngagel Titrto 31 Surabaya

Penulis : Lela Nurlela, Dhian Satya Rachmawati dan Fajri Agustiasi

No. Pemeriksaan : 2019.04.01.120

Dengan Hasil sebagai Berikut:

Tingkat Kesamaan diseluruh artikel (*Similarity Index*) yaitu 2%

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk digunakan sebagaimana mestinya

Surabaya, 01 April 2019

Ketua LPPM,



UNUSA
LPPM

Dr. Istas Pratomo, S.T., M.T.

NPP. 16081074

LPPM Universitas Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya

Website : lppm.unusa.ac.id

Email : lppm@unusa.ac.id

Hotline : 0838.5706.3867

Paper

by Dhian 8

Submission date: 01-Apr-2019 02:11PM (UTC+0700)

Submission ID: 1103634476

File name: INC_2_artikel_1_fiks-7-16.pdf (187.03K)

Word count: 5608

Character count: 28707

**INTERNAL FACTORS AFFECTING
PARENTING RELATIONSHIP OF EVENTS IN *SIBLING RIVALRY*
EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION (PAUD) CEMARA NGAGEL
TIRTO 31 SURABAYA**

Lela Nurlela, Dhian Satya Rahmawati, Fajri Agustiasari

ABSTRACT

Heart burning feelings experienced by a child, is a result from the children's perspective towards the gestures of parents that contrary to their intentions. The parents that giving more respect to the sister or brother while they are sick, where as the children interpret then as a excessive attention. Heart burning feelings as a thread. Assuming that their sister or brother as a trigger or causes the loss of the enjoyment during the detained. The aim of research is to looking for the parenting relationship with incidence of *sibling rivalry*. Design of research is Analytical Observational with the approach of the cross sectional. The sample is taken by using by Probability Simple Random Sampling from a student's mother age 2-4 years old (childhood) in Paud Cemara Ngagel Tirto 31 Surabaya 35 person counted. The independent variable is parenting and dependent the reaction of *sibling rivalry*. The data analysis using a statistic test *Spearman Rho* with a significance level $p < 0,05$ with significance $p = 0,040$. The result of the research founded that using autoritary system are result 12 (35,3%), the children suffered the highest *sibling rivalry* are 7 children counted (58,3%). While the average are 5 children counted (41,7%). Where as the parents that using permissif system are 12 counted the children suffered the highest *sibling rivalry* are 8 children counted (23,5%), while the average are 5 children counted (50%). The parents using democracy system are 12 counted with the average of *sibling rivalry* are 12 (100%) counted. It can be conclude that there is a relationship between the parenting with the incidence of *sibling rivalry*. And the result of the research of a parents using a combination system between the democracy and permissif therefore impacts arising the higher *sibling rivalry*. Implications from this research is the providing the feedback for the parents side to considering the siblings birth by giving a intentions to the older children and keeping the distance, thus not too close.

Keywords: Smoking behavior, adolescent, curiosity, maturity, eliminating stress.

Introduction

The behavior of children in the family when childhood (2-4 years) is Parents need to help children at this age to develop positive relationships with their siblings. Sometimes he could upset her sister by playing all their possessions and too excited with his brother over the new baby. They form a strong bond, watch each other, and learn from each other until adulthood. However, from an early age, even though under the age of two, children are already expert in upset and throw tantrums with their siblings. The rivalry between siblings is a normal part of

everyday life for the children live, play together and compete for time and attention from their parents (Dr.Tanya Byron MSc Psychd, 2009). At this time many found children with Sibling Rivalry, Sibling Rivalry is jealousy, rivalry and quarrels between brothers and sisters, this has happened to all the parents who have two or more children. Sibling Rivalry happens to these children is it is common for children aged between 5-11 years. Children aged less than 5 years is very easy-going sibling rivalry. (Marmi, 2012). Envy experienced by a child, the result of a child's perception of the attitudes of parents who may not be the

same as those referred to by the parent. Parents share the attention to younger siblings or others who are sick, are perceived by children as undue attention. Envy as feeling threatened. Assume sister or brother as the cause of the loss of enjoyment that had been enjoyed. Mother Time spent on treating and caring sister or brother, a gift from the mother and father should be shared with the sister or brother, a toy must be used interchangeably, everything should be shared including the mother should share. The observation, many found students in early childhood with sibling fir and lead to inappropriate behavior in children generally.

American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) in one of the publications that discuss sibling rivalry is mentioned, the sibling rivalry between the children - children under 4 years are likely to reach the level of the worst time they closed to within less than 3 years. Age is close, plus the same interest, tend to facilitate the occurrence of sibling rivalry (Munazalah, Prabowo, 2012).

Methods

The study design using observational analytic method with cross sectional approach which is a type of research emphasizes the time measurement or observation data is the independent variable is the effect of parenting and sibling rivalry dependent variable is the only one at a time (Nursalam, 2011). The research was conducted on June 22, 2015 in paid Cemara. The total number of students paid Cemara many as 35 students. The population in this study were mothers with children aged 2-4 years (childhood child) in paid Cemara Ngagel Tirto 31, Surabaya.

The research instrument used in the study measured parenting parents through interviews using questions from the questionnaire parenting to distinguish Authoritarian parenting, Democratic, permissif contained about 30 questions. Authoritarian parenting lies in the question

numbers 1-10, to parenting permissif in Question 11-20, while the democratic parenting is located at number 21-30.

For the research instrument dependent variables researchers used questionnaires a total of 20 questions consisting of questions that are favorable and unfavorable. Question favorable No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15. Questions unfavourable no 5, 7, 9, 11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Further, each value summed and the highest value concluded parenting applied. If later there are similarities in the value of it will be used in combination.

Dependent Variables: Reaction Sibling Rivalry

a) Question Favourable

Often : 3

Sometimes : 2

Never : 1

b) Question unfavorable

Often : 1

Sometimes : 2

Never : 3

The next step to enter into several categories:

a) High : 47-60

b) Average : 34-46

c) Low : 20-33

General data

1. Parents Characteristics of Respondents by Age

Table 5.1 Characteristics of respondents by age in ECD paid CemaraNgagel parents Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2014 (n = 34)

characteristics of age	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
<20 years	3	8.8%
20-35 years	18	52.9%
<35 years	13	38.2%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.1 Data obtained from 34 respondents common that parents paid Cemara Ngagel Tirto Surabaya, the characteristics of respondents aged <20 years as many as three respondents (8.8%), respondents aged 20-35 years as many as

23 respondents (52.9%), respondents aged <35 years as many as 11 respondents (38.2%)

2. Characteristics of Respondents by Education Level

Table 5.2 Characteristics of respondents based on the education level of parents ECD paid Cemara Ngagel Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

Level of education	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
SD	1	2.9%
JSS	1	2.9%
SLTA	24	70.6%
S1	8	23.5%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.2 Data obtained from 34 respondents common that parents paid Cemara Ngagel Tirto Surabaya, the characteristics of respondents from elementary education last one respondent (2.9%), junior high school levels as much as first respondents (2.9%), senior secondary level as many as 24 respondents (70.6%), the level of Bachelor of 8 respondents (23.5%).

3. Characteristics of Respondents Based on Family Status

Table 5.3 Characteristics of respondents by family status in paid Cemara parents Ngagel Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

Characteristic number of siblings	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Intact	30	88.2%
Single	4	11.8%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.3 Data obtained from 34 respondents common that parents paid Cemara Ngagel Tirto Surabaya, the characteristics of the respondent based on the status of the Whole parents of 30 respondents (88.2%), single-parent status as much as three respondents (11.8%).

4. The characteristics of the respondent's parents based on the number of children

Table 5.4 The characteristics of the respondent's parents based on the number

of children students paid Cemara Ngagel Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34)

Number of children	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
2	23	67.6%
3	9	26.5%
<4	2	5.9%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.4 Data obtained from 34 respondents common that parents early childhood fir Ngagel Tirto Surabaya, the characteristics of respondents by the number of children 2sebanyak 2 respondents (67.6%), respondents with the number of children 3 by 9 respondents (26.5%) respondendengan the number of children more of four as much as 2 respondents (5.9%).

5. Parents Characteristics of Respondents Based Work

Table 5.5 Characteristics of respondents by job Guardians Parents early childhood students Fir Ngagel Tirto Surabaya (n = 34)

Work	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Housewife	19	55.9%
PNS	6	17.6%
Private	9	26.5%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.5 common that the data obtained from 34 respondents parents fir Ngagel Tirto Surabaya early childhood, with the characteristics of respondents who had a job as a housewife as many as 19 respondents (55.9%), work as a civil servant as much as 6 respondents (17.6%), Private job as much as 9 respondents (26.5%).

6. Characteristics of Respondents by Age Children

Table 5.6 Characteristics of respondents by age in paid Cemara Ngagel Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

age Children	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
2-4	25	73.5%
4-5	8	23.5%
5-6	1	2.9%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.6 Data obtained from 34

respondents generally that paid Cemara students spruce Ngagel Tirto Surabaya, with the characteristics of respondents aged 2-4 years as many as 25 respondents (73.5%), respondents aged 4-5 years as many as 8 respondents (23.5%), respondents aged 5-6 years as many as 1 (2.9%).

7. Characteristics of Children Respondents by Sex

Table 5.7 Characteristics of respondents by Gender in paid Cemara students Ngagel Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

Gender	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Man	19	55.9%
female	15	44.1%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.7 Data obtained from 34 respondents generally that paid Cemara students spruce Ngagel Tirto Surabaya, with the characteristics of respondents were male sex as much as 19 respondents (55.9%), respondents were female as much as 15 respondents (44.1%).

8. Characteristics of Respondents Based Positioning Children in the Family

Table 5.8 Characteristics of respondents based on the position of children in paid Cemara students Ngagel Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

position Children	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Eldest	19	55.9%
middle	8	23.5%
youngest	7	20.5%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.8 Data obtained from 34 respondents generally that early childhood students spruce Ngagel Tirto Surabaya, with the characteristics of the respondent with the position of the eldest son as much as 19 respondents (55.9%), the position of the middle child of 8 respondents (23.5%), the position of the youngest child as much as 7 respondents (20.6%)

9. Characteristics of Respondents by Number of Children in the Family Brothers

Table 5.9 Characteristics of respondents by number of siblings in early childhood students Fir Ngagel Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

Number of siblings	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
2	30	88.2%
3-4	4	11.8%
> 5	0	0%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.9 Data obtained from 34 respondents generally that students paid Cemara Ngagel Tirto Surabaya, with the characteristics of respondents have two sisters of 30 respondents (88.2%), respondents with 3-4 brother as much as 2 respondents (11.8%)

10. Characteristics of Respondents Based Care at Home

Table 5.10 Characteristics of respondents based care home at Ngagel paid Cemara students Tirto Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

parenting home	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
mother	15	44.1%
Grandmother	13	38.2%
nanny	6	17.6%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.10 common that the data obtained from 34 respondents Ngagel paid Cemara students Tirto Surabaya, with the characteristics of respondents are cared for by the mother as much as 15 respondents (44.1%), respondents are cared for by a grandmother of 13 respondents (38.2%), respondents cared for by a nanny as much as 6 respondents (17.6%).

Result

1. Parenting

Table 5.11 Characteristics of the application of parenting a parent paid Cemara students dated June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

Characteristics Parenting	Frequency (f)	Percentage (%)
Authoritarian	12	35.29%
permissive	10	29.42%
Democratic	12	35.29%

Total 44 100%

Table 5.11 particular that the data obtained from 34 respondents in paud Cemara Surabaya, the characteristics of respondents who apply Authoritarian parenting as much as 12 respondents with a percentage (35.29%), respondents who apply permissif parenting as much as 10 respondents with a percentage of 29.42%, respondents who implement democratic parenting as much as 12 respondents with a percentage (35.29%).

2. sibling Rivalry

Table 5.12 Characteristics of respondents whose children experienced events in paud Cemara Sibling Rivalry Cemara Surabaya (n = 34).

Characteristics of Sibling Rivalry	Frequency	Percentage (%)
High	7	20.6%
moderate	22	64.7%
Low	5	14.7%
Total	34	100%

Table 5.12 particular that the data obtained from 34 respondents in paud Cemara Surabaya, the characteristics of respondents who experienced a high incidence of Sibling Rivalry by 7 respondents (20.6%), respondents with Sibling Rivalry characteristics were as many as 22 respondents (64.7%) and sibling rivalry rendah by 5 respondents (14.7%).

3. Parenting relationship with respondents who implement democratic Genesis Sibling Rivalry among children aged 2-4 years

Table 5.13 Characteristics of respondents based parenting relationship with Sibling Rivalry incidence in children aged 2-4 years in paud Cemara Ngagel Tirto 31 Surabaya on June 22, 2015 (n = 34).

Parenting a parent	Sibling Rivalry			Total		
	High	moderate	Low			
	f	%	f	%	f	%
Authoritarian	38.8	8	23.5	12.9	12	100

permissif	411.86	17.6	00	10100
Democracy	00	8	23.5	411.812100
Total	710.622	64.7	514.734	100
Sig		0,000		

At 5:13 table shows that parents who apply Authoritarian parenting as much as 12 (35.3%), children have a relatively high reaction sibling rivalry as much as 3 children (8.8%), and is as much as 8 children (23.5%), while parents who apply permissif parenting as much as 10 with sibling rivalry reaction high of 4 children (11.8%), while as many as six children (17.6%), while parents who apply democratic parenting as much as 12 parents and sibling rivalry reaction high as 0 (0%), while 8 children (23.5%), low 4 children (35.3%). Based on the test results Spearman rho shows the value of p Value = 0,040 with p Value <0.05 means that a statistically significant relationship between parenting with sibling rivalry.

Discussion

1. Parents upbringing given to children aged 2-4 years in paud CemaraNgagel Tirto 31 Surabaya

Research results in Table 5.11 shows that mothers of children aged 2-4 years as many as 25 people, the characteristics of respondents who apply Authoritarian parenting as much as 12 respondents with the percentage (35.3%), respondents who apply permissif parenting as much as 10 percent of respondents with (29.4%),

respondents who implement democratic parenting as much as 12 respondents with the percentage (35.3%). In women age 20-35 years as many as 6 people (50.0%) use permissif parenting. Permissif parenting is parenting that applied by parents to children in order to shape the personality of children by providing a very loose supervision and providing the opportunity for their children to do something without adequate supervision from him. The parents do not reprimand or warn the child when the child is in danger, and very little guidance given by them.

The properties owned by the parent is warm so often preferred by children. Permissive parenting is characterized by a parent fails to apply the punishment on children, even hardly use the penalty. The impact of parenting have an impact on children's properties such as being impulsive and aggressive, rebellious, less confident, domineering, lower achievement. According to the researchers that permissif parenting can be a very big influence in bringing sibling rivalry reaction because parenting can permissif has a rebellious and aggressive toward children so it is very easy to be a factor predisposisi emergence of sibling rivalry. Parents are not only able to communicate facts, ideas and knowledge alone, but to help cultivate the child's personality and parenting. Parents may apply various kinds of patterns that can be applied in the family, but if the patterns are applied to the parents of one then that will happen instead of good behavior, but will supplement child's bad behavior. Forms frightening parenting parents closely to do with the child's personality after he becomes an adult, this is because the character of an individual and is already implanted seeds into the soul from the beginning, namely in his childhood. Character is also determined by the ways taught him little time to eat, cleanliness, discipline, play, and get along with other children, and so forth. According to researchers parenting applied by parents at home according to the child's perception, affect a child's tendency to compete with their siblings.

Sibling Rivalry reactions in children aged 2-4 years in paud Cemara Ngagel Tirto 31 Surabaya

Research results obtained in Table 5:12 respondents who experienced a high incidence of sibling rivalry as much as 7 respondents (20.6%), respondents with sibling rivalry characteristics were as many as 22 respondents (64.7%) and lower sibling rivalry as much as five respondents (14.7%). Children who experience a reaction sibling rivalry is high there are

seven respondents (20.6%), children aged 2-4 years and 5 children (71.4%) and children aged 4-5 years as many as two children (28.6%). Background of the male gender 19 respondents (55.88%), respondents gender Female of 15 respondents (44.12%). According to the Bee and Boyd (2004) sex is another factor that affects the development of large and Sibling Rivalry on a child's self. Boys will be more show a decrease in behavior due to the presence of the sister in the family than girls. The older sister will show more positive action than the older brother. The positive actions such as more attention to the younger and more independent. According to researchers Sibling Rivalry higher in brother-sister couples the same sex than the siblings of the opposite sex. During the latent period, the child will use physical and psychological energy is a medium to explore the knowledge and experience physical and social activities begin, girls are more like a kind friend, and vice versa. Boys and girls react very differently to a brother or sister. The same sex more often cause reactions sibling rivalry than the other sex. This happens because it caused the same gender in siblings can be a trigger of envy as a result of the needs and characteristics as well. However, sibling rivalry also occurs in the opposite gender because of differences in duties and responsibilities are different between men and women can make the child feel distinguished and cause jealousy. Sister more compliant than men, in addition to the ability to socialize boys more often than girls experiencing problems.

Children experience Sibling Rivalry was as many as 22 children (64.7%), a background number of siblings <2 that is 20 children (90.9%) and the number of siblings 3-4 ie 2 children (9.1%), a background of the child's age 2-4 years 16 children (72.7%) and children aged 4-5 years as many children (22.7%). According Munazalah and Prabowo (2012) American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) in

any of the publications discuss sibling rivalry is mentioned, the sibling rivalry among children under four years old are likely to reach the level that is worse at the time they closed to within less than 3 years. Age is close, plus the same interest, tend to facilitate the occurrence of sibling rivalry. Researchers assume the sibling rivalry is believed by many development experts is a natural part of the growth of children under five. Children aged 3-4 years are still heavily dependent on parents and very difficult when having to share his parents with the number of siblings was also influential in the development of sibling rivalry.

Sibling Rivalry reactions in children aged 2-4 years were classified as currently there are 25 children (73.5%). Background of the number of siblings. Children who experience a reaction Sibling Rivalry classified as moderate by the number of siblings 2 of 20 (90.9%). Number of siblings were small tend to generate relationships with little dispute than the sum of its big brothers this is because parents can still give attention to both children in contrast to, if a family of medium-sized, with the child more than three or five children certainly will behave differently to each member of the family if compared with large families to have more than five children. According to Hurlock (2009), parents should do a good preparation so that children can receive and does not affect the development of children if the relationship between brothers is good, then the family relationships tend to be good, otherwise when the relationship between brothers is not good, it will disrupt the social and personal relationships of family members more. According to researchers, if in a family of 2-4 year-old brother and sister will most likely have experienced Sibling Rivalry, for children 2-4 years of age have high levels of emotional and self-centered high and he will not let his parents only pay attention to her sister, she will perform the way to attract the attention of the

mother, for example, by crying, fussing, and bedwetting.

The number of children cared for at home mom, there were 15 children (44.1%), grandmother cared for as many as 13 children (38.2%), was raised by nannies as many as six children (17.6%) set in child care at home, showing children raised mothers will experience sibling rivalry reaction to a height of 4 children (57.1%), while 8 children (36.4%), low 3 children (60.0%) and children who are cared for by grandmother 13 children (38.2%), and children who are cared for by a nanny as much as 6 children (17.6%). According Judarwanto (2005) style of communication within the family, especially the parents can affect the response to the presence of younger brother in the family and can affect the amount of sibling rivalry that occurs in children. Parents have an important active role so that children are able to pass sibling positively, so that the relationship between family members can be nurtured and well-maintained. The role of parents is crucial to its function as "top management". Relationships in the family, namely with social or communication that occurs within a family with interwoven familiar, intimate, and harmony between mothers and fathers, children and other family members. According to the researchers that children raised by parents will lead to a strong bond with the child, so that if the mother is more concerned with the younger sister will feel excluded and can lead to sibling rivalry.

Sibling relationships parenting to the Rivalry in children aged 2-4 years in early childhood Fir Ngagel Tirto 31 Surabaya

According to the table 5.2 respondents obtained with parental status intact families applying authoritarian parenting were 9 people (75.0%), parenting permissif many as 10 people (100%), democratic 11 (91.7%) and with single parent status as many as three people by implementing the authoritarian parenting and the person applying democratic parenting. It was found that the data on the

family status of sibling rivalry intact experiencing higher by 7 votes with a value (100%). In connection with the role of the family that is double, ie one side of the family acted as metrics for its members, on the other hand the family must meet the demands and expectations of society. According to Friedman (1998) in the textbook of Nursing Family (Padilla, 2012: 33) identified five basic functions of the family one of which is affective functions. Affective functions associated with the internal functions of the family which is the basis of the power of family. Affective function is useful for the fulfillment of psychosocial needs. The success of affective function looks through a happy family. Family members develop a positive self-concept, to belong and to have, a sense of meaning, and is the source of love. Reinforcement and support learned and developed through interaction in the family. The components that need to be met by the family to meet the affective functions are mutually nurturing, love, warmth, mutual acceptance, and support. Each family member who gets the affection and support, the ability to give will be increased so as to create a warm relationship and mutual support. Affective function is an energy source which determines the happiness of the family. Often divorce, delinquency or other family problems arising from family affective functions that were not met. According to the researchers that parental status may affect the implementation of parenting. Parents intact can provide good parenting because there are components of a complete family there is father to be the highest decision making while in single-family status decision is in the hands, one parent could father or mother. It's important for parents creating actions that reflect a sense of love and genuine affection for their children, treatment of parents as it is likely to be carried over until the adult child or parent later, a bond, a habit that is full of warmth and friendship will be brought back by the child to parents , Parents are responsible

for the fulfillment of all the needs of children, in addition to the parents as well as teachers first and was instrumental in the formation of attitudes, beliefs, values, and behavior of children. The role of parents fall into the role of father and mother, the role of the father is the source of power, basic identification, liaison with the outside world, a protection against the threat of the outside world, and educators in terms of rational whereas the role of the mother is the giver secure, source of love, where confide regulator domestic life, educator emotionally, and storage tradition. The family is essentially a container forming each of its members, especially children. The family is where the early development of a child, from the moment of his birth until the process of physical and spiritual development of the next, in a family is linked to the inner connection between each other that the relationship is irreplaceable meaning of a mother who can not be replaced by others. The family needed a child to drive, explore, learn, and live the values of humanity, religiosity, norms and so on in the family realized the meaning of togetherness, solidarity, love, understanding, sense of honor and sense of belonging. At 5:13 table shows that parents who apply Authoritarian parenting as much as 12 (35.3%), children have a relatively high reaction sibling rivalry as much as 3 children (8.8%), and is as much as 8 children (23.5%), while parents who apply permissif parenting as much as 10 with sibling rivalry reaction high of 4 children (11.8%), while as many as six children (17.6%), while parents who apply democratic parenting as much as 12 parents and sibling rivalry reaction high as 0 (0%), while 8 children (23.5%), low 4 children (35.3%). In Indonesian Dictionary (2008) parenting means that it (the way, deeds, etc.) parenting. In nurturing this suggest keeping or caring for or educating, guiding or membanu or train. The term foster care is often coupled with grinding and sharpening compassion compassion into custody. Sharpening means training in

order to have the ability or capacity to climb. To love is to love and cherish. With a series of words grindstone foster compassion, then the child care aims to improve or develop the child's abilities and done with based on unconditional compassion.

The results showed that the mother, who experienced sibling rivalry being as many as 15 people (68.2%), against the background of a high school education. According Kuncoroningrat in Nursalam and Pariani (2002) argues that the higher the level of education a person gets easier to receive information so that more many knowledge. Sibling Rivalry reactions in children aged 2-4 years were classified as currently there are 16 children (72.7%). Background of the number of siblings. Children who experience a reaction Sibling Rivalry is high with the number of siblings 2-6 (85.7%). According Andriana (2011), the interaction arising forth between the child and parents will lead to intimacy in the family, the emotional attachment and affection were closely between mother and child is very important, because it is useful to determine the child's behavior in the future, stimulates brain development and children's emotions, as well as stimulate the child's attention to the outside world. A small number of siblings tend to generate relationships more disputes than the sum of its big brother. This is because, if there is a child two or three children in the family, they are more often together when the numbers are large and parents expect them to play and do things together so that the sibling strife is reduced. If a family with many children, parental discipline authoritarian tendencies, hostility and antagonism between children tend to be open, so as to create an atmosphere that characterized the dispute. According to the researchers that children who have a sibling rivalry with high intensity when parental background in higher education due to lack of parental mmeperhatikan child or the lack of affection from parents

who make children feel alone and mother more mmeperhatikan sister, number of siblings in the family also has an effect as it relates to the division attention, affection by the mother in each brother. All the family, but a family with one child, all children are given roles according to their records and they are expected to play the role of the dngan well. If all liked the role, but given the possibility of a dispute to be small. Conversely, if the child does not like a given role, then the possibility of a dispute immense. Younger children usually idolized larger sibling and eventually frequent competition, while older children are often jealous of the attention given to the smaller sibling. The first child usually show a responsible attitude, assertive, a perfectionist, and memgang authority. The firstborn could show hatred towards his parents' attention because they are divided. In the middle child usually indicates feelings of inferiority toward older siblings due regard not have the ability like their brother. However, it also makes them more competitive against their brothers who encourage them to innovate, do brbeda of an older brother. This shows that both the position of the first child and the center has the potential to experience sibling rivalry.

Parenting is very important because parents are key to the emergence of sibling rivalry and also plays a role far to the emergence of such things. Roles can a mother is affectionate and love fair for children, preparing children older welcome the new baby, give a punishment in accordance with the child's fault and not because of their golden boy, the mother had to do a good preparation before the birth of a new baby for children can accept and does not affect the development and psychological.

conclusion

The results of the research that has been done in early childhood Fir Ngagel Tirta Surabaya on May 22, 2015, it can be

deduced as follows:

Parents upbringing given to children aged 2-4 years in early childhood is parenting permissif Fir and Democratic.

Sibling rivalry reaction in children aged 2-4 years in early childhood Fir is largely a reaction medium.

Parenting relationship with sibling rivalry reaction there is a relationship of significance for 0,040, which means there is a relationship.

Suggestion

Suggestions given are as follows:
for Respondents

For the respondent (mother) is expected this study to provide information and knowledge about the relationship of parenting to the sibling rivalry, the mother can adjust the spacing birth is ideal, giving love which is fair to the child and family, and give the parenting well in order to form the character of a good boy ,

For the Nursing Profession

It is expected the nursing profession in performing care services, especially in health education in the mother of Sibling Rivalry.

For early childhood Ngagel Fir Tirto Surabaya

Hopefully this research can be used as input in memberimkan information or health education megenai sibling rivalry and improving mothers' knowledge of Sibling Rivalry and parenting relationships to sibling rivalry.

For Further Research

It is expected to further research can continue this research by looking at the incidence of home care pengaruh Sibling Rivalry.

Bibliography

Astuti, Eny & Aprilia, Devi. (2013). *Peran Ibu dalam mencegah terjadinya Sibling Rivalry di Rumah Sakit William Both Surabaya*. Surabaya : Jurnal Keperawatan Vol 1 No. 1 (Hal 9-17)

Agency.(2014). *Mengembangkan pola*

asuh demokratis. Jakarta : Gramedia

Effendi, Ferry & Makhfudi.(2009).

Keperawatan Kesehatan Komunitas. Jakarta : Salemba Medika

Friedman, Marilyn . (2010). *Buku ajar Keperawatan Keluarga*. Jakarta : EGC

Heryani.(2010). *Asuhan Kebidanan Ibu Nifas & Menyusui*. Jakarta : CV. Transinfo Media.

Lestari. (2014). *Psikologi Keluarga*. Jakarta : Prenada Group

Mansur, Herawati. (2014). *Psikologi Ibu dan Anak*. Jakarta : Salemba Medika

Padilla. (2012). *Keperawatan Keluarga*. Yogyakarta : Nuha Medika.

Salam, Nur (2008). *Konsep dan penerapan Metodologi Penelitian Ilmu Keperawatan*. Jakarta : Salemba Medika.

Santrock, W. *Edisi kelima Lifespan Development Perkembangan masa hidup*. Jakarta : Erlangga.

Santrock, W.(2007). *Perkembangan Anak edisi ke 1 jilid dua*. Jakarta : Erlangga.

Santrock, W.(2007). *Perkembangan Anak edisi ke 11 jilid dua*. Jakarta.

Paper

ORIGINALITY REPORT

2%

SIMILARITY INDEX

2%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

1

pingpdf.com

Internet Source

2%

Exclude quotes On

Exclude bibliography Off

Exclude matches < 1%