

## Effect of Parenting Style on the Incidence of Sibling Rivalry in Children in Surakarta, Central Java

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### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Proper parenting can reduce incidents of jealousy, competition, or arguments. (siblings' rivalry) a child towards the presence of a new sibling. One solution to the sibling effect rivalry through parents who encourage children to change their behavior, knowledge, and values that are considered appropriate so that children can be independent, grow and develop healthily and optimally, and have a sense of believe self, characteristic flavor want to know, friendly, and oriented towards progress without drop the one others. This study aimed to analyze the influence of parenting patterns on sibling rivalry in children in Surakarta.

**Subjects and Method:** This study employed a cross-sectional design and was conducted in the Sangkrah area, Surakarta, Indonesia. The study population consisted of parents who had more than one child under the age of five. A total of 120 respondents were selected using systematic random sampling. The independent variable in this study was parenting patterns, while the dependent variable was sibling rivalry, which was measured using a nominal scale. Data were collected directly through a structured questionnaire. The data were then analyzed using bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test.

**Results:** The study showed that 77.5% (93 children) experienced sibling abuse. rivalry among them, 7 people have an authoritarian parenting style (5.8%), 101 people have a democratic (84.2%), 78 people have a permissive (65%), and 11 parents have a passive (9.2%). Permissive (OR= 1.65; 95% CI= 0.68 to 3.98) and passive parenting style (OR = 2.29; 95% CI = 0.54 to 9.66) increased the likelihood of sibling rivalry, by the associations were statistically non-significant.

**Conclusion:** There is no significant influence of the four parenting patterns on sibling incidents. rivalry is insignificant.

**Keywords:** Pattern foster, sibling rivalry, children

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### BACKGROUND

The problem in the womb is a normal phenomenon experienced by all families.

Management problems in a family in the form of competition, jealousy, and anger between known brothers with sibling rivalry

(Fitri and Hotmauli, 2022). According to Woolfson, there are various types form behavior in sibling rivalry, among others, are shown by looking for attention in an excessive way, even sometimes hurting himself alone, and sometimes seeing parents to praise his brother. According to expert psychology, Hurlock, things like This Can trigger aggressive behavior like hitting, scratching, hurting, and trying to defeat his rival (brother), new, throw nearby items, even Can happen assault (Penggabean, 2021).

So that the child No considers you his/her sibling as rival in love Darling from parents, then parents ' attitude must be balanced, for No to compare the child (Octaviani et al., 2022). Parenting divided into 4 types that can be implemented by parents, namely, pattern, foster, democratic, authoritarian, permissive, and neglectful (Fitria, 2020) . Parenting patterns children are in great need of neutrality from parents and also guardians, including in attendance members new that are present, a younger brother baby new born in the family. The role of parents or guardians child must protect and shelter children from the beginning, present without feeling different, love their Darling, and also treat them. Parental neutrality or guardianship of children is very important for children. They do not feel lost, love love parents. If parents cannot act neutrally, so can create unhealthy conflict.

Research results from the World Health Organization regarding patterns of foster parents with sibling rivalry incidents in 52 respondents show that there is competition with 34.6%, and there is competition sibling rivalry is as much as 67.7% (WHO, 2018) . Commission The Indonesian Child Protection Agency (KPAI) stated that parents' attitude of comparing one child with the other child is a form of violence

against children in the family. Data from KPAI states that parents' attitudes of comparing their child to the minority, carried out by fathers, amount to 37.3%, and are dominated by mothers by 43.4% (Fitri and Hotmauli, 2022).

According to terminology, the pattern foster parents is a method that best helps people old in educate child as form from not quite enough answers to the child (Zahro et al, 2022). Pattern foster at a time as form parental responsibility to child, regarding method treat, educate, guide, and discipline as well as protect child in reach process of maturity until form behavior appropriate with norm, and mark a good life in society (Ministry of Health, 2021). Conclusion from pattern foster person old as a overall parent-child interaction, parents give encouragement for child through behavior behavior, knowledge, and values that are considered most appropriate so that the child Can independent, growing as well as develop in a way healthy and optimal, has a taste believe self own characteristic flavor want to know, friendly, and oriented For progress without drop the one others (Tridhonanto, 2014).

Preliminary study results in October 2022 at Be Mom Clinic (Mom and Kids Specialist Clinic) Surakarta City, obtained out of 10 parents who have a child aged a children or more, from one child first and last still under five years old. From the results interview with 10 mothers, 4 of whom say that the child first seen like the moment of birth his younger brother, looks from attitude the child's who wants to guard his younger brother, wants to get a change of clothes for his younger brother as well as prioritize interest in her sister. Results of interviews with 6 mothers other got it that since the child first owned his little brother, his attitude transformed into a more spoiled, often crying one. For looking for parental attention, especially from his mother, and

suddenly hit his younger brother when left behind by them. This is supported by the less mother-friendly, namely Mother pays more attention younger brother than to her older brother, without Mother explaining the reason to the older brother. Based on that. description above, This study aimed to analyze the influence of parenting patterns on sibling rivalry in childrens in Surakarta.

## SUBJECTS AND METHOD

### 1. Study Design

Initially, a Poisson regression with statistical Research design This in a way quantitative analytic observational with approach cross sectional, subject study including parents who have child more from a aged children (under five years). Implemented in class children integrated health post in the fostered area Health Center Sangkrah Surakarta in November until December 2024.

### 2. Population and Sample

The study population consisted of parents who had more than one child under the age of five. Sample size uses Slovin's formula with level 5% error level. A total of 120 respondents were selected using systematic random sampling.

### 3. Study Variables

The independent variable in this study was parenting patterns, while the dependent variable was sibling rivalry.

### 4. Operational Definition of Variables

The operational definition of the independent variable in this study is parenting style, which refers to the attitudes and behaviors of parents—both father and mother—in nurturing, educating, shaping behavior, providing knowledge, establishing rules, and ensuring protection in the child's daily life. The parenting styles examined in this study include four types:

**Authoritarian:** is characterized by strict control and minimal freedom for the child. Parents tend to issue commands and expect

obedience without much discussion or negotiation.

**Democratic:** a balanced parenting style that combines control with freedom. Parents allow children to participate in decision-making processes while still providing clear guidelines and boundaries.

**Permissive:** marked by high tolerance and limited or no restrictions on the child's behavior. Parents tend to avoid using punishment or setting firm limits.

**Passive/Neglectful:** defined by a lack of consistent limitations or control. Parents are generally passive and less engaged in disciplining or guiding the child.

### 5. Study Instrument

Using an instrument questionnaire with criteria, results score each statement type pattern foster for question favorably, (given value 4=always, 3=often, 2= sometimes, 1= no ever), and apply the opposite for question unfavorable. The highest value determines the respondent's patter, fostering authoritarian, democratic, permissive, or passive with a 55-points 5-point questionnaire for each criterion, using a nominal scale measurement

Criteria results with score each statement siblings rivalry when the answer is yes, then given code value 1, if answer No given value 0, given value 1) If the amount yes a total of 10 or more means experience siblings rivalry, next when the total is 9 or less , then the possibility is not experience siblings rivalry. After it is coding from results mark highest in incident siblings rivalry namely 1= Occurred siblings rivalry; 2= Does not occur sibling rivalry , using an ordinal scale.

### 6. Data Analysis

The data were then analyzed using bivariate analysis with the Chi-Square test to assess the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The Chi-Square test was chosen due to the categorical nature of the variables involved. Statistical significance was determined at a p-value of less than 0.050,

indicating a significant association when this threshold was met.

## 7. Research Ethics

The agreement ethics registered is worthy of the Commission Ethics Health Research at Dr Moewardi Hospital Surakarta with number 1.775/VII/HREC/2024 and permits the study to be conducted at the Surakarta City Regional Research and Innovation Agency and the Surakarta Health Service. Before done interview is done, respondents sign a sheet of agreement as proof availability become respondents.

## RESULTS

### 1. Univariate Analysis

Based on Table 1. Characteristics Respondent variable age majority is Respondent aged 27-35 years (51%) with an average age of 42.3 years old and a standard deviation of 6.31. Most of the respondents are women (96.7%), with men only 3.3%. This is Possible to reflect role role-dominant woman in parenting children in society.

The variable work is background behind Mother House stairs (77.5%), and a few respondents who work as entrepreneurs (11.7%) or workers (7.5%), indicating a dominant role of home care. Respondents' education shows variation, with 49.2% having a background in high school educa-

tion. A small portion (3.3%) has a Diploma or Bachelor's education. Maternal education also varied, with 45.8% completing high school education and 0.8% of Mother respondents who did not graduate from elementary school. Variable amount 2 children (55.8%) and 0.8% who have 5 or more children, showing that family big not common among respondents.

There were 7 respondents (5.8%) who applied an authoritarian parenting pattern, indicating that only a few used this approach in raising their children. The democratic parenting style was the most commonly used, reported by 101 respondents (84.2%). This suggests a strong preference for involving children in decision-making processes and encouraging open communication. Additionally, 78 respondents (65%) practiced a permissive parenting style, characterized by granting children more freedom within certain limits. Meanwhile, 11 respondents (9.2%) applied a passive parenting pattern, indicating minimal parental involvement in child-rearing. Regarding sibling rivalry incidents, a substantial number of respondents 93 (77.5%) reported that their children had experienced sibling rivalry, indicating a high prevalence in this context. Conversely, 27 respondents (22.5%) stated that their children had not experienced sibling rivalry.

**Table 1. Distribution Frequency based on characteristics of parents in The Sangkrah Area, Surakarta (N=120)**

Characteristics	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
Age	18–26 years	14	12
	27–35 years	61	51
	36–46 years	45	45
Gender	Male	4	3.3
	Female	116	96.7
Occupation	Housewife	93	77.5
	Businessperson	14	11.7
	Laborer	9	7.5
	Teacher	3	2.5
	Private employee	1	0.8
Father's Education	Elementary school	15	12.5
	Junior high school	42	35

Characteristics	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
<b>Mother's Education</b>	Senior high school	59	49.2
	Diploma/Bachelor's degree	4	3.3
	No formal education	1	0.8
	Elementary school	14	11.7
	Junior high school	42	35
<b>Number of Children</b>	Senior high school	55	45.8
	Diploma/Bachelor's degree	8	6.7
	1 child	1	0.8
	2 children	67	55.8
	3 children	38	31.7
<b>Parenting Patterns</b>	4 children	12	10
	5 children	1	0.8
	6 children	1	0.8
	Authoritarian	7	5.8
	Democratic	101	84.2
<b>Sibling Rivalry Incident</b>	Permissive	78	65
	Passive	11	9.2
	Experiencing	27	22.5
	Not experiencing	93	77.5

Based on Table 2, most respondents have a child aged 1–3 years (65%), with the average child age being 2.50 years and a standard deviation of 3.22. The proportion of male children (52%) is slightly higher than that of female children (48%), indicating an almost

equal gender distribution. A majority of the children (78.3%) received exclusive breast-feeding, reflecting a positive pattern of care and attention to child health, while only 21.7% did not receive exclusive breast-feeding.

**Table 2. Distribution frequency based on the characteristics child in The Sangkrah Area, Surakarta (N=120)**

Characteristics	Category	Frequency (n)	Percentage (%)
<b>Age</b>	< 1 year	11	9.0
	1–3 years	78	65.0
	4–5 years	31	26.0
<b>Gender</b>	Male	63	52.0
	Female	57	48.0
<b>Exclusive Breastfeeding</b>	Yes	94	78.3
	No	26	21.7

The univariate analysis in Table 3 revealed that among the 120 respondents, 77.5% of childrens were reported to experience sibling rivalry, while 22.5% did not. The permissive parenting style was the most prevalent among those who experienced sibling rivalry (53.3%), followed by democratic (65.8%), authoritarian (3.3%), and passive parenting (6.7%). However, based on the Chi-Square test, no parenting style showed a statistically significant asso-

ciation with sibling rivalry, as all p-values were greater than 0.05. The contingency coefficient value of 0.079 indicates a weak association between parenting style and sibling rivalry.

## 2. Bivariate Analysis

Overall, the dominant parenting style in this study was democratic, which generally reflects a positive parenting approach. However, this is contrasted by the finding that a large proportion of childrens still

experienced sibling rivalry. Although the democratic parenting pattern was the most widely adopted, it did not necessarily prevent sibling rivalry. This suggests that good parenting alone may not be sufficient to eliminate sibling rivalry, as other contributing factors may be involved, such

as the individual characteristics of the child, as well as external factors like social, economic conditions, and interpersonal interactions outside the home, all of which may significantly influence the occurrence of sibling rivalry.

**Table 3. bivariate analysis of parenting patterns on the incidence of sibling rivalry in Children**

Variable	Experience		Not Experiencing		OR	CI95%		p
	n	%	n	%		Lower limit	Upper Limit	
Authoritarian	4	3.3	3	2.5	1.71	0.36	8.12	0.504
Democratic	79	65.8	22	18.3	1.28	0.53	3.12	0.579
Permissive	64	53.3	14	11.7	1.65	0.68	3.98	0.263
Passive	8	6.7	3	2.5	2.29	0.54	9.66	0.248

The bivariate analysis showed in Table 3, that none of the parenting styles had a statistically significant association with the incidence of sibling rivalry in childrens ( $p > 0.05$ ). Authoritarian parenting showed a moderate effect ( $OR = 1.71$ ;  $95\% CI = 0.36$  to  $8.12$ ;  $p = 0.504$ ), suggesting that children with authoritarian parents had 1.71 times higher odds of experiencing sibling rivalry. However, the wide confidence interval and non-significant p-value indicate the result may be due to chance. Permissive parenting showed a similar pattern ( $OR = 1.65$ ;  $95\% CI = 0.68$  to  $3.98$ ;  $p = 0.263$ ), suggesting that children with permissive parents had 1.65 times higher odds of experiencing sibling rivalry. While the point estimate indicates a potential risk, the association was not statistically significant. Passive parenting had the highest estimated odds ( $OR = 2.29$ ;  $95\% CI = 0.54$  to  $9.66$ ;  $p = 0.248$ ), indicating more than twice the likelihood of sibling rivalry, but the result lacked statistical significance. Democratic parenting showed the weakest effect ( $OR = 1.28$ ;  $95\% CI = 0.53$  to  $3.12$ ;  $p = 0.579$ ), with a modest increase in odds that was also not statistically significant. Overall, although several parenting styles demons-

trated elevated odds ratios, none of the associations reached statistical significance.

## DISCUSSION

The bivariate analysis of the relationship between parenting patterns and sibling rivalry incidents showed that authoritarian and passive parenting styles were associated with fewer sibling rivalry cases. However, the p-values indicated that these differences were not statistically significant. Similarly, democratic and permissive parenting styles were more frequently associated with sibling rivalry incidents, yet the relationship was also not statistically significant ( $p = 0.946$ ). Additionally, the low Contingency Coefficient value ( $0.079$ ) suggests a very weak association between parenting style and sibling rivalry. These findings indicate that other factors may have a stronger influence on sibling rivalry than the parenting style applied.

The results of this study suggest that parenting style does not significantly influence sibling rivalry among childrens in the sample. Sibling rivalry is typically defined as a manifestation of jealousy or competition between siblings (Ryckman, 2022). This rivalry can emerge in various sibling relation-

ships between brothers, sisters, or mixed-gender siblings (Indanah and Hartinah, 2017) often rooted in a child's perception of unequal parental attention or affection. It is common for young children to struggle to accept the presence of a new sibling both during pregnancy and after birth (Ernawati and Khariroh, 2021). However, this study did not specifically examine such dynamics, as it focused on the perceptions of parents with children. The way children express rivalry may differ greatly from older children or adolescents, and this may not be fully captured or interpreted accurately by parents.

This finding contrasts with research by Octaviani et al. (2022), who found a strong association between parenting style and sibling rivalry. While parenting style plays a key role in a child's development, sibling rivalry may be more heavily influenced by other factors such as differences in personality, age gaps, gender combinations, or external conditions like family socioeconomic status, household stress, and social interactions outside the home (e.g., school environments). These external and individual characteristics may contribute more to sibling competition than parenting style alone.

Moreover, parenting is not always applied consistently. Parents may intend to practice a democratic style but, in certain situations, may shift toward permissive or authoritarian approaches. As a result, the impact of parenting style on sibling rivalry becomes more variable and difficult to measure in a statistically significant way. Children may also interpret parenting styles differently; what parents perceive as democratic might be received by the child as permissive or even authoritarian, depending on the child's understanding of rules and freedom. This is supported by research from Turner and Finkelhor and McHale and

Rotenberg (2021, 2022), who found that children's perceptions of parenting styles often differ from parents' intentions.

Furthermore, studies by Lytton and Romney (2018) and Cummings and Davies (2017) show that sibling rivalry is more influenced by the individual characteristics of children than by the parenting style itself. Similarly, Barrett and Tarrant (2017) and Koepke and Harris (2019) argue that factors such as a child's personality and external influences like social and economic environments play a more significant role in the emergence of sibling rivalry.

In addition to parenting patterns, various other factors may influence the emergence of sibling rivalry but were not empirically examined in this study. Although aspects such as age difference, gender composition, and social interactions were mentioned in the narrative discussion, they were not included as variables in the analytical framework. Studies by Lytton and Romney (2018) and Koepke and Harris (2019) emphasize that sibling dynamics are shaped not only by parental influence but also by individual child characteristics, such as personality traits, emotional regulation, and birth order. Furthermore, social contexts including school environments, peer interactions, and community influences—may mediate or moderate the occurrence of rivalry. For instance, children who experience high peer competition or external stressors may express rivalry behaviors more acutely within the family setting (Cummings & Davies, 2017). Therefore, it is recommended that future research adopt a multivariate approach to explore these moderating and mediating variables, especially using longitudinal or mixed-method designs to provide a more holistic and temporally dynamic understanding of sibling rivalry.

The findings of this study conclude that there is no significant association

between authoritarian, democratic, permissive, or passive parenting styles and the occurrence of sibling rivalry among childrens in Sangkrah, Surakarta. Therefore, while children's perceptions of parenting may affect the dynamics of sibling relationships, these perceptions do not always correlate directly with the type of parenting style applied. Parenting styles may influence many aspects of child development, but their effect on sibling rivalry is not always direct or significant due to the involvement of numerous other contributing factors. This study recommends that future research explore other influential aspects of sibling rivalry, particularly among parents of older children or adolescents, to gain a broader and more nuanced understanding of the phenomenon.

This study has several methodological and contextual limitations that should be acknowledged. First, the results only describe associations at a single point in time, without capturing dynamic changes in parenting or sibling behavior over the child's developmental trajectory. Second, the data were collected through self-reported questionnaires completed by parents, which are inherently subjective and prone to response biases. Parents' interpretations of their own parenting style and their children's behaviors may be influenced by social desirability or limited behavioral observation, especially in the context of rivalry manifestations that may occur in subtle or covert forms. Third, the study did not account for several potentially confounding variables such as socioeconomic status, parental stress levels, psychological well-being, or the influence of extended family members—factors which previous studies (Barrett and Tarrant, 2017; Turner and Finkelhor, 2022) have identified as relevant in shaping sibling dynamics. Additionally, although the study briefly acknowledged the role of sibling charac-

teristics (e.g., age and gender), these were not statistically analyzed for their interaction effects with parenting style. Finally, the generalizability of findings is limited, as the study sample was confined to one urban community in Surakarta, Indonesia, and only included families with childrens. Broader geographic sampling and inclusion of children from various age ranges would be necessary to validate and extend these findings

### AUTHOR CONTRIBUTION

R and NW conceptualize research, write a draft as well, and finish the article; FK does the fieldwork, checks plagiarism with Turnitin, or follows up on submission to the journal. NK makes the methodology until with settlement article.

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### CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest.

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