THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL VIDEO MEDIA ON THE INCREASE OF KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SIBLING RIVALRY IN KINDERGARTEN

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Abstract

The Effect of Educational Video Media on Increasing Knowledge About Sibling Rivalry in Kindergartens in Kunciran Jaya, Tangerang.
Background: Sibling Rivalry is a situation where there is competition or between siblings which can endanger a person's personal and social adjustments. Sibling Rivalry can change behavior into regression, aggression or aggression or resentment towards parents and siblings, have a sense of competition or enthusiasm to compete, and there is jealousy or jealousy by seeking more attention which can create an unhealthy relationship. kind to others. Research objective: this research was conducted to determine the effect of educational video media on increasing knowledge about sibling rivalry in kindergartens in Kunciran Jaya, Tangerang. Research Methods: The research design is a quantitative research with quasi-experimental methods. Statistical tests were carried out using the normality test. If the results are normal, it will be continued with the dependent test until the t-test. If the resulting data is not normal, a non-parametric test will be carried out, namely the Wilcoxon test. Research results: paired t test results in the control group study p value 0.000 and the experimental group p value 0.000. the results of the independent t test showed that the average difference was small and the p value was 0.045 (<0.05). Conclusion: there is an average effect before and after giving educational video media on increasing parental sibling rivalry knowledge, but there is no significant effect on educational video media on increasing parental knowledge.

Keywords: Educational Video Media, Parents Knowledge Of Sibling Rivalry**.**

1. INTRODUCTION

To deal with sibling rivalry behavior, special parenting strategies are needed, which involve parents guiding early childhood competition in a way that has a positive impact on the family. Sibling rivalry is one of the common issues in families. With proper parenting, parents can still guide their children to grow and develop very well. Parents should also be fair to their children, which can help reduce sibling rivalry behavior. Various alternatives to reduce sibling rivalry behavior can include approaches that make children feel involved in the family. Therefore, if a child already has closeness and good interactions with their siblings, it is expected to help reduce sibling rivalry behavior. The reality approach can be used as an alternative in reducing sibling rivalry behavior. The reality approach views that an individual is considered problematic when trying to control others; essentially, only the individual themselves can control their own behavior. Every individual has a desire to be loved and to have someone, especially children who still want to be loved by their parents, and only they themselves actually have their parents.6

2. METHOD

The method used was a quasi-experimental method with a non-equivalent control group research design. This study was conducted with two groups, namely the control group and the experimental group, each consisting of 31 respondents. The same pre-test and post-test were given to both groups on the same day. The results of one group were compared after the other group completed the final test or post-test. Data analysis was done using a paired sample T-Test.

3. RESULTS

Based on Table 4.1, it shows that the average score of parents' knowledge about sibling rivalry before the intervention (pre-test) was 10.19, and after being given the intervention using an educational video, the average score (post-test) was 16.16.

Tabel 4.1 Parents' knowledge distribution before and after the intervention using an educational video about sibling rivalry.

Pre-test	10.19	9.00	3.060	31
Post-test	16.16	17.00	1.951	31

Paired T-Test

Table.4.2 The difference in parents' knowledge about sibling rivalry before and after the pre-test and post-test using educational videos

Hasil	Mean	Std. Error Mean	SD	N	P Value
Pre-test	10.19	.550	3.060	31	0.00
Post-test	16.16	.350	1.951	31	

4. DISCUSSION

Educational videos can increase parents' knowledge because they have advantages as outlined in theory, which states that educational videos can clarify message delivery so there isn't too much text, are not boring because they include images and sound, and the information can be received clearly and quickly to understand. This aligns with Annisa Ayu's research (2019), which states that sibling rivalry is a competition that causes jealousy between siblings, and in handling it, parents need to have knowledge about sibling rivalry to prevent it in children. In Dadang Darmawan's research (2018), it is stated that sibling rivalry is a competition between siblings for parents' attention and affection. This competition occurs after the arrival of a new sibling. The issue that arises in sibling rivalry is the lack of time and attention that a family has. The rate of child abuse committed by siblings is 26.6 %.

In Linda Oktaviani's 2022 study in Tangerang Regency, it was mentioned that 40% of mothers expressed feeling happy with the presence of their younger sibling. This was assessed through the

affection they showed to their younger sibling, such as prioritizing their sibling's needs and helping take care of them. However, the other 60% stated that their child experienced changes in behavior after their younger sibling was born, for example becoming more spoiled and constantly seeking attention from their parents, and even sometimes hitting their younger sibling when their parents were not watching.

Problems between siblings are often experienced within the family environment. In some cases, having different treatment for each child can lead to issues between siblings, such as jealousy, which can become a major problem for their relationship. Therefore, parents should be able to act as mediators and guide each child because it can create feelings of envy toward the sibling who is favored. Every individual has a desire to be loved and to have someone, especially children who still want to be loved by their parents and feel that they are the only ones who have them.

Based on Haryani's research, 65.55% of preschool-aged children show negative behavior towards their friends and siblings, such as pinching, hitting, and grabbing their friends' belongings. In addition, children also do unexpected things like snatching their younger sibling's toys or food roughly, biting, scratching, scolding loudly, and saying harsh words to their siblings. Meanwhile, according to A. Triana's research, many parents still think sibling rivalry is not an important issue, so they consider it normal and natural for children to experience it, even though sibling rivalry can form a bad personality that will affect the child's future life.

In line with Siti Muniroh's research (2018), it shows that sibling rivalry behavior in preschool children (ages 2-4) is influenced by the spacing between pregnancies. Therefore, it's really important to consider the age gap between children to prevent sibling rivalry. Having more than 4 years between births is better for preventing sibling rivalry because when a child is older than 4, they are more capable of understanding, comprehending, and being independent, which helps them accept their younger sibling more easily.

Based on the Independent T-Test, the results show that the post-test knowledge scores between the intervention group and the control group have a significant value of $p = 0.045$ (p value <0.05), which means there is a significant effect or difference in the use of educational videos when looking at academic education levels. From the data collected, the intervention group scored higher compared to the control group. The average post-test score for the group was 16.16, indicating its effectiveness in increasing parents' knowledge about sibling rivalry. Educational videos have been proven to be effective, which aligns with the previous paired t-test results that stated educational videos influence the difference in parents' knowledge improvement.

The prevalence of sibling rivalry according to McNerney and Joy in the U.S. shows that 55% of children aged 10-15 experience competition within their families, and 45% happens to children aged 2-6, which is considered high. Based on data from the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) in 2017, 84.8% of sibling rivalry incidents occur in Indonesia, with 37.4% caused by fathers and 43.4% by mothers. If sibling rivalry is not dealt with promptly, it can lead to serious problems for a child's life in the long run. Therefore, proper handling is needed to reduce the high rates of sibling rivalry, including educational video awareness programs in the community.

Sibling rivalry arises due to factors like parents' attitudes and parenting styles towards their children, birth spacing—especially when it's too close—birth order, the gender of siblings, the number of siblings, and the influence of others. Forms of sibling rivalry include direct and indirect reactions. Direct reactions include hitting, pinching, or kicking. Meanwhile, indirect behaviors include acting out, being fussy, pretending to be sick, crying for no reason, and doing habits or things that haven't been done in a long time.

Educational videos are a type of media that include sound and images that can be seen, like video recordings, slides, audio, and so on, and they have a big impact on teaching about health, such as lessons on sibling rivalry. Educational videos can make messages clearer so they're not too wordy, help overcome limitations of space, time, and the senses—like showing very large objects in reality, pictures, frame films, or model films. Educational videos can also be used for tutorial lessons, making learning less boring, easier to understand, and quicker to grasp.

According to PMK RI No. 28 of 2017, midwives have the authority to carry out counseling and health education. In providing counseling and education, a midwife needs media or tools to help clients better understand the health education being given. Therefore, according to this study, educational videos can be used by midwives to deliver health education. Monitoring the growth and development

of preschool-aged children includes care, stimulation, and affection. The need for affection in preschool-aged children refers to emotional needs, where children receive love from their parents, a sense of safety and comfort, feeling valued by their surroundings, and so on. These needs will influence the child's life in the future.

Parenting style is really important for a child's future life. Having a good parenting style in the family will foster love and care among family members. So, the way parents raise their kids can affect the child's ability to face the world. Parents who raise their children with a bad parenting style can cause sibling rivalry. This aligns with Hulock's view in 1989, which stated that parents who treat the first child differently from the second can create feelings of envy and hatred, leading to competition and conflict between siblings.

5. CONCLUSION

Based on the results of the research and discussion above, it can be concluded that educational video media is effective in increasing parents' knowledge about sibling rivalry. This is shown by the fact that there is a difference in the average score of parents' knowledge about sibling rivalry before being given the educational video. There is a difference in the average score of parents' knowledge about sibling rivalry after being given the educational video. There is a difference in the average score of the effectiveness of the educational video on parents' knowledge about sibling rivalry.

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