

The Relationship between Sibling Rivalry and Permissive Parenting and Adolescent Antisocial Behavior

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the relationship between *sibling rivalry* and permissive parenting with adolescent antisocial behavior. The population in this study were students of class XI SMA Negeri 1 Limboto with the criteria of having siblings and living with their parents (cared for by their biological parents). Sampling using *cluster random sampling technique*. The number of research samples was 90 students of class XI. The data collection method used is quantitative. Data was collected using a scale, namely the *sibling rivalry* scale, the permissive parenting scale, and the adolescent antisocial behavior scale. Data analysis using multiple linear regression analysis techniques with the help of the *SPSS 16.00 program for windows*. The results of the analysis show the coefficient $F=289.054$ with $p=0.000$ ($p<0.01$), meaning that the major hypothesis can be accepted. *Sibling rivalry* and permissive parenting gave an effective contribution of 86.9% to adolescent antisocial behavior. *Sibling Rivalry* with Adolescent Antisocial Behavior has $p = 0.000$ ($p < 0.01$) meaning that there is a very significant positive relationship between *Sibling Rivalry* and Adolescent Antisocial Behavior in XI grade students of SMA Negeri 1 Limboto. Permissive Parenting with Antisocial Behavior of Adolescents has $p=0.455$ ($p>0.05$), meaning that there is no relationship between Permissive Parenting and Antisocial Behavior of Adolescents in class XI SMA Negeri 1 Limboto. Based on the description above, it can be concluded that there is a very significant relationship between *sibling rivalry* and permissive parenting and the antisocial behavior of students at SMA Negeri 1 Limboto. The results of this study are expected to reduce cases of adolescent antisocial behavior, adolescents should be able to understand themselves and build better relationships with siblings to prevent the *sibling rivalry phenomenon*. Likewise, parents can understand well the parenting applied to their children. It is better not to give too much freedom to the child and still provide limits in managing the child's life.

Keywords: adolescent antisocial behavior, permissive parenting, sibling rivalry

Introduction

According to Hurlock (Setyowati, 2014), adolescence is usually considered a very vulnerable period in an individual's life. Adolescence is also considered a period that is vulnerable to the negative influences it receives. As a result, these negative influences can trigger the emergence of behaviors that are less liked or even completely unwanted by the community, such as destroying the environment, making noise, intimidating, lying, disturbing, and committing violence. This kind of behavior is called antisocial behavior. Antisocial behavior describes actions and behaviors that violate social norms and the personal rights or property of others (Burt, et al., 2011).

In 2015, several problems were reported among teenagers, especially high school students. Some problems that occur such as drug problems, brawls, and bullying. Bullying in this case has shown an alarming phenomenon among the younger generation (Sudiaman, 2015). Some of the deviant things above are included in antisocial behavior. Antisocial behavior can harm citizens because the perpetrators are not comfortable following the social order that has become a provision for other



community members, so this not only causes unrest for citizens but also the nation and state. Adolescents or the younger generation must have an active role as a moral reinforcement of the nation, functioning as a social controller, as well as agents of change for all aspects of life and national development (Muin, 2019).

The number of crimes that occurred in the Gorontalo Regency area in 2019 was recorded at 863 cases and in 2020 there were 777 cases handled by the Gorontalo Police. The Head of the Gorontalo Resort Police said that the mapping of areas prone to criminal cases, namely Telaga, Telaga Biru, and Limboto Districts (Hasanuddin, 2020). The data is in line with this study, the researcher wants to reveal the phenomenon of antisocial behavior cases carried out by teenagers in Gorontalo, so the researchers surveyed by conducting interviews on April 1, 2020, to the Head of the Gorontalo Child Special Guidance Institute or formerly known as the Child Correctional Institution. The results of the interview stated that some teenagers who behaved antisocially and became criminals acted this way because of disharmony family conditions. As a result, teenagers become perpetrators in several cases such as murder, immorality, theft, possession of sharp weapons, and molestation. Family conditions that are not harmonious are the background of various kinds of problems that occur, for example, family conditions such as broken homes, neglect, parenting patterns, even conflicts between siblings.

Based on the data obtained from Unit IV for the Protection of Women and Children of the Limboto Gorontalo Police, the problem of child crime, especially in Limboto District, Gorontalo Regency, which was recorded from the 2017 to 2020 period, there was a slight increase. It was stated that there were three cases in the 2017 period, 10 cases in the 2018 period, 12 cases in the 2019 period, and 15 cases in the 2020 period. Looking at the data, we can conclude that there was an increase in cases from period to period, but the figure is estimated to be smaller. Based on the actual figures in society. Some people who find children as perpetrators of antisocial behavior are reluctant to report the incident to the police and some problems are not recorded as child crimes. Based on an interview conducted with the Head of Operational Development for the Limboto Police, Gorontalo Regency, namely Ms. PO (initials) on March 23, 2021, it was stated that there were cases of juveniles as perpetrators of crimes, including abuse, molestation, rape, sexual harassment, intercourse, binge drinking, theft, fighting and speeding on the highway.

After finding facts about cases of antisocial behavior committed by teenagers in Limboto District as described above. The researcher interviewed one of the Guidance Counseling teachers who teaches at one of the high schools in Limboto District. Based on the results of interviews, cases of juvenile antisocial behavior also occurred in SMA Negeri 1 Limboto. According to the results of interviews on March 9, 2021, several students of SMA Negeri 1 Limboto showed forms of antisocial behavior such as consuming cigarettes, truancy, cheating, lying, theft, violating school rules (late, not wearing attributes, undisciplined) disturbing friends, bullying, littering, wandering around during school hours and speeding on the highway.

Seeing the increase in cases of antisocial behavior carried out by adolescents in each period, this needs to be considered and of course, the responsibility of various parties involved and influencing the process of adolescent development. The increase in cases of antisocial behavior carried out by adolescents is a condition of concern and is very influential on the growth and development of the adolescent's personality towards adulthood and can even cause more severe problems in adulthood. This condition also affects the future of the nation. Today's teenagers who will become the nation's successors have low morals, take deviant actions, and cannot be responsible so it will have an impact on increasing the number of juvenile crimes in Indonesia. This will cause unrest for the community, interfere with comfort and security for the Indonesian people. Therefore, it is necessary to wisely understand the meaning of antisocial behavior and the threats it poses to many parties, both private, family, and public.

According to Burt and Donnellan (2009), antisocial behavior is an act that harms others, violates social norms, and/or violates personal rights or the rights of others. Aspects of antisocial behavior

according to Burt and Donnellan (2009) are *physical aggression*, *social aggression*, and *rule-breaking*. Physical aggression is a form of antisocial behavior that uses physical violence to harm others, for example, physically attacking others and bullying. Social aggression is a form of antisocial behavior that uses social relationships as a means to harm others. This includes behaviors such as gossiping, isolation, behavior that can be overtly expressed (eg, threatening to end a friendship) or covert (eg, spreading rumors/gossip). Rule violation is a form of non-aggressive antisocial behavior, such as lying, stealing, non-confrontation, and vandalism. Rule violations are more influenced by the environment.

Antisocial behavior can be influenced by several factors, can be triggered by internal factors; from within the individual and also external factors from outside the individual (Kartono, 1998). Bank, Burraston, and Snyder (2004) in their research stated that siblings and parents strongly influence the starting point in the developmental trajectory of antisocial behavior and difficulties in establishing interactions with peers in boys. Adolescents who experience *sibling rivalry* and do not get recognition from their parents can behave antisocially to get recognition from the outside. In addition, the annoyance felt by teenagers who experience *sibling rivalry* will be vented by antisocial behavior such as hitting, attacking, and so on.

According to the *APA dictionary* (2015), *sibling rivalry* is competition between siblings for attention, affection, or approval from one or both parents for recognition or other gifts such as awards. According to Hurlock (2011), *sibling rivalry* is a relationship between siblings that is colored by disputes. The forms of *sibling rivalry* according to Hurlock (2011), namely: not wanting to assist and carry out cooperation between siblings, not wanting to share something with siblings, carrying out aggressive attacks on siblings, reporting wrongdoings to parents, and destroying property or intentionally damage your property.

Based on research conducted by Amazu (2016) on school adolescents in Nigeria, it is explained that *sibling rivalry* increases the possibility of adolescents manifesting antisocial behavior. According to the results of his research, students who experience *sibling rivalry* at home tend to be involved in school violence, intimidation, fights, and other forms of antisocial behavior, where it is clear that students transfer this behavior from home to their social environment. Based on the results of Setyowati's research (2014) the results of the descriptive analysis show that the average difference in adolescent antisocial behavior ranges from the highest, namely in subjects who have permissive parenting styles, then authoritarian types, and the lowest is democratic. The results of this study can be concluded that permissive parenting causes more antisocial behavior in adolescents compared to other types of parenting.

Hurlock (2011) explains that permissive parenting is a parenting style with a lack of parental control, too loose or free, and a lack of guidance for children. Adolescents from families who apply permissive parenting report that their parental control and participation rates are lower than other types of parenting, and they are more negligent in monitoring children because they feel their parents trust them more (Aunola, Stattin, & Nurmi, 2000). Aspects of permissive parenting according to Hurlock (2011), namely: lack of supervision of children, no care from parents to children, giving freedom to children in the field of education, ignoring decisions made by children.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between *sibling rivalry* and permissive parenting with adolescent antisocial behavior of students in SMA Negeri 1 Limboto. The major hypothesis in this study is that there is a relationship between *sibling rivalry* and permissive parenting and adolescent antisocial behavior. The first minor hypothesis in this study is that there is a positive relationship between *sibling rivalry* and adolescent antisocial behavior by controlling for permissive parenting variables. The higher the *sibling rivalry*, the higher the antisocial behavior of adolescents, and vice versa the lower the *sibling rivalry*, the lower the antisocial behavior of adolescents, then for the second minor hypothesis, there is a positive relationship between permissive parenting and antisocial behavior of adolescents by controlling for the *sibling rivalry variable*. The

higher the permissive parenting accepted, the higher the antisocial behavior of adolescents, and vice versa the lower the permissive parenting accepted, the lower the antisocial behavior of adolescents.

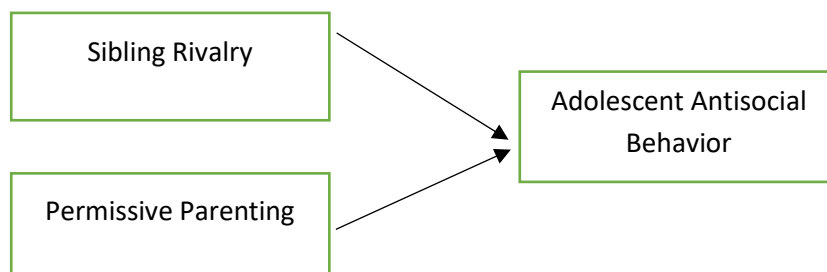


Fig.1 Theoretical framework of the study

Method

The data collection method used in this study is the scale method. The scale method used by the researcher in this study is of three types, namely the sibling rivalry scale and the permissive parenting scale compiled by the researcher and the Antisocial Behavior Questionnaire belonging to Burt and Donnellan (2009) which was modified by the researcher. The scale model used is a Likert scale model with four categories of answers, namely strongly according to choice 1, according to choice 2, not according to choice 3, and strongly disagree with choice 4. This scale has a two-way statement, namely preferred and not profitable.

The sampling technique used in this study is *Cluster Random Sampling*, which is the randomization of groups, not individual subjects. So, the sample of this study was 90 students of SMA Negeri 1 Karawang taken from class XI MIPA 1, XI MIPA 5, XI IPS 2, XI IPS 3, and XI IPS 4.

Analysis of the data used in this study using multiple linear regression analysis techniques. In this study, multiple linear analysis techniques were used to test whether or not there is a relationship between *sibling rivalry* and permissive parenting as the independent variable of adolescent antisocial behavior as the dependent variable. Data analysis was assisted by computerization using the *SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) 16.0 for windows program*. Before testing the hypothesis, the researcher tested the necessary assumptions, namely the normality test, linearity test, and multicollinearity test.

Results

The major hypothesis tests were analyzed in this study using multiple regression analysis techniques using *SPSS 16.0 for windows*. The results are as follows in table 1.

Table 1. Regression Analysis Test Results

Variable	R	Significance Level	Description
<i>Sibling Rivalry</i> and Permissive Parenting with Adolescent Antisocial Behavior	0.932	0.000	Hypothesis accepted

Minor hypothesis testing in this study using Pearson Correlation analysis with the help of *SPSS 16.0 software for windows* obtained the following results:

Table 2. Minor Hypothesis Test Analysis Results

Variables	r	Sig (p)	Descriptions
Sibling Rivalry with Teenage Antisocial Behavior	0.907	0.000	Hypothesis accepted
Permissive Parenting with Adolescent Antisocial Behavior	0.080	0.455	Hypothesis rejected

Discussion

The results of multiple regression analysis show that the regression coefficient (R) is 0.932 and the F coefficient value is 289.054 with a significance level of 0.000 ($p < 0.01$), meaning that the major hypothesis is accepted. This shows that there is a very significant relationship between *sibling rivalry* and permissive parenting and antisocial behavior in class XI students of SMA Negeri 1 Limboto. *Sibling rivalry and permissive parenting* variables together gave an effective contribution of 86.9% (R^2 square $0.869 \times 100\%$) on the variable antisocial behavior of adolescents. It means that there is still a 13.1% effective contribution given by other variables on antisocial behavior not discussed in this study.

The factors that cause antisocial behavior discussed in this study are antisocial behavior caused by family factors, including conflicts between siblings and permissive parenting patterns from parents to children. One of the main reasons for antisocial behavior is due to family level with poor supervision and also poor emotional relationships among siblings (Henggeler, Schoenwald, Borduin, Rowland, & Cunningham, 2009). Parenting that is too permissive indicates a poor level of supervision on adolescent activities, providing leeway for adolescents to be able to do something in line with what they want because the attitude of parents does not provide strict supervision, so children feel able to do anything without parental consent. Bank, Burraston, and Snyder (2004) in their research stated that siblings and parents greatly influence the starting point in the developmental trajectory so that antisocial behavior can be understood, so it can be understood that permissive parenting and the phenomenon of *sibling rivalry* together can influence the formation of antisocial behavior for teenagers.

The results of the analysis of each independent variable on the dependent variable showed that by controlling for permissive parenting, *sibling rivalry* had a very significant positive relationship with adolescent antisocial behavior with a partial correlation coefficient (r) of 0.907 and a sig level (p) of 0.000 ($p < 0.01$). This indicates that the higher the *sibling rivalry* experienced by adolescents with their siblings, the higher the antisocial behavior of adolescents. Vice versa, the lower the *sibling rivalry* experienced by adolescents with their siblings, the lower the antisocial behavior of adolescents. *The sibling rivalry* variable gave an effective contribution of 85.18%.

Poor *sibling rivalry* can trigger antisocial behavior. The forms of *sibling rivalry* if manifested in the form of behavior, then the behavior is part of antisocial behavior. Adolescents who experience *sibling rivalry* tend to have aggressive attacks on siblings. Various forms of aggressive attacks are carried out on siblings, one of which is non-verbal aggressiveness which usually manifests as hitting, kicking, flapping, pulling hair, pushing, or throwing an object (Hurlock, 2011). The aggressive attack carried out is a form of antisocial behavior seen from one aspect of antisocial behavior according to Burt and Donnellan (2009), namely *physical aggression*. Individuals who experience *sibling rivalry* can physically attack their siblings. When at home you are used to doing aggressive behavior to siblings, it is likely that this behavior will be carried over to the social environment, so that when the individual interacts with his social environment, be it with friends or people around him.

In addition to non-verbal aggressiveness, adolescents who experience *sibling rivalry* also carry out verbal attacks in the form of ridicule, scolding, shouting, rebuking, and accusing their siblings. Verbal attacks are included in antisocial behavior. This is supported by the statement of Burt and Donnellan (2009) that antisocial behavior is an act that harms others, violates societal norms, and/or violates the personal rights or property rights of others. Examples include interpersonal attacks

such as verbal abuse and spreading damaging rumors. Based on this statement, it can be said that carrying out verbal attacks is also a form of antisocial behavior. This is also related to one aspect of antisocial behavior according to Burt and Donnellan (2009), namely *social aggression*, a form of antisocial behavior that uses social relationships as a means to harm others. When individuals who experience *sibling rivalry* are used to verbal attacks on their siblings, such as mocking, scolding, shouting, rebuking, and giving accusations, then the behavior that is accustomed to being carried out on their siblings will be carried over to their social environment, so that when the individual interacts with his social environment, he will easily make verbal attacks on people in his social environment.

In addition to verbally and non-verbally aggressive attacks on siblings, a form of *sibling rivalry* is destroying property or damaging the sibling's property. If this form of *sibling rivalry* is manifested in the form of behavior, then the behavior is part of antisocial behavior seen from one of the forms of antisocial behavior according to Millie (2008), namely environmental destruction: intentional destruction/vandalism is like destroying or damaging facilities, so it can be concluded that destroying property or damaging your belongings is a form of antisocial behavior. Individuals who experience *sibling rivalry* show behaviors such as destroying property or damaging relatives' belongings if left unchecked this behavior will get used to and be carried over to the outside environment so that it will cause individuals to easily damage facilities or carry out vandalism in the outside environment. This kind of behavior has something to do with one aspect of antisocial behavior according to Burt and Donnellan (2009), namely *rule-breaking* or violating the rules, being vandalized.

According to Hurlock (2011), one form of sibling rivalry is refusing to provide assistance or cooperation between siblings. Individuals who experience *sibling rivalry* tend to ignore their siblings' requests, are reluctant to help their siblings, and even refuse if they need help. Individuals who are accustomed to doing that behavior if left unchecked will result in the individual being less obedient to the rules and norms that apply in society because they are accustomed to refusing and ignoring requests for help from their relatives at home, so it is likely that this behavior will be carried away in the outside environment that directs to violate the rules (*rule-breaking*). Individuals easily reject and ignore the rules or norms that apply in society.

Adolescents who experience *sibling rivalry* show one form of competition by reporting the wrong actions of siblings to their parents (Hurlock, 2011). He deliberately complains about his brother's mistakes to win over his parents so that his parents view his brother differently and prefer him. Individuals who are accustomed to behaving like this towards relatives at home are likely to be carried away in interacting in their social environment and this behavior leads to one aspect of antisocial behavior, namely *social aggression* or social aggression that uses social relationships as a means to harm others, such as gossiping, ostracizing, behavior that can be expressed tacitly (e.g., spreading rumors/gossip) (Burt & Donnellan, 2009)

Hurlock (2011) revealed that one form of *sibling rivalry* is not wanting to share something with relatives. Brothers and sisters who have experienced or are currently experiencing sibling rivalry feel that sharing something, whether in the form of an item, place, or food, is something that they don't like or that annoys them. Individuals like this do not like their belongings to be touched, borrowed, or even used by their siblings, so if this is forced or occurs, it is highly likely that individuals who experience *sibling rivalry* will show various forms of aggressive attacks on their siblings in the form of verbal aggressiveness (yelling, scolding, yelling) or non-verbal aggression. -verbal (hitting, kicking, pinching). If this behavior is always used to be directed at his brother, it will affect the development of antisocial behavior in him. Individuals become easy to do the same to people around their social environment. For example, it is easy to hit, kick, shout at people, berate people, and so on. This has something to do with aspects of antisocial behavior according to Burt and Donnellan (2009), namely *physical aggression* and *social aggression*.

Based on the description above, it can be said that *sibling rivalry* affects the emergence of antisocial behavior in adolescents. This is in line with research conducted by Amazu (2016) on school

adolescents in Nigeria which explained that sibling rivalry increases the likelihood of adolescents to manifest antisocial behavior. According to the results of his research, students who experience competition with their siblings at home, tend to be involved in school violence, bullying, fights, and other forms of antisocial behavior, where it is clear that students transfer this behavior from home to their social environment. Researchers can conclude that individuals who have good relations with their siblings will build good relationships with their social environment and vice versa if individuals often have conflicts with their siblings, they will tend to be involved in conflicts with their social environment. This statement is supported by the results of research conducted by Sherman, Aurora, Brenda, and Jennifer (2006) that a good relationship between siblings, full of warmth and minimal conflict occurs between the two, then individuals also show minimal conflict with their peers.

The results of the analysis of the variable permissive parenting on the dependent variable showed that by controlling for the *sibling rivalry* variable, there was no relationship between permissive parenting and adolescent antisocial behavior. The partial correlation coefficient (r) is 0.080 with a significance level (p) of 0.455 ($p > 0.05$), then the second minor hypothesis is rejected. In this study, there was no relationship between permissive parenting and adolescent antisocial behavior.

The researcher realizes that this research is still far from perfect. One of the weaknesses of this study is that one of the independent variables cannot stand alone to see its relationship with the dependent variable because the hypothesis is rejected. In this case, the variable in question is permissive parenting, so there is no relationship between permissive parenting and adolescent antisocial behavior. This could have been caused by several possibilities, such as fatigue and saturation of the subject in filling out the scale or the possibility that the variable was not by the condition of the research subject. In addition, after looking at the tabulation of the data, the researcher found that several respondents gave inconsistent responses on the permissive parenting scale, so this possibility could also be one of the reasons the second minor hypothesis was rejected.

This research was also not free from obstacles. Researchers cannot distribute the scale directly because it is constrained by the covid-19 pandemic where students are still implementing online home learning, so researchers cannot distribute the scale directly, so researchers cannot know the situation and control respondents for sure including the respondent's current environmental condition. Filling in the scale, the respondent's readiness and seriousness or even his physical condition and mood could affect the respondent's sincerity in filling out the research scale. The distribution of the scale is carried out online via a *google* form and the research scale link is distributed through a *WhatsApp group* containing class leaders, homeroom teachers, and Guidance and counseling teachers at SMA Negeri 1 Limboto.

Another weakness of this study is that the researcher did not change the response format correctly in the process of modifying the *Antisocial Behavior Questionnaire* belonging to Burt and Donnellan (2009) which was used as a measuring tool to reveal antisocial behavior in this study. The response format presented should be in the form of frequency (never, sometimes, often, always) to reveal the highs and lows of antisocial behavior in the research sample, but the researchers presented it in the form of choices (very appropriate, appropriate, not appropriate, and very inappropriate). Where the answer choices are commonly used for the attitude scale used to measure attitudes. In addition, the researcher also only carried out the translation process once on Burt and Donnellan's *Antisocial Behavior Questionnaire (2009)*, namely from English to Indonesian, so this may affect the instrument to be understood consistently by respondents and also the validation of the translated item sounds. , so it should be interpreted in the same way as the original author intended.

Conclusion

Based on the results of the study, it can be concluded that *sibling rivalry* and permissive parenting affect the antisocial behavior of the class XI students of SMA Negeri 1 Limboto. However, in

this study, *sibling rivalry* is a more influential factor in adolescent antisocial behavior than permissive parenting. Adolescents who experience *sibling rivalry* easily engage in antisocial behavior in their social environment because they are used to showing other forms of *sibling rivalry* to their siblings at home, such as being verbally and non-verbally aggressive, shouting at relatives, damaging relatives' belongings, refusing requests for help from relatives, not willing to share things with siblings, and report your mistakes to parents.

Suggestions for further researchers are expected to expand the orientation of the research arena, consider other variables that may affect adolescent antisocial behavior so that it can be used as comparison material because other factors influence adolescent antisocial behavior in this study that have not been revealed. Future researchers should pay more attention to the process of modifying the scale to avoid mistakes in presenting the response format so that the measuring instrument used reveals and can describe the behavior being measured.

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