

## THE USE OF VIDEO AND E-BOOKLETS IN EDUCATING PARENTS ON SIBLING RIVALRY

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### ABSTRACT

Lack of awareness of parents in providing a good role for children can lead to sibling rivalry behavior. Sibling rivalry behavior can be overcome with a good parental role, one of which is by providing appropriate educational media, namely video educational media and e-booklet educational media. This study aims to determine the differences between video educational media and e-booklets on the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in a early childhood learning center. The research method uses a quasi-experimental nonequivalent control group design. The sample in this study used the total sampling technique, namely 32 respondents who met the sample criteria. Data collection by dividing educational media groups, videos and e-booklets. Each group was given a pretest, then given educational media within seven consecutive days and the role of parents was measured using a questionnaire. Data analysis used the Wilcoxon test and the Mann-Whitney test. The Wilcoxon test results obtained an Asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value of 0.000 <0.05, which means that there is an influence of providing video educational media and e-booklet educational media on increasing the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood. And the results of the Mann-Whitney test obtained a value of (2-tailed) 0.264 <0.05, which means that there is no difference between video educational media and e-booklets on the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood. Based on the results of the research, video educational media and e-booklets should be considered as additional information and changes in the role of parents.

**Key words:** educational media videos, educational media e-booklets, the role of parents, sibling rivalry, early childhood

### INTRODUCTION

Jealousy is something that is not normal and often occurs in children. This happens because of competition between siblings or commonly called sibling rivalry, namely the condition where children want to get love, affection, and attention from one or both parents to get recognition or something more. Competence between siblings is a feeling of competition that occurs in boys or girls, who in principle want to get the same thing both in the form of love and attention from their parents. Without realizing it, in everyday life, many parents compare their children indirectly and parents are often not aware of the unhealthy relationship between siblings so that it becomes one of the causes of sibling rivalry (Indanah & Hartaniyah, 2017).

According to the 2020 Indonesia Health Profile, the number of births in Indonesia was

4,740,342 and the number of birth deaths was 21,922. In East Java, there were 562,006 births and 3,287 birth deaths. So that the number of births in East Java is number 2 in Indonesia. One of the reasons for the high number of births is that the birth spacing is too close and there are too many children in one family. The high number of births will affect the high incidence of sibling rivalry. The Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) said that the attitude of parents who like to compare their children to one another is a form of violence against children in the family. The ratio of children who are often carried out by parents, namely fathers, is 43.3% and mothers are 56.7% (Dinengsih & Agustina, 2018).

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Based on the results of a preliminary study in February 2022 in the research location (PAUD) to 32 respondents with the interview method to school principals and parents. Researchers interviewed 7 parents with a questionnaire guide and found that there were still many parents who did not know and apply the role of parents to sibling rivalry. Because parents are busy with work, so they don't know the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry correctly.

The role of parents is very important and necessary because parents are the key to the emergence of sibling rivalry. The role of parents in building an environment that supports children's development in a positive direction is needed. Makes children better able to cope with differences by developing some important skills. How to stay fast to compromise and negotiate. Control the urge to act aggressively. The role of parents in a positive direction by giving affection fairly, but if the role of parents leads to negative things it will cause a sibling rivalry reaction that continues until the child is an adult and affects the child's personality. Injuring his brother is like hitting, pushing and scratching his opponent. Older or older children tend to swear at siblings or perceive siblings as opponents (Marhamah & Fidesrinur, 2021).

The role of parents in a child's life not only affects the life of each child, but also the relationship between siblings. The role of parents in sibling rivalry can be influenced through age, education, knowledge, self-experience, other people's experiences, and the mass media and environment. Mass media is easy to access online so that it is easier for readers to learn. Mass media can be through e-booklets and videos. Where e-booklet media is electronic media to convey information in the form of pictures and writing that can give traction and emphasis on a material. Health

education using educational media e-booklets, can increase knowledge and participation in the role of parents against sibling rivalry in early childhood. E-booklets can also affect increased knowledge and attitudes, as well as behavior compared to visual media such as posters (Violla, Rahma, 2021).

The e-booklet media is used to encourage someone's desire to know, then to deepen and finally get a good understanding and encouragement to do something new. Likewise, video media helps distribute information that is very interesting and more real (real) in accordance with the real world. Video educational media makes a huge contribution to behavior change. This video media provides a stimulus to hearing and vision, so that the results obtained are maximized. The use of media aids can make a difference in one's learning for parents in the role of parents towards sibling rivalry. This role can provide change in less than one week after being given educational media successively every day (Violla, Rahma, 2021).

## **METHOD**

This study used a quasi-experimental design with a nonequivalent control group design. In this study the population taken was all mothers in an early childhood learning center. The numbers of respondent are 32 respondents. The research sample is 32 respondents with total sampling technique. Inclusion criteria in this study, namely: mothers who have more than one child, the age range of the children is between 2-5 years. The research was conducted in one of the PAUDs in April-May 2022. The study used a parental role questionnaire with a total of 12 questions with a Likert scale that had been tested for validity and reliability as a data collection instrument (Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.884).

This research was conducted by dividing the respondents into two groups. Both groups were given a pretest with a parental role questionnaire regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood, the next step was to provide video educational media to group A and to provide e-booklet educational media to group B which were sent every day consecutively for one week via mobile phones and given a posttest with a parental role questionnaire regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood. The material in educational media contains the meaning of sibling rivalry, the causes of sibling rivalry, factors of sibling rivalry, the impact of sibling rivalry, and the role of parents in dealing with sibling rivalry in early childhood. Data analysis was carried out using univariate and bivariate.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

**Table 1 Distribution of the frequency of pretest and posttest parental roles with the video intervention media**

Video Intervention	Mean	Sdt.	Category	$\rho$ -value
Pretest	19,56	5,403	Enough	0,000
Posttest	46,00	1,366	Good	

Based on the research, it was found in table 1 that the media education video group had an average score (mean) in the pretest with a value of 19.56 and a standard deviation value of 5.403. Meanwhile, the average value (mean) in the posttest was 46.00 and the standard deviation value was 1.366. The statistical test results obtained a  $p$  value  $<0.05$  ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) so that  $H_0$  was rejected and  $H_a$  was accepted. It can be concluded that there is a significant difference in the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry between before and after. This explains that there is an effect of providing video educational media on

increasing the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood in PAUD

**Table 2 Distribution of the frequency of pretest and posttest parental roles with e e-booklet intervention media**

E-Booklet Intervention	Mean	Sdt.	Kategori	$\rho$ -value
Pretest	16,81	3,331	Kurang	0,000
Posttest	40,25	8,071	Baik	

Based on the research, it was found in table 2 that the e-booklet education media group had an average (mean) score in the pretest with a value of 16.81 and a standard deviation value of 3.331. While the average value (mean) on the posttest with a value of 40.25 and a standard deviation value of 8.071. The statistical test results obtained a  $p$  value  $<0.05$  ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) so that it can be concluded that there was a significant difference in the e-booklet educational media group before and after. This explains that there is an effect of providing e-booklet educational media on increasing the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood in early childhood education.

**Table 3 Cross-tabulation of parental roles regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood given video educational media with e-booklet educational media**

Intervention	Mean	Min	Max	Sdt.	$\rho$ value
Video	26,33	18	34	5,703	0,264
E-booklet	24,33	1	32	8,555	

Based on research that has been carried out using two different educational media, videos and e-booklets, It was found that the response of respondents when given video educational media about the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood was very enthusiastic. Respondents looked focused and

interested while watching the video. The varied nature of the videos shown to the respondents during the research made the respondents not feel bored. Whereas in the e-booklet educational media, it looks less enthusiastic. Based on table 3 it shows that in the video education media group the average value (mean) is 26.33 and the standard deviation value is 5.703. Whereas in the e-booklet educational media group the average value (mean) was 24.33 and the standard deviation value was 8.555. The statistical test results obtained show that the statistical test calculation using the Mann-Whitney test obtained an asymp.Sig (2-tailed) value of  $0.264 > 0.05$ , which means that  $H_1$  is rejected and  $H_0$  is accepted. Thus it can be concluded that there is no difference between video educational media and e-booklets on the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood.

Based on statistical tests, both educational media have effectiveness in increasing the role of parents. This statistical analysis can prove several previous studies and existing theories that through video educational media make a very large contribution to changing roles and behavior. This is in accordance with Hidayatullah's research, (2017) which states that video educational media provides a stimulus to hearing and sight, so that the results obtained are maximized. These results can be achieved because the senses that transmit the most knowledge to the brain are the eyes (approximately 75% to 87%) while 13% to 25% of knowledge is obtained or channeled through other senses. Thus making a very large contribution to changes in one's role and behavior. However, the theory of Viola and Rahma, (2021) says that if health education uses educational media e-booklets can also increase knowledge and participation in one's role. E-booklets can also affect increased knowledge, attitudes and behavior

compared to visual media such as posters. The e-booklet media is used to encourage someone's desire to know, then deepen and finally get a good understanding and encourage them to do something new.

Increasing the role of parents in providing educational media is in line with theory (Marhamah & Fidesrinur, 2021), that is, the role of parents has changed as a model or role model for a child to either carry out spiritual or religious values and norms that apply in society. Then parents play the role of organizing, namely organizing, controlling, planning, working together in solving any problems that occur, straightening the family structure and system in order to help solve important things and meet all family needs. As well as parents playing the role of teaching, namely parents are teachers who have the responsibility of encouraging, supervising, guiding, teaching their children about spiritual, moral, social values and teaching the principles of life so that children understand and implement them. From the description above it can be seen that educational media has advantages and disadvantages of each. Based on the advantages of each of these media, they have the same effectiveness in increasing the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the results of research the following conclusions can be drawn:

- a. The role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood increased after being given an intervention using video educational media with a pretest mean value of 19.56 while a posttest mean value of 46.00.
- b. The role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood increased after being given an intervention using educational media e-booklets with a mean pretest value

of 16.81 while a posttest mean value of 40.25.

- c. There is no difference between video educational media and e-booklets on the role of parents regarding sibling rivalry in early childhood.

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