

Factors Associated with Sibling Rivalry Behavior in Toddlers

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Abstract: Sibling rivalry is a form of relationship conflict with siblings that can affect individual development, both positively and negatively and give impact on the child, parents, and society. Puskesmas Kabila is one of the health centers in Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo, which has the lowest achievement of health services for children under five, namely 61.1% in 2019 and as many as 70% of mothers who have more than one toddler tend to experience sibling rivalry. This literature study aims to determine the factors associated with the behavior of sibling rivalry in toddlers. This literature study research was conducted by examining 13 literatures consisting of 8 journals and 5 books. The results will be analyzed descriptively. The independent variable in this study is the factors examined in research journal articles, while the dependent variable is the behavior of sibling rivalry in children under five. The research instrument used was a data table to make it easier to interpret the results of a literature study. The results of the literature study show that the factors associated with sibling rivalry include: parenting styles, emotional intelligence, parental knowledge, differences in gender and age as well as parents' attitudes towards children.

Keywords: *Sibling rivalry; Toddler; Kabila Health Center; Growth and Development*

1. Introduction

Sibling rivalry is competition between siblings (siblings with siblings, siblings with step siblings, and half siblings with half siblings) in the form of jealousy or hatred which causes uncomfortable feelings in children due to the presence of strangers who were not there before (Susilaningrum et al. 2015). The reactions that arise are in the form of aggressive attitudes such as pinching, hitting, injuring their younger siblings and even kicking them and can also occur in children such as wetting the bed, spoiled, fussy, crying until exploding, and crying without cause (Rosyida, 2017)

Sibling rivalry is influenced by several factors, including: (1) gender differences, sibling rivalry is more common in children who have the same sex as their siblings, (2) differences in children's age, the most likely age gap is at a range of ages 1- 3 years, (3) birth order, all incidents occurred in the first child, (4) parenting style, authoritarian parenting was much greater in triggering sibling rivalry. (Hanum and Hidayat 2015, Rahmawati 2015, Rosyida 2017). If sibling rivalry is not handled in early childhood it can cause delayed effects, besides (Putri et al. 2013) state that there are three impacts of sibling rivalry, namely the impact on children, parents and society.

Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 4 of 2019 targets 100% of the achievement of the detection service for the development of children

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under five. One of the work areas that have the lowest achievement in Bone Bolango Regency, Gorontalo is the Kabila Health Center with an achievement in 2019 of 61.1%. The results of preliminary observations made by researchers at the Kabila Community Health Center Work Area in Bone Bolango Regency in January 2020 as many as 70% of mothers who had more than one toddler tended to experience sibling rivalry. The purpose of this literature study is to determine what factors are associated with sibling rivalry in children under five.

2. Materials and Methods

Literature study research is carried out by searching various written sources, both in the form of books, archives, magazines, articles, journals, and documents relevant to the case or problem being studied, so that the information and data obtained from this literature study is used. a reference to strengthen existing arguments. The data used is in the form of secondary data which is done by determining the variables needed by studying the literature. The sample of this research is 13 literature consisting of 8 journals (6 national journals and 2 international journals) and 5 books which will then be analyzed descriptively.

3. Results

3.1 Result of literature study

Table 1 shows an overview of the literature study on factors related to sibling rivalry behavior in children under five by reviewing 8 journals both national and international. The table shows that most of the research designs used were cross sectional and the instruments used were questionnaires and observation sheets. The total number of samples included was 650 respondents, while the amount of literature that underlies the 8 journals was 134 articles.

In Table 2 it is known that most researchers used the chi square test for statistical data analysis. The results of data analysis from the literature study used regarding factors related to sibling rivalry behavior in children under five, most of the results of the study stated that it was significant. Several journals research on the same variable, but nevertheless give different results. The variables that show an influence on sibling rivalry include: knowledge, parenting styles, health education booklet media, parental attitudes, emotional intelligence, gender, age, and birth order.

Table 3 shows the source of the book used as study material. The books used are books published between 2015 - 2019. There are 5 books used which discuss sibling rivalry and factors related to sibling rivalry behavior.

3.2 Research Overview of Literature Studies Factors Associated with Sibling Rivalry Behavior in Toddlers

Table 1. Research Overview of Literature Studies Factors Associated with Sibling Rivalry Behavior in Toddlers

| No. | Researcher | Research design | Number of Samples | Measuring instrument | Literature | Journal Name |
|-----|-------------------|--------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Chaulagain , 2016 | Descriptive survey | 100 respondents with | Questionnaire | 9 (1999 - 2015) | Journal of Scientific and Innovative |

| | | | technique | Research Vol. 5, | | |
|----|----------------|--|--|--|------------------|--|
| 2. | Kewa, 2017 | Correlation with cross sectional design | 28 respondents with a total sampling technique | Questionnaire | 7 (2006-2011) | Nursing News Vol. 2, No. 2, 2017 (National Journal) |
| 3. | Krisnana, 2017 | Quasi-experiment with pre and post design control one group design | 100 respondents using purposive sampling technique | Questionnaires and observation sheets | 27 (2002 - 2016) | Advanced in Health Sciences Research, Vol. 3, 8th INC 2017 (International Journal) |
| 4. | Lisnawati 2017 | Cross sectional | 30 respondents with a total sampling technique | Not mentioned | 29 (1995 - 2010) | Nursing News Vol. 2, No. 1, 2017 (National Journal) |
| 5. | Fascah, 2018 | Quantitative | 116 parents with a purposive sampling technique | Parenting scale, emotional intelligence, and sibling rivalry | 13 (2006 - 2016) | ISLAMIKA Journal Vol. 1, No. 2, 2018 (National Journal) |
| 6. | Khasanah, 2018 | Observational analysis by design cross sectional | 118 respondents with a total sampling technique | Questionnaire | 9 (2002 - 2016) | Proceedings of the Unissula Nursing Conference, 2018 (National Journal) |
| 7. | Insan, 2019 | Analytical descriptive by design cross sectional | 42 respondents with total sampling technique | Questionnaire | 25 (2009 - 2017) | Journal of Health Communication Vol. X, No. 2, 2019 (National Journal) |
| 8. | Muarifah, 2019 | Quantitative approach | 116 parents with a purposive sampling technique | Likert scale | 15 (2004 - 2015) | Journal of Early Childhood Care & Education Vol. 2, No. 1, March 2019 (National Journal) |

Table 2. The variables studied and the results of data analysis

| No. | Researcher | Independent Variable | Dependent Variable | Data analysis | Significant | Not significant |
|-----|------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|
|-----|------------|----------------------|--------------------|---------------|-------------|-----------------|

| | | | | | | |
|----|------------------|---|---|--|---|------------------------|
| 1. | Chaulagain, 2016 | Knowledge | <i>Sibling rivalry</i> | Descriptive and inferential statistics | √ | - |
| 2. | Kewa, 2017 | Parenting style | <i>Sibling rivalry</i> in children aged 3-4 years | Chi square test | √ | - |
| 3. | Krisnana, 2017 | Health education booklet | Mother's behavior in preventing sibling rivalry | Wilcoxon test <i>signed rank</i> and the mann-whitney test | √ | - |
| 4. | Lisnawati, 2017 | Attitude of parents | <i>Sibling rivalry</i> | Chi square test | √ | - |
| 5. | Fascah, 2018 | 1. Democratic parenting 2. Permissive parenting 3. Authoritaria parenting 4. Intelligence emotions | <i>Sibling rivalry</i> | Multiple regression analysis | 1. Democratic parenting 2. Permissive parenting 3. Intelligence emotions | Authoritaria parenting |
| 6. | Khasanah, 2018 | 1. Type sex 2. Age 3. Order birth 4. Parenting authoritarian parents | <i>Sibling rivalry</i> | Chi square test | 1. Difference gender 2. Difference age 3. Parenting authoritarian parents | 1. Birth order |
| 7. | Insan, 2019 | Mother's knowledge of parenting | <i>Sibling rivalry</i> | Chi square test with test alternatives <i>fisher</i> | √ | - |
| 8. | Muarifah, 2019 | 1. Parenting 2. Intelligence emotions | <i>Sibling rivalry</i> in children | Multiple regression analysis | 1. Parenting 2. Intelligence emotions | - |

Table 3. Overview of Book Literature Used

| No. | Author | Book title | Publication Year | Publisher |
|-----|----------------------|--|------------------|--|
| 1. | Patricia S. Crawford | Sibling Rivalry | 2015 | Trafford Publishing |
| 2. | Sri Lestari | Family Psychology: Value Cultivation and Handling Conflict in the Family | 2016 | Kencana Publisher (Prenadamedia Group) |

| | | | | |
|----|--|--|------|---------------------|
| 3. | Ni Wayan Armini, Ni Gusti Kompiang Sriasih, and Gusti Ayu Marhaeni | Midwifery Care: Neonates, Infants, Toddlers and Preschool Children | 2017 | ANDI Publisher |
| 4. | Ria Novianti | Parent-ink: Love Ink Streaks for Ananda | 2018 | Stiletto Indie Book |
| 5. | Siti Noorbaya and Herni Johan | Study Guide: Upbringing Neonates, Infants, Toddlers and Preschool Children | 2019 | Gosyen Publishing |

4. Discussion

4.1 The relationship between parenting and sibling rivalry behavior in toddlers

The type of parenting style greatly influences the social development of the child. The patterns of parenting and stimulation given by parents to children will be studied and become the basis for children to react. Being fair and treating children the same way should be a pattern that is applied in the family.

4.2 Relationship between emotional intelligence and sibling rivalry behavior in toddlers

Fascah's (2018) research which examined the relationship between emotional intelligence and sibling rivalry obtained a significant value which means that the higher emotional intelligence, the lower the sibling rivalry that arises or vice versa. Good emotional intelligence will make children's relationships with siblings better. Emotional intelligence is a person's ability to control their own emotions and build relationships with others. There is a negative relationship between emotional intelligence and sibling rivalry in children, where the higher the emotional intelligence score means the lower the sibling rivalry and vice versa. (Muarifah & Fitriana, 2019).

4.3 The relationship between mother's knowledge and sibling rivalry behavior in toddler children

There is a relationship between the level of mother's knowledge about parenting and the incidence of sibling rivalry in children aged 3-6 years. Based on the results of research conducted by Insan (2019), it can be concluded that the lower the level of knowledge, the higher the incidence of sibling rivalry (Insan & Setyorini, 2019). Mothers do not understand how to raise children, educate children, and care for children properly. The mother's lack of knowledge about parenting will affect the child's attitudes and behavior (Insan & Setyorini 2019, Kyle 2013). Education / socialization programs through increasing knowledge can be provided to mothers by health workers so that they will be able to manage sibling rivalry for their children (Chaulagain et al. 2016).

4.4 Relationship between gender and sibling rivalry behavior in toddlers

Siblings with the same sex will envy each other when jealousy arises in one sibling who has something more than the other. If this continues to be maintained, it will lead to disputes in verbal and physical forms and a sense of wanting to regulate each other. (Khasanah and Rosyida, 2018). Different genders between siblings tend to rarely cause

competition than children of the same sex. Different sexes between siblings show more positive relationships than siblings of the same sex (Armini et al., 2017; Noorbaya & Johan, 2019).

4.5 Relationship between age and sibling rivalry behavior in toddlers

The close age difference will affect the treatment between siblings because of the process of accepting children to the presence of a new younger sibling in the family. The close birth distance makes the child not fully ready to share parental care and affection. Less preparation for the birth of a younger sibling will result in sibling rivalry than if you are prepared earlier before the birth of your younger sibling, because you have been prepared beforehand and have already understood the differences that will occur (Khasanah & Rosyida, 2018). The age difference between 2 and 4 years is the age that is most at risk, especially if the older siblings are very young and do not understand the situation. Sibling rivalry appears generally in preschool children, namely at the age of 1 year to 6 years (Armini et al., 2017; Noorbaya & Johan, 2019).

4.6 Other factors related to sibling rivalry behavior

Positive parental attitudes are very influential with sibling rivalry in preschool children. Parents' attitudes are influenced by various factors, one of which is education. Therefore, people with high education will differ from those with low education in responding to sibling rivalry in preschool children (Lisnawati, Eka, & Sutriningsih, 2017). Therefore, it is necessary to increase knowledge, one of which is health education. Health education affects changes in maternal knowledge in preventing sibling rivalry among children. The knowledge of mothers who received health education using booklet media was significantly different from the knowledge of mothers who did not receive health education using booklet media. (Krisnana & Kurnia, 2017).

5. Conclusion

The integration of research results on factors related to sibling rivalry behavior in toddlers, namely parenting, emotional intelligence, parental knowledge about parenting and sibling rivalry, gender differences, age differences, and parents' attitudes towards children.

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