Determinant Of Sibling Rivalry Cases On 4-6 Years Old Children In Kindergarten Aisyiyah Ii Kebumen Central Java

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ABSTRACT

Sibling rivalry is a jealous attitude or behavior that causes siblings to get parental attention, affection, and time. This research was conducted using a cross-sectional method involving 93 students as the research population. Among the population, 45 parents of students in Kindergarten Aisyiyah II, Kebumen Regency were chosen as the research respondents. In this case, the data were collected using a questionnaire, then analyzed using the Chi-Square test. Based on the results of the research obtained, it was found that there were 24 (53.3%) respondents who experienced sibling rivalry. In addition, the bivariate analysis using Chi-Square test, the p-value of 0.028 (p-value <0.05) parenting, 0.012 for the age gap, 0.028 for the gender, 0.008 for the order of children, 0.029 for the distance between children, and 0.004 for the knowledge. Meanwhile, the results of multivariate modeling resulted in a high effect of parenting, age gap, gender, order of children, number of siblings, and knowledge on the incidence of sibling rivalry by 68.9%.

Keyword: Sibling Rivalry

INTRODUCTION

Sibling rivalry is a jealous feeling felt by a child towards the presence or birth of his sibling (Volling, Kennedy, & Jackey, 2010).Sibling rivalry commonly occurs among male children(AGUSTIN, 2016), birth gap(Muniroh, 2017), parenting pattern(Dinengsih & Agustina, 2018), order of birth(Indanah & Hartinah, 2017), number of siblings(Wati, Siagian, Kurniasih, & Manurung, 2021), and knowledge(Andriyani & Darmawan, 2018).

The problem that often occurs in sibling rivalry is the lack of time and attention owned by a family. An older brother who is jealous of his younger brother considers his younger brother the cause of the loss of affection and attention that has been his only one. In this case, the ones contented by children are the time, attention, affection, and acceptance that parents give to each child(Andriyani & Darmawan, 2018).

Sibling rivalry in children affects them. The effect is further divided into three parts: the effect on oneself, on siblings, and others (Putri, Deliana, & Hendriyani, 2013). In the case of the effect on oneself are regression behavior and low self-efficacy. The effect on siblings is aggression, not wanting to share with siblings, not wanting to help siblings, and complaining about siblings. In addition to the effect on oneself and siblings, sibling rivalry also affects others. When children do not have a good relationship pattern with their siblings, children often bring it to their social relationship patterns outside the house(Yuliarti, Wijayanti, & Rohmadheny, 2017). Therefore, in order to overcome these effects, there are several things that parents need to pay attention to. First, parents should not compare their children with one another, be fair as necessary, and adapt to their needs. In addition, parents should also enable their children to work together rather than compete. Furthermore, parents need to give attention to their children every time or other pattern when conflict occurs by separating children from conflict, not blaming their children, and teaching them positive ways to get attention. According to Lusa (2010),patience, tenacity, and good examples of everyday parental behavior are best to educate children to avoid sibling rivalry(Hanum & Hidayat, 2015).

The number of sibling rivalry incidence is not known for sure. However, Lamb and Sutton Smith reported that 55% of American children experienced competition in the family aged between 10-15 years old and 45% of them occurred in children aged 2-6 years; this was categorized as high. Meanwhile, almost 75% of children experience sibling rivalry (Rahmi Nabila, 2019).According to data issued in 2017 by the Indonesian National Commission for Child Protection, it is stated that the father carried out the parental behavior who compare their children from one to another by 37.4%, mother by 43.4%, and this causes the occurrence of sibling rivalry in the family by 84.8% (Haniyyah, Tarma, & Mulyati, 2019).

In Central Java Province itself, based on research results on children in Beji village, Pasuruan, sibling rivalry incidence occurs by 58%(UM, 2021).

METHOD

This research was conducted using a cross-sectional method involving 93 students as the research population. Among the population, 45 parents of students in Kindergarten Aisyiyah II, Kebumen Regency were chosen as the research respondents based on inclusion and exclusion criteria.

RESULT

Table 1.1. Univariate Analysis Frequency Distribution of Sibling Rivalry Incidence Variable

	Variable	N	%
Sibling Rivalry	Sibling Rivalry	24	53.3
	No Sibling Rivalry	21	46.7
Parenting Pattern	Poor	28	62.2
	Good	17	37.8
Age Gap	Risky	27	60.0
	Not risky	18	40.0

		n	%
Gender	Risky	26	57.8
	Not risky	19	42.2
Order of Children	Risky	33	73.3
	Not risky	12	26.7
Number of Siblings	Risky	35	77.8
	Not risky	10	22.2
Knowledge	Poor	22	48.9
	Good	23	51.1

Based on the table presented above, the number of respondents who experienced sibling rivalry is 24 (53.3%). Those with poor parenting patternsare 28 (62.2%) respondents, with a risky age gap in sibling rivalry being 27 (60.0%). Respondents with risky gender in sibling rivalry are 26 (57.8%). Respondents who have risky order of children in sibling rivalry is 33 (73.3%) respondents. Those with the risky number of siblings in sibling rivalry are 35 (77.8%) respondents, and those with good knowledge regarding sibling rivalry are 23 (51.1%) respondents.

Table 1.2. Bivariate Analysis Relationship between Parenting Pattern, Age Gap, Gender, Order of Children, Number of Siblings, and Knowledge Variables on Sibling Rivalry Incidence Variable

Variable	Sibling Rivalry Incidence				Total		p-value	OR (95%CI)
	Yes		No					
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Parenting Pattern								
Poor	19	67.9	9	32.1	28	100	0.028	5.067 (1.366-18.787)
Good	5	29.4	12	70.6	17	100		
Age/ Birth Gap								
Risky	19	70.4	8	29.6	27	100	0.012	6.175 (1.647-23.148)
Not risky	5	27.8	13	72.2	18	100		
Gender								

Risky	18	69.2	8	30.8	26	100		4.875
Not risky	6	31.6	13	68.4	19	100	0.028	(1.360-17.472)
Order of Children								
Risky	22	66.7	11	33.3	33	100		10.000
Not risky	2	16.7	10	83.3	12	100	0.008	(1.860-53.756)
Total	24	53.3	21	46.7	45	100		
Number of Siblings								
Risky	22	62.9	13	37.1	35	100		6.769
Not risky	2	20.0	8	80.0	10	100	0.029	(1.244-36.848)
Knowledge								
Poor	17	77.3	5	22.7	22	100		7.771
Good	7	30.4	16	69.6	23	100	0.004	(2.044-29.541)

Based on the chi-square hypothesis test results, the p-value obtained for parenting pattern is 0.028 (p-value <0.05), for the age gap, is 0.012, for gender is 0.028, for order of children is 0.008, for a number of a sibling is 0.029 and for knowledge is 0.004. All variables are claimed to have a relationship with sibling rivalry incidence. In this case, the highest Odds Ratio (OR) value is the order of children with an OR of 10,000, indicating that respondents with a risky order of children of sibling rivalry have 10,000 times opportunities of experiencing sibling rivalry compared to respondents with a non-risky order of children of sibling rivalry.

A. Bivariate Analysis

Table 1.3 Results of Bivariate Selection Determinants of Sibling rivalry

Variables	p-value	Candidate
Parenting Pattern	0.028	Yes
Age Gap	0.012	Yes

Gender	0.028	Yes
Order of Children	0.008	Yes
Number of Siblings	0.029	Yes
Knowledge	0.004	Yes

Based on table 1.4, it can be seen that the variables, including the multivariate candidate variables that have p-value <0.25, are parenting patterns, age gap, gender, order of children, a total of siblings, and knowledge. So, all independent variables can be directly entered into the multivariate modeling because the p-value < 0.25 will be included in the subsequent analysis.

B. Multivariate Modelling
1) Initial Modelling

Tabel 1.4 Multivariate Modelling Initial Results of the Determinant of Sibling Rivalry Incidence

Variable	P-value	OR	95%CI	
			Lower	Upper
Parenting Pattern	0.036	2.493	1.358	7.337
Age Gap	0.021	5.235	1.387	10.749
Gender	0.046	1.807	1.212	5.407
Order of Children	0.002	8.702	2.702	16.067
Number of Sibling	0.006	7.475	2.864	14.434
Knowledge	0.009	6.987	2.677	12.405

Based on the analysis results as presented in Table 1.5, all variables have a p-value of less than 0.05, indicating that no variables are excluded from the multivariate modeling to see changes in the odds ratio (OR) value before and after being removed from the model. It can be concluded that there is an effect of parenting, age gap, gender, order of children, number of siblings, and knowledge on the incidence of sibling rivalry.

2) Final Model

Table 1.5Results of Multivariate Modeling Final Determinants of Sibling Rivalry Events

Variable	B	Nagelkerke R Square	P value	OR	95%CI	
					Lower	Upper
Parenting Pattern	0.913		0.036	2.493	1.358	7.337
Age Gap	0.655	0.689	0.021	5.235	1.387	10.749
Gender	0.592		0.046	1.807	1.212	5.407
Order of Children	1.357		0.002	8.702	2.702	16.067

Number of Sibling	1.112		0.006	7.475	2.864	14.434
Knowledge	1.301		0.009	6.987	2.677	12.405
Parenting Pattern	-6.304		0.002	0.000		

Based on the final multivariate modeling results presented in table 1.6, the effect of parenting patterns, age gap, gender, order of children, number of siblings, and knowledge on the incidence of sibling rivalry is 68.9%. In addition, the variable that has the most excellent effect on the sibling rivalry incidence variable is the order of children because it has the largest Odds Ratio (OR) value among other variables.

DISCUSSION

1. **Univariate Analysis**

Parenting patterns describe the attitudes and behavior during interaction and communication between parents and children. In parenting their children, parents can communicate facts, ideas, and knowledge and help develop the child's personality (Ebin, 2015). Following the previous research conducted by Imama (2017), parenting pattern affects the emergence of sibling rivalry.

In addition, the age gap also affects children's reactions towards their siblings. When the age gap is large, the relationship will be more friendly and affectionate rather than when the gap is close. When the age gap is close, parents tend to give the same attention to their children(Woolfson,2012). It is supported by the previous study carried out by Diarawati (2012) that when the age gap between siblings is significant, whether the gender is the same or different, the relationship will be more friendly and affectionate to each other than if the ages between siblings are close together.

The gender of the child has a dominant role in shaping the character, nature, and personality of a child. Gender differences can affect the quality of relationships (Indanah, 2016).Aulya, Ilyas, and Ifdil (2016) explained that siblings of the same gender would be jealous and envy each other if one of the siblings had something more than the child has.

According to Jahja (2011), the first child is often susceptible to criticism as a child. The first child is often burdened with the hopes and desires of his parents and is very important to the ego of his parents. In addition, the first child is usually a high achiever.

Furthermore, a small number of siblings tends to have more conflicts than a large number of siblings(Indanah, 2016).

Knowledge of parents, especially mothers, regarding sibling rivalry is fundamental in developing the baby's personality. In theory, sibling rivalry is typical in families, but if the mother cannot prevent it, the competition between children will imprint and carry over to adulthood(Indanah & Hartinah, 2017). Following research done by Telaumbanua (2012), there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and the incidence of sibling rivalry(Purnamasari, Bakara, & Sutriyanti, 2014).

2. **Bivariate Analysis**

Parents are teachers who interpret the world and society to their children. Therefore, parenting is essential in dealing with children's problems. One of them is the presence of a brother or sister. The close age gap has both positive and negative effects. The positive effect is that the house is full of things related to the minor child, while the negative effect is that parents think that children are one unit even though they are different individuals. A large age gap will have a better effect because the older sibling can be an older brother taking care of his younger sibling (Apriani, 2020).

Furthermore, related to gender, children of different genders tend to rarely have competition than children of the same gender, indicating a more positive relationship on the different gender siblings than the identical gender sibling (Gasril, 2018). The order of children will affect a child's attitude, in which the first child will be more vocal than the middle child (Jahja, 2011).The number of siblings can also influence a child's development. Children with few siblings tend to fight more often than children with many siblings (Putri, 2013).In addition, knowledge is closely related to education, in which the higher someone's education, the more knowledgeable the person. However, it should be emphasized that someone with low education does not have low knowledge because it is not obtained from formal education only but can be obtained through non-formal education (Scribner & Cole, 1973)

3. **Multivariate Analysis**

Order of children has the highest Odd Ratio value, which may also cause sibling rivalry. The first child receives complete affection from his parents before havinga sibling. However, when the new sibling presents, the first child feels their parents' affection begins to decrease, which then causes jealousy. Adler (1927; Leman, 1985) stated that the order of children is a significant contributor to why children from the same family, with similar genes, end up with very different personalities(Mosak & Maniacci, 2013). Adler claimed that the eldest child experiences 'the life of an only child and is the center of attention until the second child arrives, leading to anger and frustration. If the situation is handled appropriately, the firstborn can develop into a responsible and protective person. However, the firstborn can become neurotic and criminal when the situation is not handled correctly in extreme cases. Adler characterized the youngest children as ambitious but spoiled: these children are constantly trying to catch up with or surpass the firstborn but are more likely to be neurotic troubled children(Sul-loway (2001; 1996)(Badger & Reddy, 2009).

CONCLUSION

This study concludes that there is an effect of parenting, age distance, gender, order of children, number of siblings, and knowledge on the incidence of sibling rivalry by 68.9% and the variable that has the most significant influence on the incidence of sibling rivalry is the order of children because it has the largest Odds Ratio (OR) value among other variables, namely 8.702

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