



Study age ranges and parents treatment corelation With Sibling Rivalry of childhood at Kasih Ibu kindergarden Surabaya

Firdaus¹, Andikawati Fitriasari²,

¹University of Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya, ²University of Nahdlatul Ulama Surabaya

Abstract. Sibling rivalry can impact children's social and emotional development. Children will become bedwetting, spoiled, naughty, it is done because they want to get the attention of their parents. The aims of this study was to determine the corelation of age range and parents treatment With Sibling Rivalry of childhood at Kasih Ibu Kindergarden Surabaya. This research used cross sectional design, the population was parents with more than one toddler who attended Kasih Ibu Kindergarden Surabaya. Data was taken by using simple random sampling and it got 37 respondents. Data was analyzed by spearman test. The results showed that there is significant correlation of age range parents treatment with sibling rivalry. 37 distance respondents almost entirely (91.9%) occurred sibling rivalry. Parents treatment can increase the emergence of the impact it had on the children. There are new findings on the impact of self, the impact on siblings and the impact on other people. It is hoped that parents give fair care and affection to their children

Introduction

Children as unique individuals have needs in accordance with the stages of development. Children have a variety of needs that differ from one another according to the age of growth and development. The fulfillment of this need will increase the bond of close affection (bonding) and the creation of a basic trust. According to Zuhrotun et al, birth order will contribute to children's social and emotional development which can never be avoided by competition between siblings or sibling rivalry. Along with the attitude of parents is needed the emergence of sibling rivalry and minimize the emergence of these things, the most important thing to minimize future problems children need to be prepared to accept their siblings since pregnancy by informing the pregnancy and introducing her brother to the baby while in the womb, expanding the social scope of the first child, giving love and fair love for children or preparing older children to welcome the presence of a new sister based on Lia Dewi. Conflicts between siblings often occur for no apparent reason. Competition with siblings is a feeling of jealousy and hatred that is usually experienced by a child towards the presence or birth of his siblings. This feeling arises not because of hatred towards his new brother but more about a change in situation or condition, which makes the child naughty. Moreover, when he is with his sister, the child will be angry and cry and do things that can hurt his sister, it is done because the child feels neglected with the goodness of his sister and the attention that was only devoted to him must now be shared with his sister. The older siblings who should be able to be independent but when they have younger siblings are even more spoiled and dependent on

parents. Phenomenon in society is still a lot of incidents of sibling rivalry in children that causes tension between siblings who have a near age sphere seen when the child is looking at his mother with his sister, the child will be angry and cry and do things that can hurt his sister, especially in children who have sex the same thing, it is done because the child feels neglected with the birth of his sister and the attention that was only devoted to him must now be shared with his sister.

Research methods

The research used cross-sectional design. The population was parents with more than one toddler who attended Kasih Ibu Kindergarden Surabaya. The sample picked up with simple random sampling. Data was analyzed by Spearman rank test.

Results

From the result of the research, the frequency distribution data is obtained as follow

Table 1. The Analysis of Variable Age Range

No	Age Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Near-Age Distance	34	91,9
2.	Long Distance	3	8,1
Total		37	100

Table 2. The Analysis of Variable Parents Treatment

No	Parent attitude	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Positive	16	43,2
2.	Negative	21	56,8
Total		37	100

Table 3. The Analysis of Variable Subjective Sibling Rivalry

No	Sibling Rivalry	Frekuensi (f)	Percentase (%)
1.	Occurs	23	62,2
2.	Does not accur	14	37,8
Total		37	37

Table 4. Correlation of Birth Order with Sibling Rivalry

Age distance	Sibling Rivalry				Total	
	Occurs		Does not accur			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Near-Age Distance	23	69,7	10	30,3	33	100
Long Distance	0	0	4	100	4	100
Total	23	62.2	14	23,5	37,83	100

Table 5. Correlation of Parents Treatment with Sibling Rivalry

No.	Parent attitude	Sibling rivalry				Total	
		occurs		Does not accur		F	%
		F	%	F	%		
1	Positive	5	31,3	11	68,8	16	100
2	Negative	18	85,7	3	14,3	21	100
	Total	23	62,2	14	37,8	37	100

Table 1 shows that 91.9% of respondent is had closed age. Table 2 shows the respondents have 56.8% were negative attitude. Table 3 shows that respondents have 37.8% occurred sibling rivalry. Table 4 shows that there is correlation between age range with sibling rivalry. Table 5 shows that there is correlation between parental treatment with occurred sibling rivalry.

B. Discussion

The result of this research shows many parents had the close age. The age range of children who are close can be due to the productive age of the mother where at this age not only newly married women want to have children soon, but women who already have children also want to have more children immediately without considering the age of the child. Many parents do not understand how to be fair to their children. Negative attitudes are the tendency to respond to objects by showing refusing behavior, disliking objects. Negative attitudes show or show rejection or do not agree and do not implement a rule that applies where a person is. A person has a negative attitude towards an object and there will be a tendency to hate or threaten.

Many children experience jealousy of their siblings, acted mischievously and be more spoiled to his mother. Sibling rivalry is a feeling of jealousy and hatred that is experienced by children towards the birth of their siblings. Feelings of jealousy because of reasons for changing situations and conditions that make children tend to be naughty. Based on the results shows that is a correlation of age range with the occurrence of sibling rivalry. According to theory that the age gap between first and second children affects the relationship between siblings, the close age range tends to cause sibling rivalry because the presence of a sister is considered to consume more time and attention than parents. The difference in age between 1-3 years is the most threatening age.

The less optimal affection and attention can bring competition between siblings small quarrel to attract parents' attention. Less than optimal affection can be because the mother is busy with her activities so that the child is left to play alone. These results indicate that there are many negative attitudes and sibling rivalry. Negative attitudes of parents will have a negative impact on children's behavior. Siblings have an important role in social learning with each other which is the beginning of children to learn to build relationships with others. Parents must keep their relationship in a healthy relationship because the fight between siblings, in general, is a natural or natural thing. Parents are the key to the emergence of sibling rivalry and also play a role in minimizing the emergence of these things. It is known that the attitude of parents influences the occurrence of sibling rivalry in children because the child is in a stage of growth and development so that parents must be able to be fair to their children, so as not to cause a fight.

Conclusions

Sibling rivalry is a type of competition or animosity among siblings, whether blood related or not. The sibling bond is often complicated and is influenced by factors such as parental treatment, birth order, personality, and people and experiences outside the family. Sibling rivalry is particularly intense when children are very close in age and of the same gender and/or where one or both children are intellectually gifted. Parents can reduce the opportunity for rivalry by refusing to compare or typecast their children, ^[11] planning fun family activities together, and making sure each child has enough time and space of their own. They can also give each child individual attention, encourage teamwork, refuse to hold up one child (such as the oldest) as a role model for the others (such as the younger children).

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